NUMISMATIC SUPPLEMENT

VOLUME ONE

Supplement I-XVI

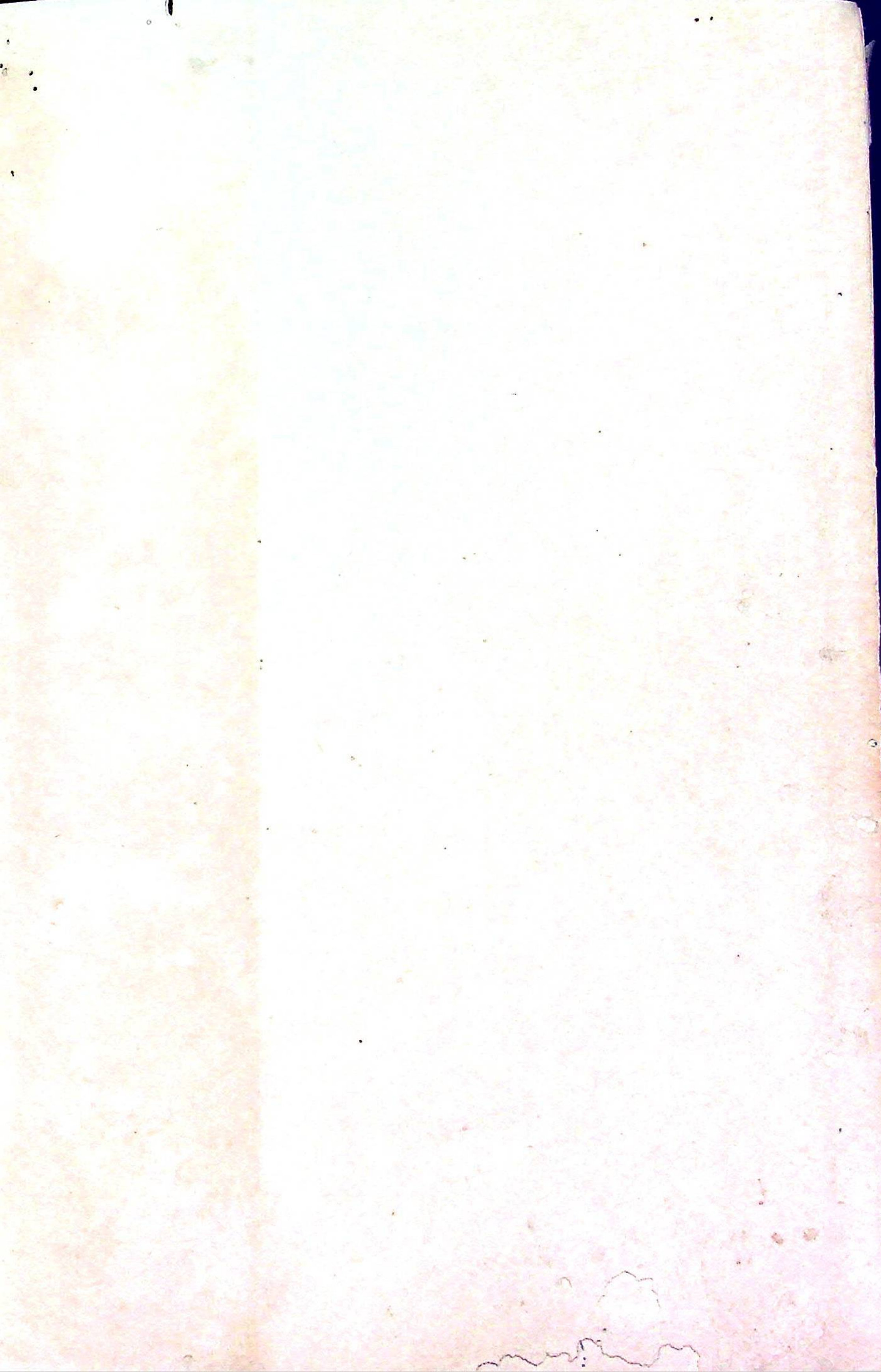
[Reprinted from the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal]



THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

1972







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First Published in 1972

Published by
Dr Sisir Kumar Mitra
General Secretary
The Asiatic Society
1 Park Street
Calcutta 16

Printed by
Shri P. K. Mukherjee
S. Antool & Company Private Ltd.
91 Acharya Prafulla Chandra Road
Calcutta 9

Price : Rs. ~~30.00~~ 50.00
$ 6.00
£ 2.50

FOREWORD

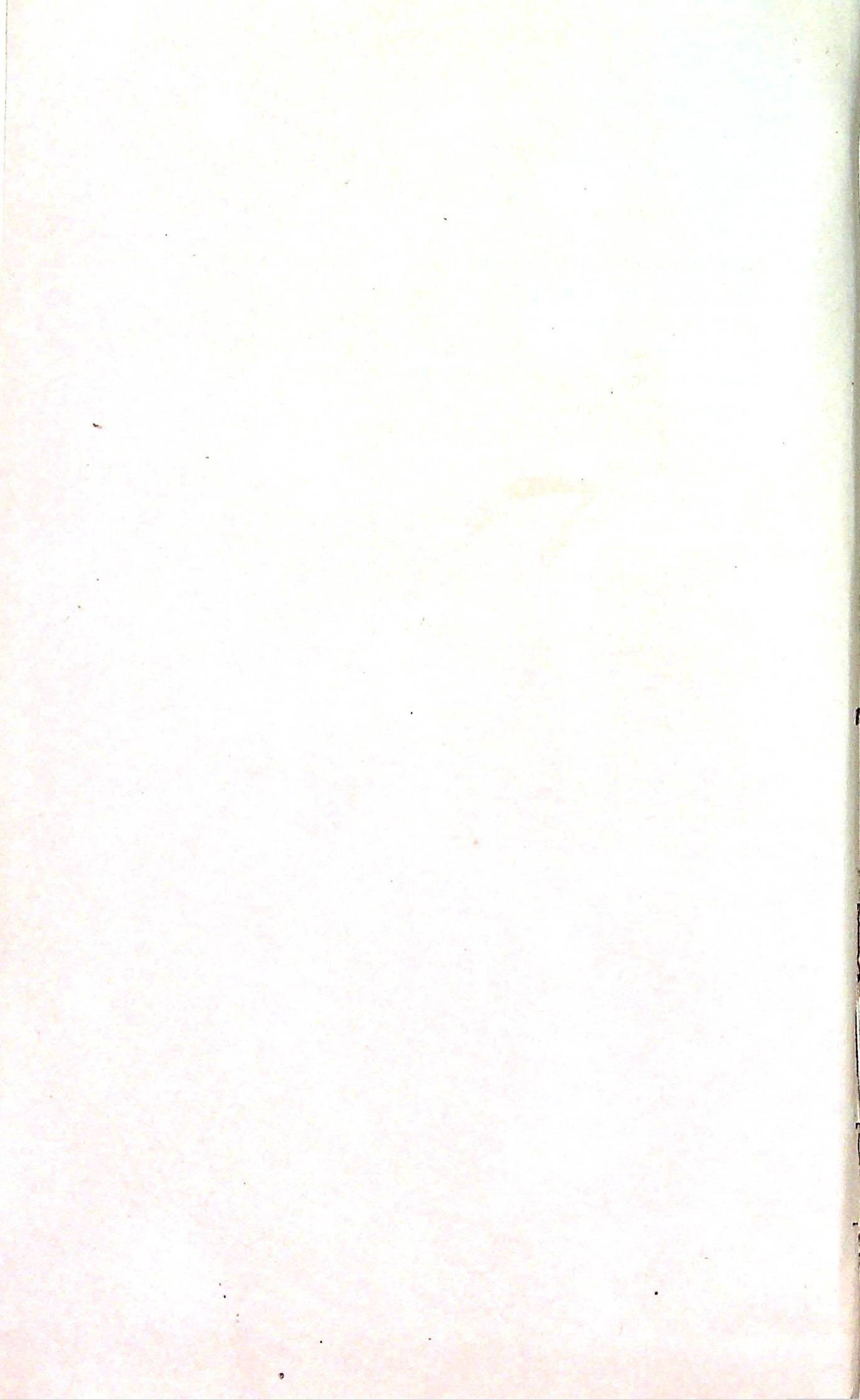
NUMISMATIC studies in addition to studies on other antiquities featured in the Journal of the Society since the inception of its First series in the year 1839. Nevertheless, in consideration of the importance of coins as one of the most valuable source materials for the reconstruction of history, political and cultural, the Society decided upon issuing Numismatic supplement to each volume of the Journal. Accordingly, the first supplement was appended to the Journal for the year 1904. It included research papers on coins of both the ancient and mediaeval periods of Indian History from the foremost scholar-members of the Society like E. J. Rapson, George Taylor and others. The practice was continued till 1938, when with the appearance of the Journal of the Numismatic Society of India (1939), further issue of the Numismatic Supplement might have been considered unnecessary, and it was discontinued. However, most of the articles published in the different numbers of the supplement are still considered standard works and essential for the students of Indian History. Hence, this reprint edition. We have included in this volume supplements numbering I to XVI; the rest will be published in a separate volume.

Scholars will please note that in numbering the pages we have to retain the original page numbers of the respective supplements as appended to the Journals for those years. In a photo offset copy we could not do otherwise.

Our thanks are due to Dr A. N. Lahiri, who mooted the proposal of bringing out the supplements in a combined volume as early as 1967. We regret the delay in publishing the volume because even after accepting Dr Lahiri's proposal the Council of the Society could not undertake the work readily due to financial and other difficulties. Our thanks are also due to Dr B. N. Mukherjee, the former General Secretary, who resuscitated the Publication project and himself saw it through the Press. The edition will remove a long-felt want of scholars.

The Asiatic Society
15 August, 1972

S. K. MITRA
General Secretary



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NUMISMATIC SUPPLEMENT

No. I

JOURNAL AND PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL

1904

Vol. 73, Pp. 64-74

Numismatic Supplement.

[With Plates I and II.]

This supplement has been started primarily in the hope that coin collectors in India may find it convenient to chronicle in its pages notices of unpublished or rare coins which they may obtain from time to time.

It is also meant to include notes on other subjects of antiquarian and philological interest which by themselves might not afford sufficient material for a paper in the main body of the Journal.

It is a matter of common experience that casual finds by private persons of highly interesting coins are not made public with the freedom that is desirable. Almost all private cabinets contain specimens which their owners have not had any inclination or inducement to publish in any recognised journal.

Public cabinets are also not entirely free from reproach in this matter. Supplements to printed catalogues are brought out at inconveniently long intervals and new acquisitions of interest may thus remain unknown for years except to casual visitors.

The search for Indian coins since the days of Prinsep and Thomas has continued to be keen. The enthusiasm of General Cunningham and Mr. C. J. Rodgers in this direction has made itself widely felt, and the result is that every year brings to light numbers of coins previously unknown to numismatists. This is particularly noticeable in the case of the period covered by the later Muhammadan Sulṭāns of Dehli whose coins were struck not only at the capital but at many of the more prominent towns in their territories. The list of these towns which is a matter of historical and possibly geographical interest is being yearly added to in consequence of private research.

Similarly for progress in the study of ancient Indian history the publication of finds of new coins is all-important.

It is in the help that such notices afford to those engaged on the larger work of tabulating the numismatic records of specific periods

and dynasties that this supplement should be found useful, if coin collectors and those interested in philological and antiquarian matters will but commit their observations to writing, to use the words of Sir William Jones, and send them to the Asiatic Society in Calcutta.

Medlæval Coins.

1. *Samudra Gupta.*—A new variety of the Battle-axe type. Pl. I. 1.

Obverse.—King, standing, leaning on battle-axe and facing left; attendant in left field supporting a standard tipped with a crescent.

Between attendant and king the word स
मु

Between king and battle-axe the words. गु
प

(*Note.*—The final "ra" and "ta" of "Samudra" and "Gupta" are absent owing to want of space on the coin).

Legend.—To right of battle-axe कृ ता न्त kṛtānta.

To left of attend an त्या जि ता रा ज जि त ज त tyājitārāja jitajata

Reverse.—Goddess on throne facing front with feet on a single lotus flower in full bloom.

In right hand a fillet, in left hand a lotus flower.

Monogram. . ꣳ .

Legend. कृता न्त परशु kritānta-paraśu *i.e.* the battle-axe of Kṛtānta. *Weight*: 118 grs.

The novel features in this coin, which was obtained in Lucknow, are (1) the fuller legend on the obverse, (2) the position of the king's name, (3) the lotus flower on the reverse in the goddess's left hand and at her feet.

H. N. Wright, C.S.

2. In our proceedings for 1881, at page 39, a gold coin belonging to the late Mr. R. Nicholson is described. The inscription was read "S'rī Dhairyyarājā" by Dr. Hoernle. The coin is now in my possession, and it seems to me certain that the inscription should be read श्री विघरव or S'rī Vigharaba. The style of the letters would connect it with the same period as the very common silver coins, of the Indo-Sassanian type, which bear the same name, though the devices (obverse, bull Nandi, and lingam; reverse, cow suckling calf) are purely Indian. Pl. I. 2.

R. Burn, C.S.

Sultāns of Dehli.

3. *Ghiyās-ud-dīn Balban*; a new mint. Pl. I. 3. 4.

Towards the close of 1902 a rupee of Ghiyās-ud-dīn Balban was brought to me, similar in type to the coin illustrated by Thomas (Chronicles of the Pathān Kings of Dehli, Pl. II. 42), but differing in its marginal legend. Unfortunately the latter is not perfect. A portion of it is, however, sufficiently preserved to enable the place of mintage to be deciphered with clearness. The legend on the reverse runs

ضربت هذا بخطه سلطانه پور .... تسع و سبعين وستمايه

[Struck in the district of Sulṭānpūr.........in the year 679 A. H.]

On the obverse, too little of the margin is left to be of any further help. The coin weighs 165 grs.

Twelve months later I came across a confirmation of the above reading on a small copper coin of the same king of the type given by Thomas on p. 135 of his Chronicles No. 115, Plate II, Fig. 45. This little coin on the reverse has instead of بحضرت دهلي the words

بسلطان پور

The coin weighs 31 grs.

To which Sulṭānpūr this coin should be assigned I am unable to say. It cannot be the Sulṭānpūr (Warangal) of the coins of Muhammad bin Tughlak, as Warangal was not named till late in the reign of Ghiyās-ud-dīn Tughlak. There was a Sulṭānpūr within a short distance of old Dehli, but it is unlikely that there should have been two mints in such close proximity.

It is more probable that the "Khiṭa Sulṭānpūr" of Balban was in or near the province of Bengal which was the scene of the principal expedition of that monarch's reign. H. N. Wright, C.S.

Mughal Emperors of Hindustān.

4. *Jahāngīr*.—A new zodiacal mohar. Pl. I. 5.

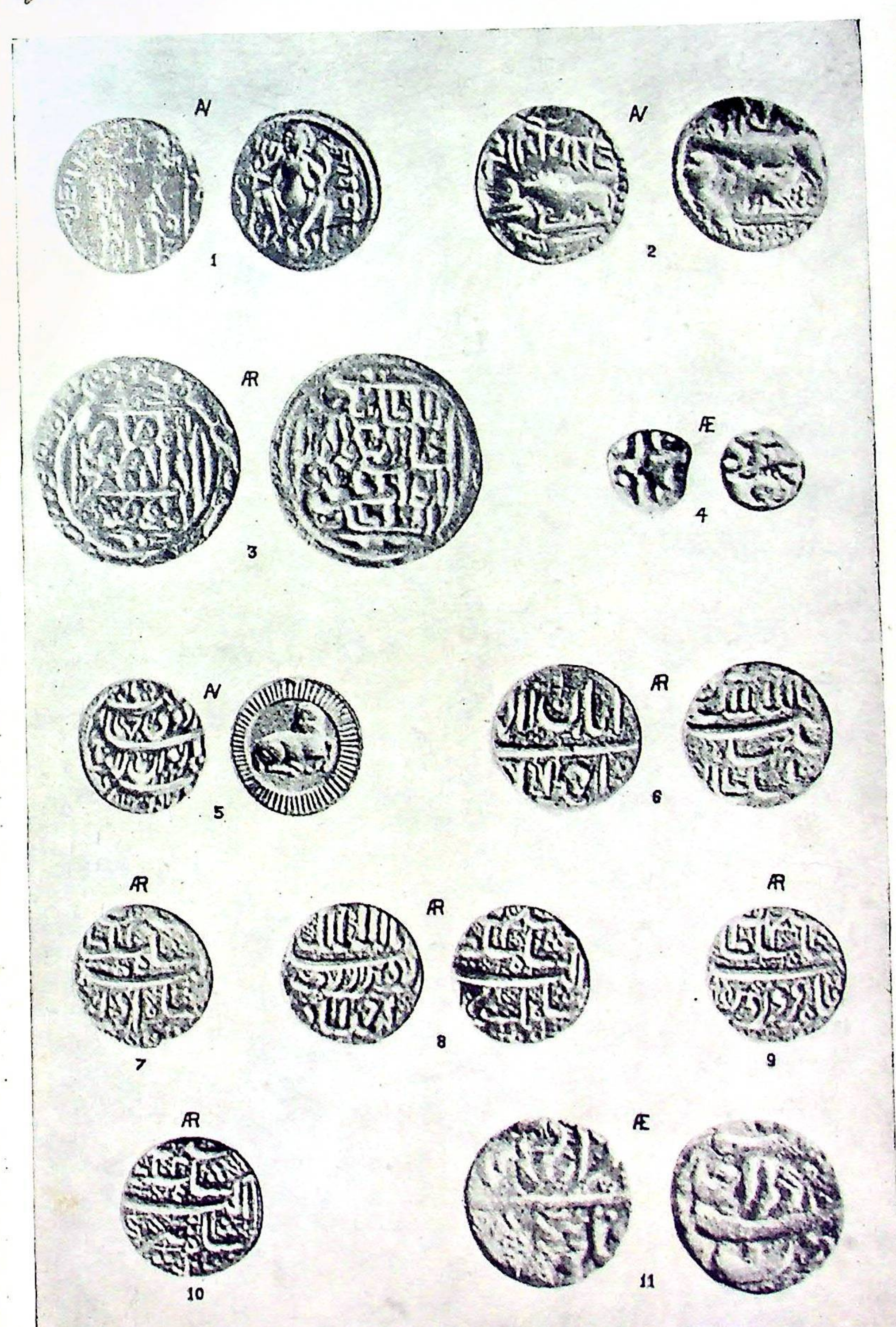
Obverse.—Ram (Aries) to right looking backward over shoulder within rayed circle.

Reverse.—Within dotted circle.

نگیر شاه
اردوي جها
سکه
بادروان تاکه بود
مهر ۲۲
و ماه ۱۰۳۶

The legend forms the following couplet:—

Bād rawān tā ki buwad mihr o Māh
Sikka-i-urdū-i-Jahāngīr Shāh


AV
1
AV
2
AR
3
Æ
4
AV
5
AR
6
AR
7
AR
8
AR
9
AR
10
Æ
11



AR 12

[May the coin of the camp of Jahāngīr Shāh remain current as long as the sun and moon exist.]

This interesting coin which was found by me in Dehlī in October 1902, stands by itself in almost every particular. The most recent publication on the zodiacal coins of Jahāngīr is Monsieur Drouin's article in the "Revue Numismatique" in 1902 (p. 259), in which are described the zodiacal coins in the French "Cabinet des Medailles." The British Museum Catalogue contains an account of the 43 gold specimens in that Museum and Mr. J. S. Gibbs had a valuable paper entitled "Notes on the zodiacal Rupees and Mohars of Jahāngīr" in the Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1878. These are the most important publications of recent date bearing on the subject, and in none of them is any reference made to a coin resembling the one now described.

Hitherto the only names of mints noticed on the zodiacal coins of Jahāngir have been—

On gold coins: Agra, Lāhore,[1] Ajmir,[2] Aḥmadābād,[3] Fatḥpūr Sīkrī.[4]

On silver coins: Aḥmadābād, Agra (from gold die), Kas̲h̲mīr, Fatḥpūr Sīkrī.[5]

The present coin must have been struck in the camp (Urdū) of Jahāngīr, and is so far the only coin known to have been so struck by that king. Coins struck by Akbar in his "Urdū" or "Urdū-i-Zafar-qarīn" are met with. The sign of the Ram shews that my coin was struck in the first month (Farwardīn), possibly on the *Nauroz*, of Jahāngīr's 22nd year, corresponding to the seventh month (Rajab) of 1036 A. H. or March 1627 A. D. Where Jahangīr actually was at that time I have not been able to ascertain with any exactitude. In the ṣixth month of his 21st year he left Kābul for Hindustān (Elliot and Dowson, Vol. VI, p. 429). He went to Lāhore (idem p. 431), and in his 22nd year appears to have gone to Kas̲h̲mīr (idem p. 435). He died 8 months later (28 Safar 1037 A.H.) on his way back to Lāhore. Probably he was on his way from Lāhore to Kas̲h̲mīr when the present coin was issued.

Further, no other zodiacal coin is known of so late date. The latest specimen in the British Museum is dated 1033. M. Drouin,

[1] M. Drouin describes and figures a Sagittarius struck at Lahore in the name of Nūrjahān.

[2] Gibbs A.S.B. Prog. 1883.

[3] B.M.C. No. 357 and Drouin (p. 9 of paper).

[4] See Gibbs, J.A.S. Bom: 1878; the coins belonged to Col. Guthrie

[5] White King and Vost, Num. Chron: 1896, Vol XVI, p. 155.

though on p. 11 of his article he remarks that the period of zodiacal coins extends from 1019 to 1036, states on p. 15 of the same paper "les années de frappe vont donc de 1019 à 1035 pour le monnayage d'argent alors qu'elles oscillent entre 1025 et 1034 pour les mohrs." A rupee (Taurus) struck at Agra in 1035, which is in the Cabinet des Médailles, bears the latest date given by him. Mr. Gibbs remarked: "The latest date among my own gold is Cancer 1034-20, and among the silver 1027-13 * * * Marsden gives .... 1034-19 as the latest gold with the exception of the rare Sagittarius at Paris which has Nūrjahān Begam's name on the reverse and which is 1035-20."

The engraving both of the obverse and reverse dies is particularly fine, and I believe that no other zodiacal mohar is known with the figure of the Ram to the right. The reverse legend adds a new couplet to those hitherto recorded on the coins of Jahāngir. The coin weighs 168 grs.

5. *On the date of the Salīmī Coins.* Pl. I. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.

It is well-known that a series of coins issued from the Aḥmadābād mint in the name of Sulṭān Salīm Shāh, son of Akbar Shāh. Now this Salīm on mounting the imperial throne assumed the name of Jahāngīr[1] and accordingly it is not strange that the Salīmī silver rupees and copper tānkīs have generally been assigned to some period prior to his accession. The British Museum Catalogue, for instance, attributes them to Jahāngīr as Governor of Gujarāt. Unfortunately for this hypothesis, however, the prince Salīm never was Governor of Gujarāt. Below is the list of all the viceroys appointed by the Emperor Akbar from the date of his subjugation of the province in A.D. 1573 until the accession of Jahāngīr in A.D. 1605.

1. Mirzā 'Azīz Koka ... ... A.D. 1573-1575.
2. Mirzā 'Abd al Raḥīm Khān ... 1575-1577.
3. Shihāb al dīn Aḥmad Khān ... 1577-1583.

[1] Jahāngīr, the eldest son of the Emperor Akbar the Great, "was named "Mirzā Salīm on account of his coming into the world, as supposed, by the prayers "of Shaikh Salīm Cishtī, a venerable Shaikh and dervish who resided in the village "of Sikri, now called Fateḥpūr Sīkrī, in the province of Agra." Beale: Oriental Biographical Dictionary (1894), page 191. My friend, Mr. J. J. Ghose, M.A., of Ahmadābād, has kindly supplied me the following extract from the Tūzak-i-Jahāngīrī: "After my birth I was named Sulṭān Salīm. But I never heard the blessed "lips of my father address me either seriously or in jest as Muḥammad Salīm or "Sulṭān Salīm. He always called me Shekho Bābā .... When I became King it "came into my mind that I should change my name (Salīm) because of its resemblance to the names of the Qaiṣars of Turkey. The Heavenly Inspirer put into "my heart that, as the work of Kings is to conquer the world, I should call myself "Jahāngīr."

4. I'timād Khān Gujarātī ... ... 1583-1584.
5. Mirzā 'Abd al Raḥīm Khān (2nd time). ... 1584-1587.
6. Ismā'īl Qulī Khān ... ... 1587.
7. Mirzā 'Azīz Koka (2nd time) ... ... 1588-1592.
8. Sulṭān Murād Bakhsh ... ... 1592-1600.
9. Mirzā 'Azīz Koka (3rd time) ... ... 1600-1606.

Not only is Salīm's name absent from this list, but, inasmuch as in all the thirty-two years the viceroyalty was never vacant, no loophole even remains for the conjecture that Salim may at some time have held the Office of Governor.

It is true that towards the end of Akbar's reign Salīm rose in rebellion, but the disaffection was shortlived[1] and apparently was confined to the Allahābād District. No trace of it seems to have reached the distant Aḥmadābād.

If then Salīm's coins were not struck by him either as Viceroy or as rebel, we are evidently shut up to the conclusion that they were issued by his orders as Emperor. And if this be the case, we may safely affirm that they must have been struck in the very earliest part of his reign—before his newly adopted name Jahāngīr had quite come into vogue. On this point the evidence of the coins themselves is instructive. They bear no Hijrī year, but, as generally read, they have alongside of the name of the month of issue either the year 2 or the year 5. Not a single Salīmī coin is known of the year 1 or 3 or 4, and none of any year later than 5. How to account for the strange lacuna was long a puzzle. The first clue to a solution was given by Mr. Nelson Wright who noticed that the coins supposed to read the year 5 do, as a matter of fact, read 50. The Persian figure 5 is here written as a small circle, and accordingly the following digit, zero, is represented merely by a dot. On several badly struck specimens the 5 appears clear enough, but in the process of coining the 0, which came nearer the edge of the die, has simply missed the flan altogether. On other specimens again the dot has been quite worn away. My own collection, however, contains five of these Salīmī rupees with the 50 written distinctly as O. With this clue in our hand the tangle all unravels. And in this way:—

Clearly the 50 represents the 50th (or last) solar year of Akbar's reign, his Ilāhī 50, and the 2 the next succeeding solar year. In the earlier months of the Ilāhī 50 Akbar was still on the throne, and the coins of these months bore his name. In the first week of the 8th

[1] Referring to Salīm's rebellion Manouchi writes: "He repaired the disobedience of a few months by a sincere application ever after to all the offices of a dutiful Son." Catrou's Manouchi (English Translation, 1709), page 134.

month of that year—on the 6th day of Ābān—Salīm mounted the throne. Forthwith in that same month of Ābān coins were struck at the Aḥmadā-bād mint in the name of Salīm, but bearing still as their date the year 50. Each succeeding month of that year Salīm's coins issued from Aḥmadābād, these coins showing the name of the month of issue and the year 50. When the new solar year began the same type of coin was struck, but with the date Farwardīn 2, and during the first four months of this year 2 that issue continued with the mere change consequent upon the change of month. In the fifth month Salīm (or, as he was now called, Jahāngīr) introduced his new type of coin—the well known "heavy rupees"[1]—with their entirely new legend. Besides substituting his imperial name Jahāngīr for his birth-name Salīm, he also so far at least as the Aḥmadābād coins are concerned, dropped the year 2 from these coins, and now for the first time admitted the year 1. As yet only one New Year's Day (of the solar year) had occurred in his reign, and he now elected to count from that day his Ilāhī year 1.[2]

Thereafter most of his coins bore both the date of the Hijrī (lunar) year and also the number of the regnal (solar) year—thus 1015-1, 1015-2, 1016-2, 1016-3, 1017-3, &c &c.

In order to indicate the precise period to which the coins struck for Salīm at Aḥmadābād should, in my opinion, be assigned, I have drawn up the following Table of Synchronisms of the Arabic and Persian months for the three years beginning 10th March, O.S., 1605. In the Wāqi'āt-i-Jahāngīrī it is definitely stated that the third solar year of Jahāngīr's reign opened on a "Thursday, the 2nd of Ẕu'l ḥijja, corresponding with the 1st of Farwardīn." Dowson-Elliot: VI. 316. With this as starting-point the construction of a Table of monthly synchronisms for the three preceding years presents no difficulty. It is only necessary to bear in mind—

(*a*) that in the Hijrī year months of 30 and 29 days alternate, one day being added to the last (short) month of any intercalary year;

(*b*) and that in the Persian year each month is of 30 days, but that 5 days—the gāthās—are always added to the end of the last month.

[1] The Ilāhī rupees of Akbar and Salīm's rupees invariably weigh each just a few grains under 180, but Jahāngīr's heavy rupees rose at a bound to 215, and three years later to 222 grains.

[2] "Jahāngīr counts the years of his reign by the solar reckoning, and the first "year of his reign as commencing on the New Year's Day next after his accession, "with the entrance of the Sun into Aries, which corresponded with the 11th Ẕu'l "qa'da, 1014 A.H. (10th March, 1606 A.D.)." Dowson-Elliot, History of India, VI. 290, note 2.

TABLE OF MONTHLY SYNCHRONISMS.

28 Shawwāl	1013 = New Year's day of 50th solar year in Akbar's reign.[1] = 9 March, O.S., 1605.	
	= 1 Farwardīn	50 of Akbar.
30 Ẕu'l qa'da	1013 = 1 Ardībihisht	50 " "
1 Muḥarram	1014 = 1 Khūrdād	50 " "
1 Ṣafar	1014 = 1 Tīr	50 " "
2 Rabī' I	1014 = 1 Amardād	50 " "
2 Rabī' II	1014 = 1 Shahrīwar	50 " "
3 Jumādā I	1014 = 1 Mihr	50 " "
3 Jumādā II	1014 = 1 Ābān	50 " "
3-8 Jumādā II	1014 = 1-6 Ābān	50 " "
8 Jumādā II	1014 = 6 Ābān	50 " " = 11 October, O.S., 1605.

Salīm ascends the throne.[2]

8 Jumādā II—3 Rajab	1014 = 6-30 Ābān	50 of Salīm.
4 Rajab	1014 = 1 Āẕar	50 " "
4 Sha'bān	1014 = 1 Dai	50 " "
5 Ramaẓān	1014 = 1 Bahman	50 " "
5 Shawwāl	1014 = 1 Isfandārmuz	50 " "
11 Ẕu'l qa'da	1014 = New Year's day of 1st solar year in Jahāngīr's reign,[3] corresponding to 10 March, O.S., 1606.	
	= 1 Farwardīn	2 of Salīm.
11 Ẕu'l ḥijja	1014 = 1 Ardībihisht	2 " "[4]
11 Muḥarram	1015 = 1 Khūrdād	2 " "
11 Ṣafar	1015 = 1 Tīr	2 " "
12 Rabī' I	1015 = 1 Amardād	1015-1 of Jahāngīr.
12 Rabī' II	1015 = 1 Shahrīwar	1015-1 " "
13 Jumādā I	1015 = 1 Mihr	1015-1 " "
13 Jumādā II	1015 = 1 Ābān	1015-1 " "
14 Rajab	1015 = 1 Āẕar	1015-1 " "
14 Sha'bān	1015 = 1 Dai	1015-1 " "
15 Ramaẓān	1015 = 1 Bahman	1015-1 " "

1 Brit. Mus. Catal. of Indian Coins—the Mughal Emperors, page lxii. Also Cunningham's Book of Indian Eras, p. 225.

2 Cf. D. E. VI. 284. The date 8 Jumādā ii, 1014 A.H., corresponds not to the 12th but to the 11th October, 1605 A.D.

3 D. E. VI. 290, note 2.

4 1014 H. was an intercalary year, and thus its month Ẕu'l ḥijja contained 30 days.

15 Shawwāl	1015 = 1 Isfandārmuz	1015-1	of Jahāngīr.
21 Ẕu'l qa'da	1015 = New Year's day of 2nd solar year in Jahāngīr's reign.[1] = 10 March, O.S., 1607.		
	= 1 Farwardīn	1015-2	of Jahāngīr.
21 Dhu'l ḥijja	1015 = 1 Ardībihisht	1015-2	„ „
22 Muḥarram	1016 = 1 Khūrdād	1016-2	„ „
22 Ṣafar	1016 = 1 Tīr	1016-2	„ „
23 Rabī' I	1016 = 1 Amardād	1016-2	„ „
23 Rabī' II	1016 = 1 Shahrīwar	1016-2	„ „
24 Jumādā I	1016 = 1 Mihr	1016-2	„ „
24 Jumādā II	1016 = 1 Ābān	1016-2	„ „
25 Rajab	1016 = 1 Āzar	1016-2	„ „
25 Sha'bān	1016 = 1 Dai	1016-2	„ „
26 Ramaḍān	1016 = 1 Bahman	1016-2	„ „
26 Shawwāl	1016 = 1 Isfandārmuz	1016-2	„ „
2 Ẕu'l ḥijja	1016 = New Year's day of 3rd solar year in Jahāngīr's reign.[2] = 9 March, O.S., 1608.		
	= 1 Farwardīn	1016-3	of Jahāngīr.
2 Muḥarram	1017 = 1 Ardībihisht	1017-3	„ „
2 Ṣafar	1017 = 1 Khurdād	1017-3	„ „
3 Rabī 'I	1017 = 1 Tīr	1017-3	„ „
&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.

From this Table it appears that the Salīmī coins find their place between Akbar's and Jahāngīr's, and that the period of their issue covered nine *consecutive* months. In complete accord with the arrangement indicated in the Table my collection shows, either in silver or in copper, Akbar's coins struck month by month from Farwardīn till Mihr of the Ilāhī year 50, but none later than Mihr. Next in evidence are the Salīmī coins of the year 50 beginning with Ābān (Pl. I. 6) and continuing without a break till Isfandārmuz (Pl. I. 7. 8).; and thereafter month by month from Farwardīn till Tīr (Pl. I. 9. 10) the Salīmī coins of the year 2. Then follow, last of all, the "heavy rupees" of Jahāngīr, dated *not* 1014-1 but 1015-1, 1015-2, 1016-2, 1016-3, &c.

In support of the opinion that the Salīmī coins of the year 50 precede those of the year 2, one further piece of evidence is noteworthy. *Ex hypothesi*, the first Salīmī coins to be struck were those of Ābān 50.

[1] Cf. D. E. VI, 302. On line 12 of page 302 correct 22nd to 21st, and 1603 to 1607.

[2] D. E. VI, 316. 1016 H. being an intercalary year, its month Ẕu'l ḥijja contained 30 days.

Now it is precisely the coins of this month that differ in their legend from all subsequent issues. The difference consists largely but not solely in the arrangement of the words, and extends both to the obverse and to the reverse. The coins struck in the following month, Āzar are of that modified type which was maintained till the close of the series. Now the explanation of this change is clear if, as our theory assumes, the Ābān coins were the first struck. They simply did not meet with complete approval. The obverse was pronounced too crowded and the reverse too diffuse. Orders were accordingly given to omit altogether the one word Ilāhī and further to so rearrange the component words of the legend that a portion only should find a place on the obverse and the remainder on the reverse. The new dies were ready before the coins of the second month were struck, and thereafter, so long as the Salīmī series issued, no further variation was deemed necessary.

This Ābān 50 rupee is an evident link between Akbar's of the preceding month and Salīm's of the succeeding. While its obverse bears Salīm's name and the Salīmī legend, its reverse is identical in type with the reverse of the rupees struck at Aḥmadābād in the last year of Akbar's reign.

Geo. P. Taylor,
Ahmadabad.

6. *The copper coinage of Murād Bakhsh son of Shāhjahān.* **Pl. I. 11.**

When Shāhjahān fell ill in A. H. 1067 (1657 A.D.) and his sons asserted their claims to the throne of the Mughal, Murād Bakhsh was in Gujarāt. The mints from which he issued coins in his own name were confined to that province.

His silver coins are not infrequently met with struck at either Aḥmadābād, Sūrat or Cambay (Khambāyat). The gold coins are extremely scarce and but one or two struck at Aḥmadābād are known. One of these is figured in the British Museum Catalogue (No. 692). Hitherto his copper coinage has been unknown. Mr. Framjee Jamasjee Thanawala, of Bombay, however, was fortunate in securing two specimens of dāms (fulūs) struck by Murād Bakhsh at Sūrat, and one of these he has kindly presented to me. The coins are of the usual size of Akbarī dām and weigh 316 and 333 grains, respectively. They bear the following legends:—

Obv. مراد شاهی
فلوس

Rev. سورت احد
سـ ـنـ ـه
ضرب

H. N. Wright, O.S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

7. *A coronation medal of the first king of Oudh. Pl. II.*

Obverse.—Bust of king, three quarters face in high relief, crowned and garlanded—within circular area—remaining ground occupied by flowered tracery—marginal legend in florid characters beginning under the king's left shoulder.

سکه زد برسیم و زر از فضلِ رب ذو المنن غازی الدین حیدر عالي نسب
شاه زمن سنه احد

Reverse.—Arms of the king in high relief within circular area. Two lions rampant holding flags on each of which appears a fish. Between them a dagger (*katār*) surmounted by a crown. Below the flags two fishes forming a circle, head to head below streamer. In right-hand corner of area the letter ج. Marginal legend beginning opposite the right flag.

تا هزار سال شاها بقاي عمر تو بادا هزار سال باشي تو در زمان خدا

Weight.—1,260 grs. Size 2·6″.

This interesting medal was obtained in Allahabad whither it had been brought from Jhūnsī in the Allahabad district. It apparently commemorates the assumption by G͟hāzīuddīn Ḥaidar of regal dignity in October, 1819 (1234 A. H.). This monarch was the eldest son of Nawāb Sa'ādat Ali K͟hān of Awadh and had five years previously succeeded his father as Nawāb Wazīr. At this coronation ceremony the crown was delivered to the king by the British Resident. G͟hāzī-uddīn Ḥaidar reigned as king of Awadh for eight years. One of the titles assumed by him at his coronation was Shāh-i-Zaman, and this title appears on the medal. Beyond the سنه احد on the obverse, which doubtless refers to the first year of the newly assumed sovereignty, there is no date recorded, nor does the reverse legend appear to be a chronogram. The workmanship is of a high order, and the appearance on the medal of the king's portrait contrary to orthodox custom indicates that the design was probably entrusted to some European artist. An oil-painting and a marble bust representing the king similarly diademed and arrayed are in the Lucknow Museum, but the name of the artist has in neither case been preserved. A second specimen is in the cabinet of Mr. R. Burn, C.S., and was also obtained in Allahabad.

H. N. WRIGHT, C.S.

NUMISMATIC SUPPLEMENT

No. II

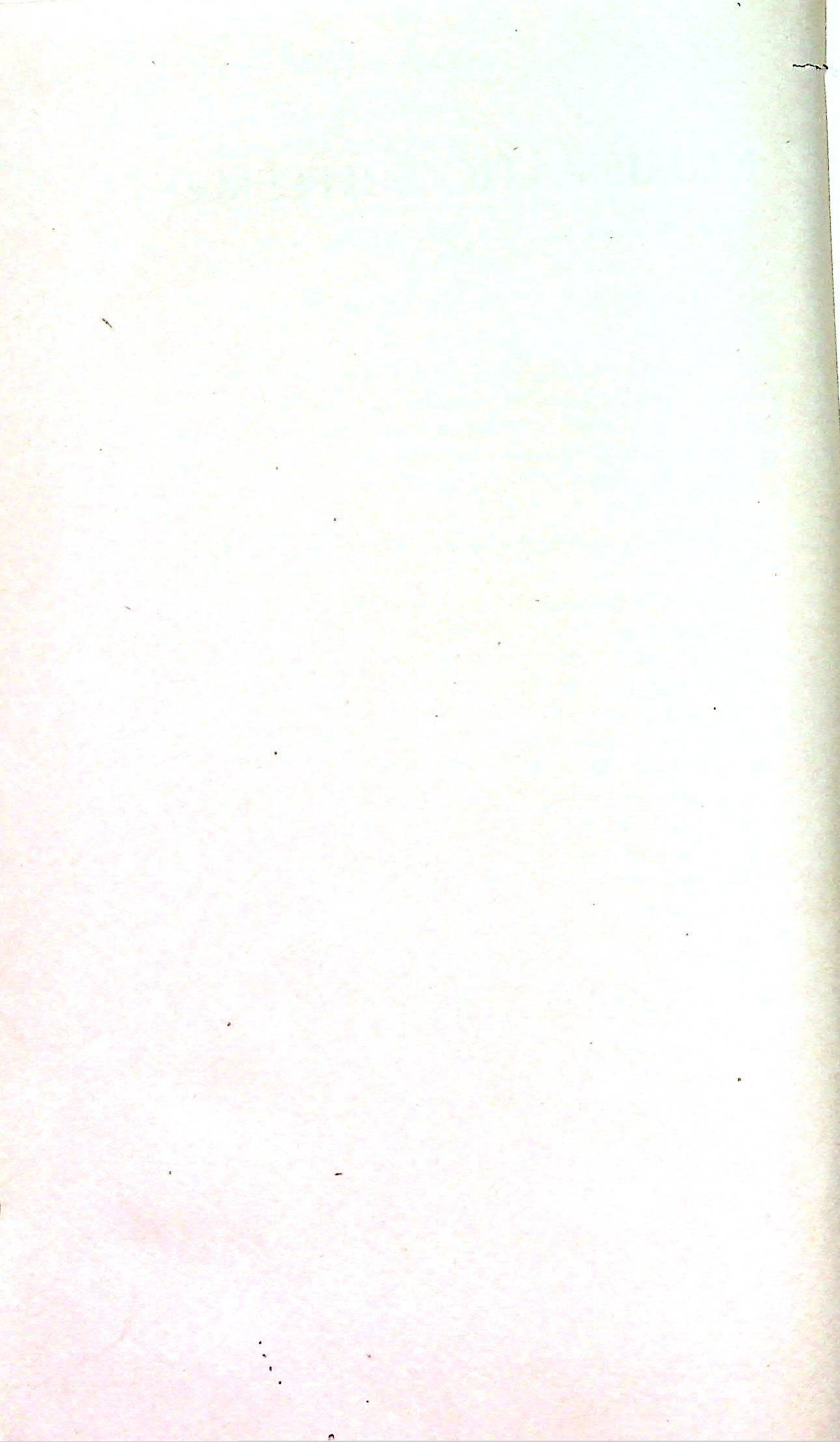
JOURNAL AND PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL

1904

Vol. 73, Pp. 227-244



Numismatic Supplement. (With Plate III).

Note—*The numeration of the articles below is continued from p. 74 of the Journal.*

I. Ancient India.

8. *The Kṣaharāta Dynasty, circâ A.D. 100 (Cf. "Indian Coins" §§ 77-79)*

Of this dynasty which preceded that of the Western Kṣatrapas as governors (probably originally under the S'aka princes of Northern India—the line of Maues, Azes, Azilises, &c.) of Surāṣṭra and Mālwa, only one member, Nahapāna, has hitherto been certainly known from coins.

I have recently discovered another, who, I think, may have been the predecessor of Nahapāna.

Pandit Bhagvānlāl Indrājī in his account of "The Western Kṣarapas," edited by me in J.R.A.S., 1890, p. 643, attributes certain copper coins to Nahapāna. He notes that they bear on the reverse the symbols which appear on Nahapāna's silver coins—an arrow and a thunderbolt. They are found "in the coasting regions of Gujarāt and Kathiāwād, and also sometimes in Mālwa." They bear on the obverse "the Buddhist symbols, a standing deer and a *dharmacakra*, and also show traces of inscriptions which have not hitherto been deciphered." (A specimen is given in his Plate, 1*a*.)

Now, the copper coinage which has been assigned with certainty to Nahapāna is rather different. An undoubted specimen, actually bearing the name of Nahapāna, is given in Cunningham's *Coins of Mediæval India*, p. 6, Pl. I, 5. No. 4 in the same plate belongs to the class described by Pandit Bhagvānlāl. On studying the six specimens of this latter class in the British Museum, I was fortunate enough to succeed in reading one of the inscriptions—the Brāhmī inscription—with certainty. The inscription which is found on the opposite side is certainly in Kharoṣṭhī characters, but these are so fragmentary and so carelessly executed that without the help of this Brāhmī reading I should not have been able to suggest any restoration of the Kharoṣṭhī inscription. We may, however, assume that, as on the coins of Nahapāna, practically the same inscription occurs in the two characters; and the fragments of the Kharoṣṭhī inscription which remain, certainly justify us in taking this view.

The following is a description of the coins. The fragments of the inscriptions are given as they appear on the different specimens.

Obv. Arrow and Thunderbolt: Brāhmī inscription (restored) *Kṣaharātasa Kṣatrapasa Bhūmakasa.*

Rev. A Deer and a *Dharmacakra*, together forming what may be intended for the capital of a pillar. Kharoṣṭhī inscription (restored) *Chatrapa-Chaharatu-Bhumakasa* or *Chaharadasa chatrapasa Bhumakasa.*

Brāhmī Inscription (Reverse).

The clue to the inscription is given by a coin in the Bhagvānlāl collection, No. 70. The Brāhmī inscription on its reverse is quite clearly

(1) *Kṣahar[ā] . . . . pasa Bhūmakaṣa.*

The name *Bhūmaka* is fairly clear on another specimen from the same collection (No. 4 = Pl. 1*a.* of the Pandit's article in the J.R.A.S.).

The other specimens do little to confirm this reading, and I cannot explain, either as Brāhmī or as Kharoṣṭhī, the curious inscription on the *reverse* of the coin published by Cunningham, C.M.I., Pl. I. 4.

Kharoṣṭhī Inscription (Obverse).

Cunningham, C.M.I., Pl. I. 4.

(2) *Ch . . . . . . rata Bhumaka [sa].*

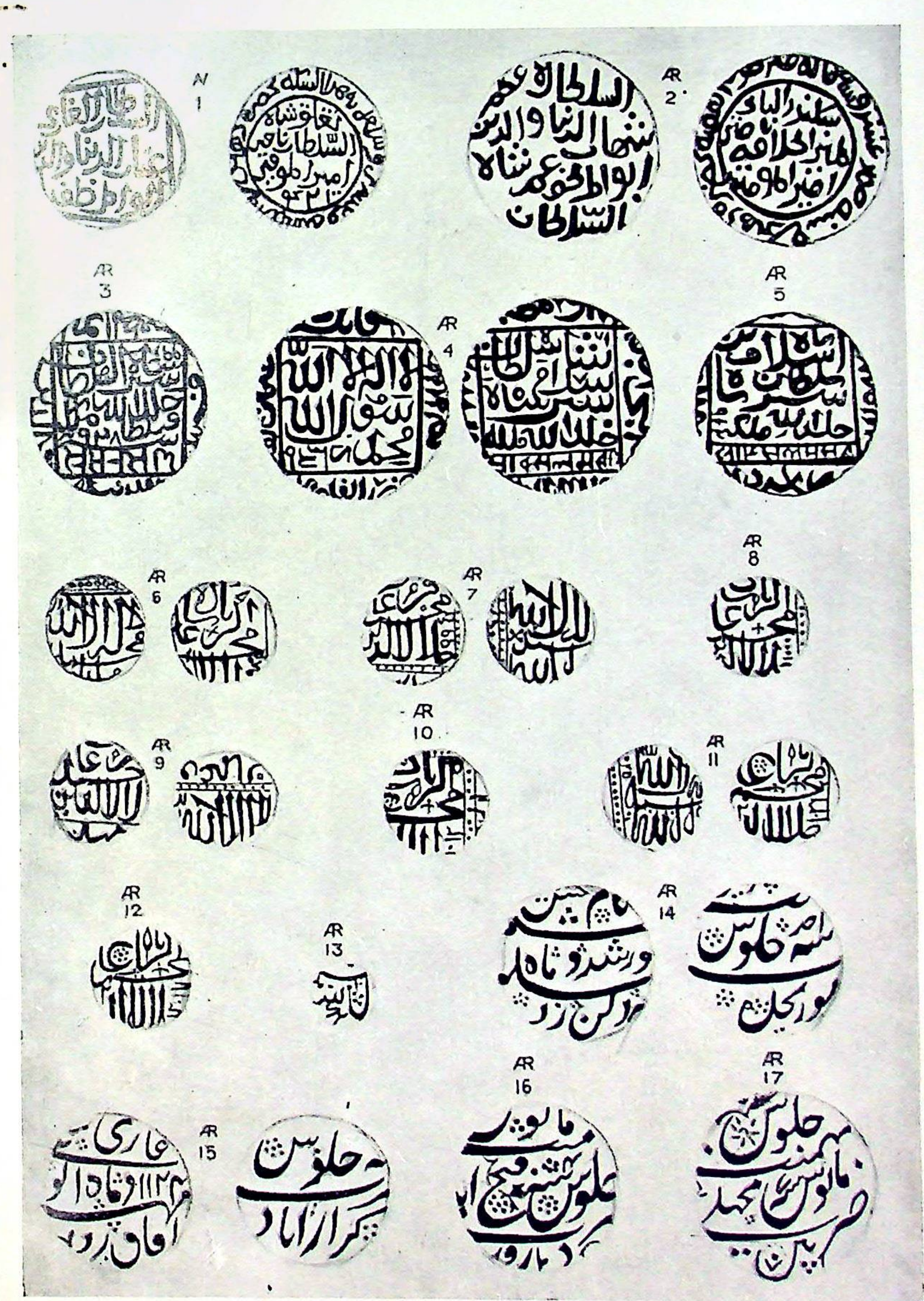
E. Conolly (Oct. 1837).

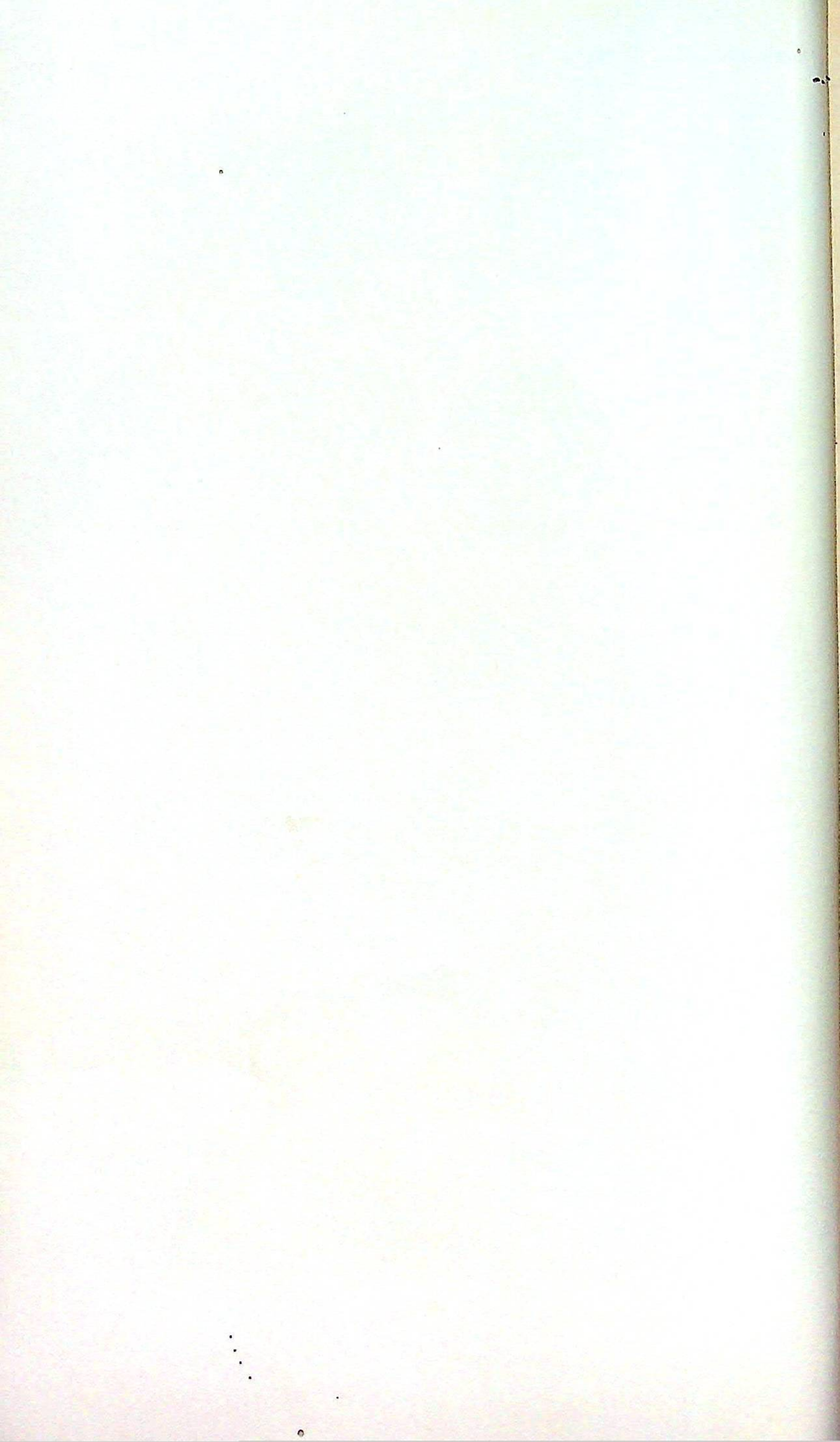
(3) *Chaharadasa cha . . . . . . [sa].*

On No. 70 of the Bhagvānlāl collection, there is a full obverse inscription in, apparently, Kharoṣṭhī characters, but I am unable to read it. It must, no doubt, have been the same as the reverse Brāhmī inscription.

There can be no doubt that the name is Bhūmaka, and that, like Nahapāna, he takes the titles "Kṣaharāta" and "Kṣatrapa." The readings (1) and (3) show the family title Kṣaharāta in the first place, the military title Kṣatrapa in the second place, the two titles as well as the name being in the genitive case. The reading (2) seems to change this order, and also to denote that only the name was in the genitive case.

I may add that these copper coins, by reason of their fabric and their types, seem to take us one step farther back in the direction of the Saka princes of Northern India, whose governors the Kṣaharātas have been supposed, on other evidence, to have been. They somewhat resemble the copper coins of Spalirises with Azes, which have for their





reverse type a bow and arrow and a discus (*v.* Gardener, *B.M. Col. p.* 102, Pl. XXII., 4.[1])

E. J. Rapson.
Brit: Mus:

III. Sultans of Dehli.

9. *Shamsu-d-dīn Kayūmurṣ.*

Æ. Weight, 169 grains. Size, 1″·0.

Mint, Dehli.

This extremely rare coin was obtained in October, 1903, nearly 40 years after the first specimen was discovered by the late Pandit Ratan Narain of Dehli, with whose collection it passed into the possession of Mr. J. H. Durkee of New York (U.S.A.) many years ago. That coin was edited by Mr. J. G. Delmerick in the Journal of this Society for 1881, and again by Mr. J. Gibbs in the Numismatic Chronicle in 1885. The coin recently acquired is similar in type to other rupees of this period and bears the following legends :—

السلطان الاعظم	الامام
شمس الدنيا والدين	المستعصم امير
ابوالمظفر كيومرث	المومنين
السلطان	

Margin . . . . بحضرت دهلي

Shamsu-d-dīn, the son of Muizzu-d-dīn Kaikubād, was only 3 years old when he was placed on the throne of Dehli as the ostensible Sultān by Jalālu-d-dīn Fīroz Shāh after the murder of the Sultān Kaikubād. Three months later when Jalālu-d-dīn had succeeded in consolidating his own power, the infant Sultān was also put to death. This was in the year 689 A.H.

G. B. Bleazby.

10. *Shihābu-d-dīn Umar Shāh.*

Æ. Weight, 172 grains. Size, 1″·0

Date, 715 A.H.

Mint, Dehli.

Pl. III. 2.

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[1] The discus is regarded by Prof. Gardener as a mere symbol on the coin; but I think the actual weapon is intended. I think it is represented also on the silver coins of Nahapāna by the round dot which always occurs in conjunction with the Arrow and Thunderbolt. (*see* Cunningham, C.M.I., Pl. I. 3; Bhagvānlāl, J.R.A.S., 1890, Pl. I: Rapson, J.R.A.S., 1899, Pl. I.)

This coin which is in perfect condition has the following legends enclosed in circles :—

السلطان الاعظم
شهاب الدنيا والدين
ابوالمظفر عمر شاه
السلطان

سكندر الثاني
يمين الخلافة ناصر
امير المومنين

Margin :—

ضرب هذه السكه بحضرت دهلي
في سنة خمس و عشر و سبعمائة

The brief history of this puppet king is told by Thomas in his Chronicles of the Pathān Kings of Dehli, pp. 176 and 177.

The first rupee of this Sultān turned up at Jaunpūr a few years ago. It was acquired by the Government of the United Provinces and is now in the Lucknow Museum. That coin, however, is in comparatively poor condition. The coin now being described was acquired subsequently at Nāhan (Sirmur State), and judging by its appearance cannot have been in circulation for any length of time, every letter on both sides being perfect. These two specimens in silver and a few copper coins are all the coins known of this unfortunate young Sultān.

G. B. Bleazby.

11. *Muhammad bin Tughlak. A coin struck in memory of his father.*

Pl. III. 1.

The striking of coins in the name of his father is a well-known incident in the reign of Muhammad bin Tughlak. Two such coins—one gold, the other silver—are noticed by Thomas on p. 212 of the Chronicles. Though the name of the Mint is indistinct on the gold coin and is not recorded on the silver piece, it is probable from their appearance that the coins were issued in the Dekhan. Another coin bearing the name of Ghiyāṣu-d-dīn Tughlak but struck after his death is described on p. 190 of the Chronicles, and the crude rendering of the word السلطان on the reverse area, together with the absence of any distinct margin, led the author to catalogue the coin as one struck by the first Tughlak in A.H. 721. Subsequent finds have however fixed the dates of issue of this class of coin as 726 and 727, and their origin was the Dekhan, specimens being known struck at both Daulatābād and Telingāna.

The object of the present note is to draw attention to a similar gold coin struck at the capital Dehli. This coin I believe has only once been noticed—by Major F. W. Stubbs in the Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for 1870, p. 302. On that occasion it was

pronounced counterfeit for reasons which appear to be inconclusive The coin has as far as I know never been figured.

The legends are as follows :—

Obverse.	Reverse.
In a square with traces of an outer circle.	In a circle.
السلطان الغازي	تغلق شاه
غياث الدنيا والدين	السلطان ناصر
ابو المظفر	امير المومنين
	۴۲۱

Margin.

هذا السكة بحضرة دهلي في سنة سبع و عشرين و سبعمايه

The weight is 173 grs., and size ·9″

Major Stubbs gave the following six reasons for believing the coin to be not genuine :—

1. ناصر is written ناعين. This criticism is obviously due to a mistaken assignment of the dots on the coin. The two dots which have been taken to represent the letter "ye" really belong to the two "nuns" in the word just below it *viz.* : مومنين. It is noticeable that on this coin as in several other specimens of Muhammad bin Tughlak's coinage the dots distinguishing various letters are scrupulously recorded. Cf. Chronicles No. 182. It is true the curve of the ص is not very full. It is, however, not unlike the form of the same letter on some other coins of the period.

(2) Date in figures impossible.

(3) Difference of date in words and figures.

These remarks refer to the figures ۴۲۱ in the reverse area. Major Stubbs assumes that they represent a blundered date, a different date being given in words in the margin. It is difficult to conceive that anyone who was able to imitate with such precision and intelligence the entire inscription of a coin, and must have been aware of the meaning of that inscription, should stumble through ignorance over a date in figures and for ۷۲۷ should substitute the figures ۴۲۱ Some other explanation of these figures must, I think, be sought for. This I am unable to supply, but it is worth remembering that equally unexplained figures appear on coins of Islām Shāh Sūri, *vide* Chronicles No. 359, Pl. V, 190.

From the above considerations it may, I think, be assumed that the figures ۴۲۱ were not a blundered representation of ۷۲۷. They possibly have no connection with the date of the coin.

(4) The word ضرب is omitted.

This does not appear to me a serious objection to the authenticity

of the coin. Instances of a similar omission are to be found on other coins of the period, cf. Chronicles Nos. 173 and 174 and J.R.A.S. 1900, p. 775, where the margins commence هذا الدينار or هذا السكة

(5) M of "Miat" is omitted.

This "m" is clear enough on the coin now figured.

(6) The usual forms of the letters *alif*, *lām*, *ṭoe*, had thick clavate shapes; in this coin they have the more elegant form first introduced on his coins by Sher Shāh.

It is possible that Major Stubbs had not seen any of Muhammad bin Tughlak's more finely engraved coins. Anyone who had handled many of these could not fail to be struck by the similarity between them and the reverse of the coin now figured. In fact it would not be too much to say that the form of the letters on the reverse is characteristic of the coins of Muhammad bin Tughlak. Compare especially nos. 173, 174, 179, 180 and 182 in Thomas's Chronicles. It is probable that for the obverse either the actual die of one of Ghiyāsu-d-din Tughlak's coins was employed, or that one was used as a pattern.

It will thus be seen that the conclusions at which Major Stubbs has arrived will not bear close examination, and it is a little surprising that they have been allowed to lie for 34 years unchallenged. The rarity of the coin may be the reason. During the past ten years I have heard of only two. One of these is the present coin which I obtained by exchange from Mr. Bleazby who has the second specimen. Both were obtained at Lahore. Mr. Bleazby and Mr. Burn, C.S., who have devoted much time to the study of "Pathān" coins, have authorised me to say that they share in my opinion that the coin now figured is a genuine one struck in memory of his father by Muhammad bin Tughlak.

H. N. Wright.

12. *Muḥammad IV. bin Farīd.*

In the British Museum Catalogue Muḥammad bin Farīd is said to have reigned from 837 to 847 A.H., but a coin—No. 458—therein, and another in the catalogue of the Lahore Museum, give a later year, 848 A.H. His reign was almost certainly from 837 to 849 A.H. Compare Elliot's History of India, Vol. IV, p. 86, note 1, where the years 844, 847 and 849 A.H. are mentioned as the last years of the reign. The reference to Budāoni is to the Muntakhab-ut-Tawārīkh (Ranking) p. 399, which gives 847 A.H. The date (849) given by Ferishta for Muhammad IV's concluding year may safely be accepted as the most correct. A coin of that year struck in the name of Muḥammad bin Farīd is, however, required to settle the matter definitely.

W. Vost.

13. *Report on* 110 *silver coins forwarded by the Collector of Malda to the Asiatic Society of Bengal as treasure trove.*

The Collector states that the coins were found in a field in *Mauza* Belbari, *thāna* English Bāzār, in the vicinity of the old city of Gaur. The field had been ploughed two or three days previously, and on the night preceding the find of the coins there had been a heavy shower which washed away the covering clods. The coins were found in the furrows made by the plough.

They are with two exceptions of the Sūri dynasty of Dehli Sultāns.

Of the 110 coins	A.H.
2 are of Nasrat Shāh, independent king of Bengal ...	925-939
63 are of Sher Shāh	946-952
42 are of Islām Shāh	952-960
3 are of Muhammad Adil	960-964

The following is a detailed description :—

I. Nasrat Shāh, A.H. 925-939 = A.D. 1518-1532.

Mint Husenābād, circular areas, date 925, cf. B.M.C. No. 134 1
Mint illegible, circular areas, date 932, cf. B.M.C. 137, ... 1

II. Sher Shāh, A.H. 946-952 A.D. 1540-1545.

Agra, 949 square areas, two varieties—(1) date at top; (2) date on left side of reverse area 2
Bhānpura (?) 949, square areas, cf. Chron: 353. R. ... 1
Gwālior, 951,[2] 952,[3] square areas, date on left side of reverse area. Common. I.M.C. 9270 5
Jahānpanāh, 946,[1] 947,[2] 948,[2] square areas, السلطان العادل below Kalima in obverse area, date in reverse area. In the specimen of 946 و سلطانه is omitted. This latter coin is rare 5
Kālpi, 950, areas in double lined square. Chron. 354 ... 1
Satgaon, 950,[3] circular areas, cf. Ind. Ant: March 1888, No. 11 ... 3
Sharīfābād (*a*), 948,[1] square areas. Mint and date in reverse area. R.R. 1
(*b*) 949, circular areas, date in reverse area. R. ... 2
Shergarh (*a*), 947,[1] date in area and mint in left margin of reverse, cf. B.M.C. 532. R. 1
(*b*) 948,[1] 949,[2] areas in double lined squares, cf. I.M. Cat. 8170. Chron. 346 3
Shergarh (*Dehli*). 949,[1] 951,[1] square areas. The legends in

the margins of the two coins are differently arranged. Chron. 344 and J.R.A.S. July 1900. R. 2

Shergarh (Shaḳḳ Bakar) 950,[1] 951,[3] square areas: date and mint in reverse margin 4

No Mint, (*a*) 946,[3] 948,[2] 949,[1] square areas, date in reverse area السلطان العادل below Kalima on obverse. Name of king arranged in three lines. B.M. Cat. No. 524 6

(*b*) 946[2] as (*a*) but date written ۹۴۶ 2

(*c*) 946,[2] 947,[1] 948,[1] as (*a*) but name of king in two lines ... 4

(*d*) 946,[2] 948[1] variants of (*c*), and to judge by the characters probably struck at Satgāon. R. 3

(*e*) 948, square areas, like the coins of Jahānpanāh in type. Last line of reverse area reads وسلطا ۹۴۸ ۹ۂ, R.R.R, Pl. III. 3. 1

(*f*) 949,[4] 950,[2] 951[4]. Circular areas. Chron: 348. Common ... 10

(*g*) 949. Circular areas. Chron. 348 (*a*) 1

? *Mint.* Square areas, 950[1] (probably of Gwālior) 951[3] (probably of Agra), 947[1] (probably of Jahānpanāh) ... 4

Circular areas, 951,[2] double lined circles الوسول in Kalima instead of رسول Published in J.R.A.S., October 1900. R. ... 2

III. Islām Shāh, A.H. 952-960.

Agra, 955, square areas, date on left side of reverse. ... 1

Chunār, 953,[2] 955,[1] square areas, mint in right reverse margin, date in obverse area; has not been published. R.R. Pl. III. 4. 3

Gwālior, 952,[2] 955,[2] 956,[2] 957,[4] 958,[1] 960,[2] square areas, date on left of reverse area. Common 13

Kālpī. 953,[1] 954,[1] square areas, mint in margin and date on left of area of reverse. R. 2

Nārnol. 960,[2] square areas. Mint in reverse margin. cf. Ind. Ant. 1888 (29). 2

Satgāon, (*a*) 957, square areas. Mint in reverse margin; date in obverse area, Chron. 360 R. 1

(*b*) 952, circular areas. Mint and date in reverse margin R. 1

Shergarh (Dehli). 952.[2] Square areas. Mint in margin, date on left of area of reverse. This coin has not been published hitherto. R.R. ... ... Pl. III. 5. 2

Shergarh (Shakk Bakar) 959.[3] Date at top of area and mint in margin of reverse. Published in J.R.A.S. October 1900. R. 3

No mint legible, (*a*) 952, 954, 956, 960 (probably of Agra), square areas 4

(*b*) 956,[2] 957, 958, 960, square areas (probably of Gwālior) ... 5

(*c*) 952, 956, areas in double lined squares, date in obverse area, mint in reverse margin, but indistinct. (Probably of Shergarh) R. 2

(*d*) 954. Circular areas, date in reverse margin. No mint recorded B.M.C. 620. R. 1

Date and Mint illegible 2

42

IV. MUHAMMAD ADIL. 960-964 A.H.

Nārnol, 961, square areas, date on left of area and mint in margin of reverse 3

Note. In the above report

R. = Rare.

R.R. = Very rare.

R.R.R. = Unique.

J.R.A.S. = Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Ind. Ant. = Indian Antiquary.

Chron. = Thomas's Chronicles of the Pathān Kings of Dehli.

B.M.C. = British Museum Catalogue.

I.M.C. = Indian Museum Catalogue (Calcutta).

H. N. WRIGHT.

IV. MUGHAL EMPERORS.

14. *On the Coins of "Gujarāt fabric."*

But little is known regarding the interesting series of coins designated in the British Museum Catalogue ('Mughal Emperors' Volume) Coins of "Gujarāt fabric." They are unrepresented in the cabinets of the Museums in Calcutta and Lāhor, and thus though one occasionally comes across specimens of them in the province of Gujarāt, they probably never had a really wide circulation. In the British Museum Catalogue eight are registered (Nos. 252*a*—252*h*). Five of the eight are dated, one being of the Hijrī year 992, one of 997, and three of 1215. During a residence of now several years in the capital of Gujarāt, it has been my good fortune to obtain 29 dated and 14 undated specimens of this series, and from the study of these I have gathered the information embodied in this article.

Metal. The Gujarāt fabric coins would seem to have been struck in silver alone. Not a single specimen is known in either gold or copper. Two, however, in my cabinet, remarkable for their unusual weight, one of 66 and the other of 71 grains, prove to be copper silver-coated.

Form. All the coins of this series are round, and fairly thick for their diameter. They look somewhat dumpy, are roughly fashioned

and of a generally insignificant appearance. The lettering, though as a rule legible enough, is never deeply engraven.

Weight. Two denominations of these coins are known. The larger ones, of diameter ·6 inch, turn the scale at about 85 grains [Maximum 87; minimum, a poor specimen, 78]. Six smaller ones, measuring half an inch in diameter, have an average weight of 40·5 grains [Maximum 44; minimum 39]. Evidently these denominations represent the half and the quarter rupee.

Date. The earliest dated coin known of this series is of the year 989 Hijrī. Except the years 993 and 999, each succeeding year up to and including 1000 H. is represented in my collection. Then come the years 1006, 1009, 1012, 1014, 1016, 1019, 1020, 1025, 1026, and 1027. Hence it seems probable that coins of this Gujarāt fabric were struck each year from at least 989 till 1027. Then comes a blank for nearly two centuries, after which, strange to say, precisely the same type of coin re-appears, but now with the dates 1215 and 1217 H. (A. D. 1800 and 1802). The figures indicating the year are entered on all the coins near the right-hand lower corner of the square area of the obverse—over the *jīm* of جلال الدين The figures appear as though lying on their face, having suffered rotation from the upright position through one quadrant to the left. One extraordinary specimen has the year 1026 in the normal place, but the reverse gives the year 1025 in the diametrically opposite corner—the left hand upper—of the corresponding square area.

Legends. On all the coins the legends, or at least the portions within the areas are the same. Within a square area formed by double lines with dots between, the obverse legend reads

اكبر پاد شاه غازي

محمد

جلال الدين

The reverse, within a similar area, contains the Kalima arranged in the usual three lines

لا اله الا الله

محمد

رسول الله

All the coins I have yet seen were evidently much smaller in surface than the die, and they show accordingly only mere fragments of the marginal readings. One undated coin in my possession does, however, read distinctly عثمان, 'Othmān, in the upper margin of the reverse, and with this slender clue we may perhaps venture the

guess—it is only a guess—that the other three margins bore the names of the other three Khalīfas, Abū Bakr, 'Omar, and 'Alī. Until better specimens come to hand, it is impossible to say whether—as on the coins of Shāh Jahān I.—the distinctive virtues of the Khalīfas were associated with their names.

Features. The following five features merit special attention since serving to divide the coins of this series into three more or less definitely marked classes.

1. On the obverse the *ghain* of غازي is written either with a fairly small curve containing no dots, or with a large curve bearing in its bosom a varying number of dots.
2. On the obverse over the *ḥe* of the word محمد a cross of slightly differing forms may, or may not, be present.
3. On the obverse the *re* of اكبر takes an unusual upward flourish,
4. On the obverse over this strange *re* of اكبر stands a leaf-like or arrow-like ornament, thus φ.
5. On both the obverse and the reverse over the *dāl* of محمد is a St. Andrew's Cross, also of varying forms.

Having regard to these five features we find that—

A. Early Coins, dated between the years 989 and 1000 H.,
- (*a*) have no dots in the curve of the *ghain* :
- (*b*) have (until 997 H.) no cross over محمد on obverse :
- (*c*) have only a moderate upward flourish of the *re* :
- (*d*) have the arrow-ornament slanting to the right :
- (*e*) have the St. Andrew's Cross tipped with dots or (later) small circles, thus ✕ ⌘ Pl. III. 6. 7. 8. 9.

B. Intermediate Coins, dated between the years 1000 and 1027 H.,
- (*a*) have from 4 to 7 dots in the curve of *ghain* :
- (*b*) have a cross, often like ☦ over محمد on obverse :
- (*c*) have a more elongated upward flourish of the *re* :
- (*d*) have until 1020 H. the arrow slanting to the right, but after that year perpendicular :
- (*e*) have a St. Andrew's Cross composed of closed curves thus ⌘ Pl. III. 10. 11.

C. Late Coins, dated between the years 1215 and 1217 H.
- (*a*) have an enlarged curve for *ghain*, and in its bosom 8 or 9 dots :
- (*b*) have a cross resembling an inverted tripod ↑ over محمد on obverse :

(*c*) have a still more elongated upward, flourish of the *re* :
(*d*) have the arrow upright. Pl. III. 12.

From the poor specimens to hand of the coins of the latest period it is impossible to say whether the St. Andrew's Cross was present on either the obverse or the reverse.

Mint. The coins themselves supply no clue as to their place of mintage. Mr. Lane-Poole's suggestion that they are of "Gujarāt fabric" is doubtless correct, if the sole implication be that these coins were struck somewhere in Gujarāt. We have already seen that their distribution was practically confined within the limits of that province. But when Mr. Lane-Poole further states that "they have all the appearance of the later Kachh coins,"[1] we should be on our guard against the inference that their original home was Kachh. It is true that the coins of Kachh, and indeed of the neighbouring States of Navānagar and Porbandar in Kāṭhīāwāḍ as well, continued to bear for three centuries the name of Muẕaffar (III), the last Sulṭān of Gujarāt, and they are in this respect analogous to the coins of Gujarāt fabric, which invariably present the name of Akbar Bādshāh, whether struck in his reign or in Jahāngīr's, or even two centuries later. Also in shape and size and workmanship the coins of Kachh and Kāṭhīāwāḍ do bear some resemblance to those of Gujarāt fabric. But their weight—and this is perhaps the crucial test—tells decidedly against the supposition that the Gujarāt fabric coins hail from some mint in Kachh or Kāṭhīāwāḍ. From the year 978 H. right on till recent times the standard coin of Kachh was the silver kori of 73 grains, bearing unchanged throughout that period the date 978. Now it is extremely improbable that any mint would be issuing at one and the same time this kori and also the Gujarāt fabric half-rupees of 85 grains, bearing as their date the varying years of issue. The kori and the rupee being incommensurable, we may safely assume that no mint would have produced both types of coin together. To have done so would have involved intolerable confusion.

This same objection applies with equal force to the assumption that the Gujarāt fabric coins issued from either Navānagar or Porbandar, for at these mints too koris were struck, all dated 978 H.

According to the Bombay Gazetteer (Vol. VIII, page 465) "a mint was established in Jūnāgaḍh subsequent to the conquest of the province by the Moghal Government." But that conquest did not take place till the year 1000 H., and hence we may safely affirm that coins, such as

[1] Catalogue of Indian Coins in the British Museum: the Mughal Emperors, page LXVIII.

those of the Gujarāt fabric, struck in the name of Akbar as early as 989 H. did not issue from that Mint.

If, however, in our quest for the home of these coins we may turn to the mainland of Gujarāt rather than to the peninsular portion of that province, Sūrat may well claim our attention. This city, when conquered by Akbar in 981 H., was a port of the first rank, having subordinate to it the ports of Rānder, Gandevi, and Valsāḍ. Rejecting, as we safely may, the strange rupee No. 137 of the Lāhor Museum Coin Catalogue, provisionally assigned by the late Mr. Rodgers to Sūrat, it was not till 1032 H. that the first of the ordinary Mughal coins issued from this mint. The latest I can trace (excluding, of course, the East India Company's Sūrat rupees) is of the year 1197 H. Thus between 1032 and 1197 H. this mint was more or less active in producing coins of the well-known Mughal type. May it not be that prior to 1032 H.—and thus from 989 till 1027 H.—the coins of Gujārāt fabric issued from this mint? In that case they were about 1030 H. merely superseded by the larger and finer Mughal coins, which latter continued in favour till the end of the 12th century. Why the former type of coin—the Gujarāt fabric—was revived in 1215 and continued till 1217, I am at a loss to explain. It is, however, noteworthy that in 1215 H. the English, on assuming the undivided Government of Sūrat, assigned one-fifth of the revenues of the city to the brother of the late Nawāb. May it have been he who re-issued the Gujarāt fabric coins? Also in 1217 H. by the treaty of Bassein the Peshwa ceded his share of Sūrat to the English, who henceforward held sole control over the district. Was it on this account that the issue of these coins from the Sūrat mint now ceased?

Evidently from the description here given of the coins of this series the main questions that still await an answer are three—What do the margins read? What was the place of mintage? And why the re-issue of 1215-1217 H.?

Geo. P. Taylor.

15. Mr. Framjee Jāmasjee Thānawālā of Bombay has sent for publication the following rare coins of the Mughal Emperors.

1. *Jahāngir.* Æ. One-eighth of a rupee. Weight, 20 grs.

Mint. Ahmadnagar. Size ·4″

Obverse. Portions of Kalima.

Below الله the word نگر

Reverse. ......

جهانگیر

محمد

نورالدین

Pl. III. 13.

There can be no hesitation in ascribing this coin to the mint Ahmadnagar, one of the principal towns in the province of Aurangābād. It follows in type the rupees of that Mint published in the Lahore Museum Catalogue No. 35, p. 134.

2. *Aurangzeb.* Æ. One-sixteenth of a rupee. Weight 10·5 grs.
Mint. Probably Aurangābād. Size ·4″
Date. 1083 A.H.
Obverse. Portions of the usual legend.
Date in گ of اورنگزیب
Reverse. Portions of the usual legend; with the name of the mint at the top of the coin. Cf. No. 702 figured in the British Museum Catalogue.

3. *Aurangzeb.* Æ. A quarter of a rupee. Weight 44 grs. Size ·6′
Mint. Bijāpūr dāru-z-zafar.
Date. 1112 in the گ of اورنگ زیب
Portions of usual legends.
Cf. British Museum Cat. No. 717.

4. *Kāmbakhsh.* Æ. Weight 175 grs. Size .9″
Mint. Nūrgal or Nūrkal.
Date. 1119 aḥad.

Obverse. ......

کام بخش ۱۸

خورشید و ماه ۱۱۱۹

ـــــــکه

دردکن زد

Reverse. ......

میمنت

سنه احد جلوس

ضرب

نور کل

Pl. III. 14.

This mint has been known for some years, but has not been published. Its issues are so far confined to the reigns of Aurangzeb and his son Kāmbakhsh and Farrukhsiyar. Of Aurangzeb three coins are known—one in the cabinet of Dr. Taylor, two in my own. The present coin is the only one found of Kāmbakhsh of this mintage, and Dr. Taylor has an unique specimen of the reign of Farrukhsiyar. To Dr. Taylor is due the identification of the mint with "Nūrgal," apparently also

called "Nūrkal," the chief town of a sarkār of that name in the province of Bījāpūr, *vide* "India of Aurangzeb," by B. Jādunāth Sirkār, pp. lxxxix, xci and 154. Kāmbakhsh was made governor of the *ṣūbahs* of Bījāpūr and Ḥaidarābād by his brother Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur, and his coins struck at those places have been published. It is therefore not surprising to find him striking coins at the headquarters of one of his sarkārs, and this makes the reading more probable than that of Toragal, a suggestion made to me some years ago by Dr. Codrington.

5. *Jahāndār.* Æ. Weight 173 grains. ·9″
   Mint. Karārābād.
   Date. 1124 aḥad.
   Obverse. Portions of the usual legend

   در افاق زد سکه چون مهر و ماه
   ابوالفتح غازي جهاندار شاه

   in three lines—the Hijri year to the right of the centre line.

   Reverse ......

   سنه احد جلوس
   ضرب
   کرارآباد

   Pl. III. 15.

   This is quite a new Mughal mint name and its locality is still unsettled. It must probably be sought for in the Dakhan.

6. *Farrukhsiyar.* Æ. Weight 176 grains. Size ·85″
   Mint. Fatḥābād Dhārūr.
   Date 1127—4th regnal year.

   Obverse ......

   بحر و بر فرخ سیر شاه
   حق بر سیم و زر باد که
   زد از فضل ۱۱۲۷

   Reverse ......

   مانوس
   میمنت
   جلوس سنه ۴ فتح اباد
   ضرب
   دهارور

   Pl. III. 16.

Note. This is also a new Mughal mint. If the reading is right and it appears to be not open to question, the mint must, I think, be identified with Dhārūr in the province of Aurangābād, a fort which, we read, was celebrated throughout the Dakhan for its strength and munitions of war (Elliot's History of India Vol. VII, p. 20). It also seems to have been a large centre of trade; and was made the object of attack and plunder by 'Azam Khān general of Shāh Jahān in 1040 A.H. It is further mentioned in the Muntakhab-ul-lubāb as a place where supplies of fodder and corn sufficient for a large army were available (Elliot Vol. VII, p. 278). Fatḥābād was a Sarkār of Aurangābād and in the list of the forts of that Province given on p. lxxxvii of "India of Aurangzeb," by B. Jādu Nāth Sirkār, is mentioned one called "Fatḥābād or Dhāri." It seems likely that this is the same place as the "Dhārūr" of the historians. If so, there seems no need to look further to identify the mint from which the coin now figured issued. Dhārūr, I find from a note on p. 12 of Elliot's History, Vol. VII, is situated on the road east of Ahmadnagar.

7. *Farrukhsiyar.* Æ. Weight 179 grains. Size, 1."

Mint. Machlipatan.

Date 1131—7th regnal year.

Obverse. حق فرخ سیر ۷

از فضل باد بحروبر

۱۱۳۱ سکہ

زد بر سیم و زر

Reverse. جلوس

میمنت

مانوس سنہ ۷ مچھلی

ضرب

پٹن

Pl. III. 17.

This is a fine coin and adds another to the list of this Emperor's mints in silver. Mr. Bleazby has a second specimen and the mint is also known in copper.

8. *Shāhjahān* II. Æ. weight 177 grs. Size. 1"

Mint Gwālior

Date 1131—aḥad.

Obverse. شاه جهان

بادشاه غازي

سكه ۱۱۳۱

مبارک

Reverse. مانوس

ميمنت

سنه احد جلوس

ضرب

گواليار

A hitherto unpublished mint of this Emperor. Specimens of this coin are contained in my own cabinet and that of Mr. Bleazby.

It will be noticed that with the exception of the last and possibly the fifth, the identification of which is uncertain, all of the above coins issued from South Indian mints. With the disturbed state of affairs in South India between 1650 and 1750 A. D., it is not surprising to find numerous towns of little importance, except as the temporary headquarters of the wandering royal forces, issuing their own coins. There seems to be still a wide field for work on the Mug<u>h</u>al coinage of South India.

H. N. WRIGHT.

16. *Bahādur Shāh* II (A. H. 1253 to 1275).

Obverse. In double circle with dots between.

محمد شاه بهادر

۱۲۵۹

بادشاه غازي

سكه مبارک — 1259 A.H.

Reverse. مانوس

ميمنت

سنه ۶ جلوس — 6th year.

ضرب

جهالاوار — Jhālāwār.

Æ. 1-15″ Weight 162 grs.

The above coin was recently acquired by me. It is in perfect condition. It is not given by Webb in "Currencies of Rajputānā," p 97.

At p. 100 he figures the mint mark on the reverse above سنه and speaks of it as the *pānch pakhrī kā jhār*.

W. Vost.

V. Miscellaneous.

17. *A coin of Ghazni*

AV (impure) or brass. Wt. 50 grs. ·7″

Obverse. In circle of dots, S'iva and bull. Mint mark [mint mark]

On right OHÞO (to be read from outside).

Reverse. In circle with dots outside.

عدل
لا اله الا
الله وحده
لا شريک له
القادر بالله
يمين

Apparently no margin.

This coin of Mr. G. B. Bleazby's is a most curious combination. The obverse shows a not uncommon Kuṣana type, while the reverse exactly resembles the inscriptions on some of Maḥmūd of Ghazni's silver coins (Cf. No. 25, p. 314, J.R.A.S., 1847).

R. Burn.

NUMISMATIC SUPPLEMENT

No. III

JOURNAL AND PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL

1904

Vol. 73, Pp. 368-381

Numismatic Supplement. With plates VIII–IX

Note.—The numeration of the articles below is continued from p. 244 of the Journal.

II. Mediæval India.

18. *On the Gadhaiyā Coins of Gujarāt.*

Historical Summary.

Cir. A.D. 420. The Hūṇas, also known as Ephthalites, a people of Tātar origin, settled in the Oxus territories, and soon thereafter commenced hostilities against the neighbouring Sassanian monarchy. Twice they suffered defeat in the reign of Varahrān V. (A.D. 419-438).

A.D. 443-451. Yezdegerd II. (A.D. 438-457) carried on a long war against the Hūṇas on the north-eastern frontier of his kingdom. Almost every year from A.D. 443-451 witnessed a campaign against them.

Cir. A.D. 448. An offshoot of the Hūṇas invaded India, perhaps as early as A.D. 448, and made repeated invasions during the reign of Skandagupta (A.D. 455-480).

A.D. 456. Yezdegerd II., having repelled an invasion of the Hūṇas at Khurāsān, the following year led his own forces into the country of the Ephthalites, where, entrapped in an ambuscade, he suffered a severe defeat. Encouraged by this victory, the Hūṇas, year by year made destructive inroads into the N.-E. provinces of the Sassanian Kingdom.

A.D. 457-459. On the death of Yezdegerd II., in A.D. 457, his elder son Firūz and younger son Hormisdas contested the succession. After a civil war, lasting two years, Firūz gained the throne through the aid rendered him by the Hūṇas.

A.D. 465. Firūz invaded the country of the Hūṇas but with ill-success. A treaty of peace being concluded, Firūz agreed to strengthen the compact by a matrimonial alliance between his daughter and the Khāqān of the Ephthalites. Firūz, however, sent not his daughter, but one of his female slaves, whereupon the Khāqān killed, or mutilated, some 300 of the Sassanian officers. Hence the war was renewed.

A.D. 470. Firūz, captured with his army in a cul-de-sac, submitted to an ignominious treaty with the Hūṇa Khāqān, to whom he did homage by prostration and before whom he swore to a perpetual peace. The Sassanian provinces bordering on India now came under the dominion of the Hūṇas.

The Hūṇas under their leader Lae-lih (perhaps identical with the Rājā Lakhana Udayādita) conquered the Kingdom of Gandhāra (the Kābul Valley and the Pānjāb), dispossessing the Little Kuṣanas, who about the year A.D. 425, had under Kidāra Shāh settled in that country.

A.D. 484. Firūz in violation of his oath again assailed the Hūṇas, but on a plain near Balkh his army suffered a crushing defeat. He himself and several of his sons, perished in the battle. Persia now acknowledged the Hūṇas as the paramount power, and Balas, the new Sassanian King (A.D. 484-487), paid tribute for two years. Kobād, a son of Firūz, advanced his own claim to the throne but without success, and accordingly, leaving Persia, he sought the assistance of the Hūṇas.

A.D. 487. The Khāqān of the Hūṇas eventually supplied a large army for the support of Kobād's claim. This force was on its way to Persia when news came that Balas had died without nominating any successor to the throne. No rival thus remained, and Kobād assumed the crown unchallenged. There can be little doubt that in acknowledgment of his obligation to the Hūṇas he had pledged himself to resume the subordinate position his uncle Balas had been content to hold for two years. He would thus pay tribute to the Khāqān and recognise him as lord paramount.

A.D. 490-515. Toramāṇa, son of Lae-lih, brought under subjection to the Hūṇas the Lower Indus country and Western Rajpūtāna, also the later Gupta Kingdom of East Mālwā.

A.D. 515-544. Mihirakula, son of Toramāṇa, overthrew the Gupta power in Western and Central India.

A.D. 544. Viṣṇuvardhana of Mālwā in alliance with Yaśodharma, a feudatory of Narasiṁhagupta Balāditya of Magadha, finally defeated Mihirakula at Kahror, who on the breaking up of his Indian Kingdom retired to Kashmīr.

"The limit of date for Hūṇa coinage is probably A.D. 544," (Rapson's "Indian Coins" page 30).

Hūṇa Coinage.

It is specially noteworthy that the Hūṇas, as their territory increased, either adapted or imitated the coinage current in the countries that they conquered. Hence we find Hūṇa varieties of (*a*) Sassanian, (*b*) Gupta, and (*c*) Kuṣana coins.

(*a*) By the year A.D. 484 the Hūṇas had become the paramount power in Persia, and accordingly they struck coins after the pattern of the Sassanian money that Firūz had issued during the latter part of his reign, say from A.D. 470-484. It would

seem, however, that Sassanian coins of a considerably later date were also imitated by the Hūṇas.

(b) Subsequent to the Hūṇa conquest of the Gupta Kingdom of East Mālwā, Toramāṇa caused small silver coins, hemidrachms, to be struck, resembling these of Budhagupta (A.D. 484-510).

(c) Mihirakula issued copper coins of the usual Kuṣana type.

The Gadhaiyā Coins.

The Gadhaiyā coins of Gujarāt are in all probability imitations of these Hūṇa coins which themselves were imitations of the Sassanian coins struck in the reign of Fīrūz or later.*

The first Hūṇa imitations—simply rude copies of the original Sassanian thin silver pieces—were probably made by the orders of Toramāṇa. Their presence in large numbers in Mārwār justifies the influence that the Lower Indus ranges and Western Rājpūtāna came under the sway of the Hūṇas.

Later imitations show "as they recede from the prototype a more degraded representation of the original types and an increasing thickness of fabric." Mewār, Mārwār, and all Rājpūtānā are the districts in which coins of this intermediate type are still found in large numbers.

The Gadhaiyā coins exhibit this degradation in stages even more and more advanced, till to the eye of the uninitiated they seem to

* That the Gadhaiyā coins are ultimately derived from coins of the Indo-Sassanian type has long been known to numismatists. Cunningham in the Eleventh Volume (pages 175-176) of his Archæological Survey Reports writes: "The silver coins found near the ruins of Vajrāsan Vihāra of Viradeva are all of the class known "as Indo-Sassanian. Similar coins are found in Mālwā and Gujarāt, but they are "never inscribed. The earliest coins of the class are of large size, and their imita- "tion of the Sassanian money is direct and obvious. But the latter coins depart "more and more from the original, so that it is not easy at first sight to trace "their descent. Several specimens selected by me from the Stacy collection were "published by James Prinsep in 1837 to illustrate this descent, with a graceful "acknowledgment that the fact had been previously pointed out by me in January, "1836 (Bengal As. Soc. Journal, VI. 295, Plate XIX, Figs. 7-14). 'It is,' he says, "'to Captain Cunningham that we are indebted for the knowledge of balusters, "parallelograms, and dots being all resolvable into the same fire-altar and its at- "tendants.' In 1876, or just one generation later, the same fact was proved over "again by Mr. Codrington, Secretary of the Bombay Asiatic Society. 'He select- "ed,' says Pandit Bhagwānlāl Indraji, 'a series of coins to show the gradual "change of the Persian head on the obverse, and the fire-altar on the reverse, of "the Sassanian coins into the oblong button and the series of dots and lines "found on the Gadhaiyā coins.' (Bombay As. Soc. Journal, Vol. XII, 325)."

present merely an oblong button or mace on the obverse, and on the reverse a medley of dots and lines. While, however, the Sassanian prototype of the reign of Fīrūz and the intermediate imitations are little more than thin laminæ of silver, these Gadhaiyā coins are distinctly thick for their diameter, so thick as to be almost dumpy.

Copper Gadhaiyā coins are not very uncommon, but all the specimens I have seen are of a particularly degraded type. They apparently issued from the mints long after remembrance of the original design had been entirely lost. The name Gadhaiyā Paisā still in vogue in Gujarāt applies to both the silver and the copper varieties of this type of coin.

Description of Coins.

A. Sassanian Coins of Fīrūz: Æ: Diameter 1·2 in.: very thin; weight 59 grains.

Obverse: within circle:

King's face in profile to right: pronounced nose: short beard: ear-ring with triple pendant: rose behind lobe of ear: tight-fitting necklace: sash over each shoulder: high crown with star on either side.

Legend: Kadi Piruzi (King Fīrūz)

Or Mazdisn Kadi Piruzi (the Ahura-mazda-worshipping Fīrūz).

Outside circle:

Above crown a crescent with star in its bosom (on some of the coins of Fīrūz the King's crown has two wings, one in front and the other behind).

Reverse: within circle:

Fire altar, narrow at middle, and surmounted by four rows of flame: a wing on each side of altar, near its centre: standing on each side an attendant with sword reaching to ground: to left of flame a star, and to right a crescent moon.

B. Hūṇa imitations of *A.* Æ: diameter reduced but thickness increased: average weight of five coins 57 grains.

Obverse: Original design crudely copied with much blurring and loss of detail: face recognisable but nose long and very attenuated: in front of lips a snake like wavy line: legend represented by mere strokes.

Reverse: Fairly clear outline of fire-altar, flame being represented by a pyramid of dots: attendants shrunk to curved lines.

C. Gadhaiyā Paisa imitations of *B*: Æ: diameter much reduced but thickness pronounced: average weight of twenty-one coins 62 grains.

Obverse: Face less and less discernible, resembling at last a mallet or globe-headed stud: ear much elongated and separated from head: wavy line still present.

Reverse: Arrangement of lines, parallelograms, and dots distantly suggestive of a fire-altar.

With the exception of the crescent above the crown, the latest Gadhaiyā coins in silver and all in copper have scarcely a trace remaining of the Sassanian prototype. They exhibit on one side a thick unwieldy mace in a field of dots and on the other mere rows of dots and lines.

The accompanying two Plates have been prepared from exquisite photographs taken from plaster casts of the coins by my kind friend Mr. H. Cousens, M.R.A.S., Superintendent of the Archæological Survey of Western India. On one Plate the obverse, and on the other the reverse, impressions have been so arranged as to exhibit their further and further departure from the original type.

Periods of Currency.

A. The Sassanian monarch Fīrūz reigned from A.D. 457-484, and the Hūṇa imitations followed the type of the coins of the latter part of this reign, say from A.D. 470-484.

B. The first Hūṇā imitations were current in Western Rājpūtānā during the reign of Toramāṇa in the first quarter of the sixth century. Subsequently throughout Mewār, Mārwār, and all Rājpūtānā the later Hūṇā imitations had a large circulation. They were also probably current in Gujarāt and even perhaps in Kāṭhīāwāḍ side by side with the Valabhī coinage. This latter ceased to issue after the fall of Valabhī about the year A.D. 766, and thereafter the Hūṇā imitations served as the currency for those provinces.

C. The Gadhaiyā coins, increasingly degenerate imitations of the Hūṇa imitations, were probably issued during the Chāvaḍa (A.D. 746-942), the Chālukya (A.D. 942-1243), and Vāghelā (A.D. 1244–1297) dynasties of Gujarāt, and continued to be the accepted coin of the realm till 'Alā-ul-dīn's conquest of the province at the close of the 13th century. Thus the period of currency for these Gadhaiyā coins covers more than five hundred years—a long period, but not too long if regard be had to the extreme degeneration, both in design and workmanship, exhibited by these coins.

Name.

The name Gadhaiyā or, as sometimes pronounced, Gadhiyā, is said

to be derived from the Sanskrit Gardabhīya, meaning "asinine," "of the Ass-dynasty." How so strange a designation came to be attached to the coin is not very evident, but I venture to suggest the following as a possible explanation. For some twenty years after the settlement of the Hūṇas on the banks of the Oxus, the reigning Sassanian king was Varahrān V (A.D. 419-438), who from his devotion to the chase, and especially to the chase of the wild-ass, gained the nick-name of Varahrān Gur, or Bahrām the Ass[-hunter]. Now when the coins of this king began to circulate amongst his enemies, the Hūṇas, these by a very evident *jeu d'esprit* may have dubbed the thin insignificant-looking silver pieces "Ass-money," a name that would readily "stick." Later on when imitations of coins of the same Sassanian type were struck by the Hūṇas themselves in India, the name would fall to be translated by some Prākṛit form of the Sanskrit equivalent, Gardabhīya: and this designation, by a process of phonetic degeneration proceeding *pari passu* with the more and more degraded workmanship of the coins themselves, finally dwindled down to Gadhaiyā, the term in use to-day by the common people.

[Gardabhīya = Gaddahīya = Gādahīya
= Gādhaiya = Gadhaiya—ka.
= Gadhaiyā].

GEO. P. TAYLOR.

III. SULTANS OF DEHLI.

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19. *Muhammad bin Tughlak.*

Metal. Silver.
Weight. 167 grains.
Mint. Lakhnauti.
Date. *x* 33 A. H. Pl. IX.

This coin has the same legends as coin No. 187 described by Thomas (*vide* Chronicles, Plate VI. Fig. 6), but instead of one of the legends being within a circle, both legends are arranged in square areas. This coin is unique so far as is known.

G. B. BLEAZBY.

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20. *Firoz Sháh III.*

Metal. Silver.
Weight. 93 grains. Mint and date absent.
This is the only coin of Firoz in silver so far as our information

goes. The legends are similar to those on coin No. 226 of the *Chronicles*, but that is a gold coin. The margin is too fragmentary to be read with any confidence. The coin looks perfectly genuine, but its weight is extraordinary. Could it possibly have been struck from the gold die by mistake, or was it intended for a "half-rupee"?

G. B. BLEAZBY.

21. *Sher Sháh.*

Metal. Silver.
Weight. 180 grains.
Mint. Agra probably.
Date. 948 A. H.
A square rupee, believed to be unique.

Pl. IX.

G. B. BLEAZBY.

IV. MUGHAL EMPERORS.

22. An important collection of Mughal coins changed hands during the early part of the year, when the Government of the United Provinces, aided by a grant from the Director General of Archæology, acquired for the cabinet of the Lucknow Museum the coins of Mr. R. W. Ellis, recently of Lahore and now of Jubbulpore. This acquisition brings the Lucknow Museum cabinet into the very front rank as regards the Mughal period, and it is to be hoped that the authorities will take an early opportunity of issuing a descriptive and fully illustrated catalogue of their fine collection. An abstract of the rarer coins in the Ellis cabinet (which included 84 gold, 1,670 silver and 533 copper coins) has been compiled by Mr. Burn for the annual report of the Lucknow Museum for the year ending 31st March 1904, and is given below.

Bābar.—Seven silver coins.
Humāyūn.—Three silver coins.
Akbar. AV—Two coins weighing 7·7 and 5·5 grains, respectively. One is dated 964 and has no mint, while the other is of the Fatehpūr mint but is not dated.
AR.—The early rupees are very fine. In the *Ilahi* series are two round rupees of Dehli, a dated coin (48 *Ilahi*) of Allahābād with the couplet, and some coins of Bairāt.
Æ.—The following rare mints are represented:—Kālpi, Hissār Sirhind, Ajmir Salemgarh(?), Akbarpūr, Mālpūr Mīrath, Atak, Sahāranpūr.
Jahāngir.—AR. Elichpūr, Ahmadābād (the rare couplet of 1027





A.H.), 10 zodiacal rupees (5 signs), and a half rupee of Nūr Jahān and Jahāngir of the Ṣūrat mint.

Æ.—Ahmadābād coin struck in the name of Salim.

Shāh Jahān.—AV. Daulatābād.
Æ.—Kashmir, Daulatābād, Ujain.
Æ.—Akbarābād, Bairāt, Dehli.

Two coins of the Multān mint (one in gold and one in silver) are dated 33 (julus) = 1069 (A. H.)

Aurangzeb.—Æ. Alamgīrpūr, Gwālior, Kābul, Nārnol, Chīnāpatan, Machhlīpatan, Makhsūsābād, Ahsanābād, and a Niṭhār of Shāhjahānābād.
Æ.—Multān, Haidarābād, Bairāt and Akbarābād.

Shāh Alam Bahādur.—Æ. Multān, Chīnāpatan, Jūnagarh, Sirhind, Karimābād and Ahmadnagar.

Farrukh Siyar.—Æ. Murshidābād, Burhānpūr, Gwālior.
Æ.—Sūrat (?)

Rafi-ud-darjāt.—Æ. Ujain.

Muhammad Shāh.—AV. Kora.
Æ.—Ujain, Islamābād, Elichpūr.
Æ.—Machhlīpatan.

Ahmad Shāh.—Æ. Mahindrapūr.

Alamgir II.—Æ. Balwantnagar, Baldat-i-Safa, Murādābād and Najibābād.
Æ.—Najibābād.

Shāh Jahān III.—Æ. Ahmadābād, Mahindrapūr.

Shāh Alam II.—Æ. Najibābād, Morādābād, Narwar, Deogarh, Srinagar, Gohad, Gokalgarh, Bhopāl, Muminābād Brindaban, Husainābād, Jammun, Islāmābād Mathura, Pānipat, Najibgarh, Krishnagar, Hardwār, Muzaffargarh and Sahāranpūr.
Æ.—Narwar, Najibābād, Sahāranpur, Islāmābād Mathura, Muminābād, Kachrauli, Baroda, Brindaban, Najafgarh.

Bedār Bakht. AV.—Ahmadābād.

Akbar II. Æ.—Muzaffargarh, Dholpur, Sheopur, Braj Indrapur and Gohad.
Æ.—Ahmadābād, Baroda, Jodhpūr and Jaipūr.

Ed.

23. Rupees of Akbar of the Allahabad Mint.

A recent find of 21 silver coins in the Rai Bareli district of Oudh contained 9 rupees of Akbar struck at Allahābād, of which three were dated 46 *Ilāhi* and four 47 *Ilāhi.* These rupees, especially those of the former year, are very scarce. The coins were acquired by Government and are in the Lucknow Museum.

Ed.

24. On Two recent Mint Lists.

The current year (1904) has witnessed the publication of two noteworthy Lists of Mints—one prepared by Dr. Oliver Codrington, I.M.S., and forming not the least valuable portion of his invaluable "Manual of Musalmān Numismatics"; the other compiled by Mr. R. Burn, I.C.S., and communicated to the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. The former List is characterised in a marked degree by the special qualities that distinguish the "Manual" as a whole. In order to its preparation not only scholarship and skill, but, that much rarer qualification, the faculty for patient plodding was requisite, inasmuch as the entire range of literature on the numerous classes of coins bearing either Arabic or Persian legends would seem to have been placed under contribution. It is not strange then that the resultant Mint List has assumed somewhat formidable proportions. It comprises in all the names of no less than 1,067 mints ranging from Spain in the Far West to Malaysia in the Far East. Of the various coin-groups included in this aggregate List that of the Mughal Emperors of India—or, as the "Manual," in the effort after brevity, styles them, of the "Dehlī Emperors"—is not the least extensive. We find here registered 189 Indian Mughal Mints, a sufficiently remarkable advance upon the 80 recorded in the Coin Catalogue of the British Museum, or the 105 in the Lāhor Museum Catalogue. In a work covering so vast a range, yet all comprised within 240 pages, one cannot in fairness expect detailed information regarding the coin-issues from the individual mints. It is just this detail, however, that Mr. Burn's Mint List supplies in abundant measure. From it we learn not merely the names of the Mughal Mints in India, but the reigns during which each several mint was in operation, and—for coin-collectors most welcome information—a cabinet in which can to-day be found specimens, whether in gold or silver or copper, of the coins struck at the different mints in the different reigns. As to place, this List is restricted to Indian Mints; and as to time, to the three centuries preceding the Indian Mutiny: yet, notwithstanding this comparatively narrow range, no less than 204 mints fail to be

registered. Thus the two Lists, Dr. Codrington's and Mr. Burn's, will be found to supply material mutually complementary. Their almost simultaneous publication has placed coin-collectors, and especially those in this country, under a debt of more than ordinany obligation; and the two Lists together constitute quite the most valuable contribution of recent years to the study of (modern) Indian Numismatics.

The following notes on these two Lists may perhaps be of use for reference.

A. *Re Codrington's Lists.*

Mints of "Dehlī Emperors;" Total 189.

But Aṭak and Aṭak Banāras are merely variant names of one mint.

Similarly Aḥmadnagar Farrukhābād and Farrukhābād;

Akhtarnagar Awadh and Awadh;
Urdū, Urdū dar rāh-i-Dakhin, and Urdū Ẓafar Qarin;
Indrapūr, Braj Indrapūr, Maharandurpūr, and Mahapūr;
Aujan and Ūjain;
Banāras and Muḥammadabād Banāras;
Dāral taṣawwur and Jodhpūr;
Zīnat al Bilād and Aḥmadabād;
Sawā'ī Jaipūr and Jaipūr;
Sītāpūr and Sītpūr;
Shāhābād Qanauj and Shergaṛh Qanauj;
Mustaqirral Mulk and Akbarabād;
Mūminābad and Bindrāban;
Nāgpūr and Nāgor.

*Thus the total number of mint falls by 18, that is to say from 189 to 171.

Further, the following mint-names are too doubtful to be accepted for inclusion:—

Ajāyūr, Jalūnābad, Kānān, Kāndī, Kalkata, and Nagar.

Hence the total 171 falls now to 165.

However, in Codrington's List (but not in Burn's) "Hasanabad or Husainabad" is counted as only one mint. It seems safer to regard them as two, Ḥasnābād and Ḥusainābād: in which case the total rises

* In conformity with the prevailing practice both variants have been retained in the case of the following well-known doublets:—Āgra and Akbarābād, Dehlī and Shāhjahānābād, Aurangābād and Khujista Bunyād, Patna and 'Aẓīmābād, Makhṣuṣābād and Murshidābād.

from 165 to 166. Of these 166 mints 23 are not recorded in Burn's List.

B. *Re Burn's List.*

Mints of the Mughal Emperors of India: Total 204.

Here also each of the following groups contains merely variant names of a single mint:—

Aṭak and Aṭak Banāras;
Akhtarnagar Awadh and Awadh.
Urdū, Urdū dar rāh-i-Dakhin, and Urdū Ẓafar Qarīn;
Āṣafābād Barelī and Barelī;
Banāras, Muḥammadābād Banāras, and Banāras Sirsa;
Dār al Jihād and Ḥaidarābād;
Dār al taṣawwur and Jodhpūr;
Salīmgaṛh Ajmīr and Ajmīr;
Shāhābād Qanauj, Shergaṛh Qanauj, Shergaṛh and Qanauj;
Braj Indrapūr and Maha Indrapūr;
Mūmīnābād and Bindrāban;
Nāgpūr and Nāgor;

and, as before, Ajāyūr, Būtān, Jalūnabād, Kānān, and Nagar scarcely justify their claim to admission.

Hence the total in this List falls from 204 to 183. Of this latter number 40 are absent from Codrington's List.

C. The following are the 143 mints common to both Lists:—

N.B.—In this sub-list a mint's variant names are indicated by letters (*b*, *c*, and *d*), and the rejected mint-names by brackets. These lettered or bracketed mints may, or may not, be common to the two Lists. They are not included in making up any of the totals.

1. Etāwa or Etāwā; 2. Aṭak, 2*b*. Aṭak Banāras; (Ajāyūr); 3. Ajmīr, 3*b*. Salīmgaṛh Ajmīr; 4. Aḥsanābād; 5. Aḥmadābād; 6. Aḥmadnagar; 7. Udaipūr; 8. Urdū, 8*b*. Urdū dar rāh-i-dakhin, 8*c*. Urdū Ẓafar Qarīn; 9. Arkāt; 11. Islāmābād; 14. Asīr; 16. A'ẓamnagar; 17. Akbarābād; 18. Akbarpūr; 19. Akbarnagar; 20. Āgra; 22. Ilahābād; 23. Imtiyāzgaṛh 23*b*. Imtiyāzgaṛh Adonī; 24. Amīrkoṭ; 25. Indrapūr, 25*b*. Braj Indrapūr, 25*c*. Maha Indrapūr, (Mahārandurpūr), (Maharpūr); 26. Ānwlā; 27. Ūjain or Ujjain; (Aujan); 28. Awadh, 28*b*. Akhtarnagar Awadh; 29. Aurangābād; 30. Aurangnagar; 32. Elichpūr; 38. Burhānpūr; 39. Barelī, 39*b*. Āṣafābād Barelī; 43. Banāras, 43*b*. Banāras Sirsa, 43*c*. Muḥammadābād Banāras; 44. Bindrāban, 44*b*. Mūmīnābād Bindrāban; 45. Bandar Shāhī;

47. Bankāpūr; 48. Bangāla; (Butān); 49. Bahādurpattan; 53. Bharatpūr; 55. Bhakkar or Bakkar or Bhakkar; 57. Bhīlsa; 58. Bījāpūr; 49. Bairāta; 60. Pānīpat; 61. Pattan Dev; 62. Patna; 63. Panjnagar; 66. Peshāwar or Pĕshāwar; 68. Tatta; 71. Jalālpūr; (Jalūnābād); 72. Jalair or Jālair; 73. Jammū or Jammūn; 74. Jodhpūr; 75. Jaunpūr; 76. Jūnagaṛh; 78. Jhānsī; 81. Jahāngīrnagar; 82. Jaipūr, 82*b*. Sawā'ī Jaipūr; 84. Chaohrauli or Chhachrauli; 85. Chunār; 87. Chitor or Chaitaur; 88. Chīnāpattan; 89. Ḥāfizābād; 90. Ḥasnābād (perhaps Aḥsanābād); 91. Ḥusainābād; 92. Ḥiṣār, 92*b*. Ḥiṣār Fīroza; 93. 'Haidarābād; 94. Khārpūr; 95. Khujista Bunyād; 96. Khairpūr; (Dār al jihād); (Dār al taṣawwur); 99. Dāmlā; 100. Dilshādābād; 101. Dogām or Dogānw or Adogām; 102. Daulatābād; 103. Dehlī; 104. Dera; 105. Dīngaṛh; 107. Dewal; (Zīnat al bilād); 112. Sārangpūr; 115. Sironj; 116. Srīnagar; 119. Sūrat; 120. Sahāranpūr; 121. Sahrind or Sarhind; (Sītāpūr); 125. Shāhjahānābād; 126. Sholāpūr; 128. Sherpūr; 129. Ẓafarābād; 130. Ẓafarpūr; 131. Ẓafarnagar; 132. 'Ālamgīrpūr; 134. 'Aẓīmābād; 135. Fatḥābād Dhārūr; 136. Fatḥpūr; 137. Farrukhābād, 137*b*. Aḥmadnagar Farrukhābād; 138. Farrukhnagar; 139. Fīrozpūr; 140. Fīroznagar; 141. Qamarnagar; 142. Qandahār; 143. Qanauj; 143*b*. Shāhābād Qanauj, 143*c*. Shergaṛh Qanauj; 143*d*. Shergaṛh; 144. Kābul; 145. Kālpī; (Kānān); (Kāndī); 147. Kaṭak; 148. Kachrauli (perhaps Chachrauli); 151. Karīmābād; 152. Kashmīr; 153. Kalānūr; (Kalkata); 154. Korā; 155. Khanbāyat or Kanbāyat; 157. Gulburga or Kalburga; 158. Gulkanda; 159. Gangpūr; 160. Gwāliār; 161. Govindpūr; 162. Gūtī; 163. Gorakhpūr or Gorakpūr; 164. Gokalgaṛh; 165. Lāhor; 166. Lakhnau; 167. Lahrī Bandar; 168. Mālpūr; 169. Mānikpūr; 172. Mathurā Islāmābād; 174. Machhlīpattan; (Muḥammadābād–Udaipūr or Champānīr or Kālpī or Muḥammadābād Banāras); 175. Muḥammadnagar; 176. Makhṣūṣābād; 178. Murādābād; 179. Murshidābād; 180. Muṣṭafa-ābād; 181. Muẓaffarābād; 182. Muẓaffargaṛh; 183. Mu'aẓẓamābād; 184. Multān; 185. Maliknagar; 186. Mulhārnagar; 187. Mumbai, 187*b*. Mumbai Sūrat; 188. Mandū; 189. Mahīsūr; 190. Mīrath; 191. Mailāpūr; 192. Nārnol; 193. Nāgpūr or Nāgor; 195. Najafgaṛh; 196. Najībābād; 200. Nuṣratābād; (Nagar); 206. Hardwār.

Undermentioned are the 23 mints present in Dr. Codrington's List but not in Mr. Burn's:—

10. Asfīr?; 15. I'zābād?; 34. Budāun; 35. Badakhshān; 46 Binda; 51. Bhāwalpūr; 67. Tānda; 69. Jālandar; 70. Jalālābād; 77. Jahānābād; 79. Jahāngīrābād; 80. Jahāngīrpūr; 83. Chitrakūṭ or Chatarkoṭ or Chatarkoh; 86. Champānīr; 108 Rānajīn?; 117.

Sikandarābād; 122. Siyālkoṭ; 123. Sitpūr (perhaps Peshāwar); 126. Shikār al Gāh?; 133. 'Ālamgīrnagar; 146. Kālinjar; 170. Māughīr; 203. Hāpūr.

It is desirable that the coins represented by the entries in this sub-list be submitted anew to a careful scrutiny, inasmuch as some five or six of the mint-names stand in need of verification.

The following 40 mints are in Mr. Burn's list but not in Dr. Codrington's:—

12. Islāmbandar; 13. Isma'īlgaṛh or Isma'īlgaṛh; 21. Alwar (C); 31. Ausā; 33. Bālāpūr (C); 36. Baroda (C); 37. Burhānābād; 40. Bisaulī; 41. Baldat-i-Ṣafa; 42. Balwantnagar; 50. Bahādurgaṛh; 52. Bahrāich; 54. Bharūch (C); 56. Bhopāl (C); 64. Purbandar or Parbandar; 65. Pūnch; 97. Khairnagar; 98. Dādar; 106. Devgaṛh; 109. Ranthor or Ranthūr; 110. Rōhtās; 111. Zain al Bilād; 113. Sāmbhar; 114. Satgānw (C); 118. Sambhal (C); 124. Sevpūr; 149. Karārābād; 150. Krishnagaṛh; 156. Kīratpūr; 170. Mānghīr; 173. Mujāhidābād; 177. Madan Koṭ; 194. Nāhan (C); 197. Najībgaṛh; 198. Narwar (C); 199. Naṣrullanagar; 201. Nūrgal; 202. Wālijābād?; 204. Hāthras; 205. Hānsī Ṣāḥibābād.

The nine mints beside which has been placed a bracketed (C) are indeed entered in Codrington's List, but not as mints of the "Dehlī Emperor." And it must be admitted that coins from several of these mints, though bearing the names of the later Emperors, were not struck under their authority. As Mr. Longworth Dames has well said, "They merely represent the desire of the Marāṭhā chiefs to take advantage of the prestige still attaching to the name of Bādshāh."

We thus arrive at a total of 206 mints, made up as follows:—

In Codrington's List *and* in Burn's	...	143 mints.
In Burn's List alone	...	40 „
In Codrington's List alone ...	...	23 „
Total	...	206 mints.

Mention should here be made of four mints not registered in either of the two Lists. Mr. Nelson Wright's cabinet contains—

(*a*) from the Jālnapūr mint a rupee of Jahāngīr,
(*b*) „ „ Mandisor „ „ Shāh 'Ālam II,
(*c*) „ „ Jalālnagar „ fulūs of Akbar I;

and Mr. Bleazby possesses a copper coin of Akbar II's reign struck at Muẓaffarnagar. These four additional mints raise the total from 206 to 210. It is interesting to note that this Resultant Total is exactly

double the number of Mughal Mints (105) registered in the Catalogue which, till quite recently, was recognised as the highest authority, the Catalogue of the Lāhor Museum.

GEO. P. TAYLOR,
Aḥmadābād

V. MISCELLANEOUS.

25. *Bengal.—Nāṣir-ud-dīn Maḥmūd I?*

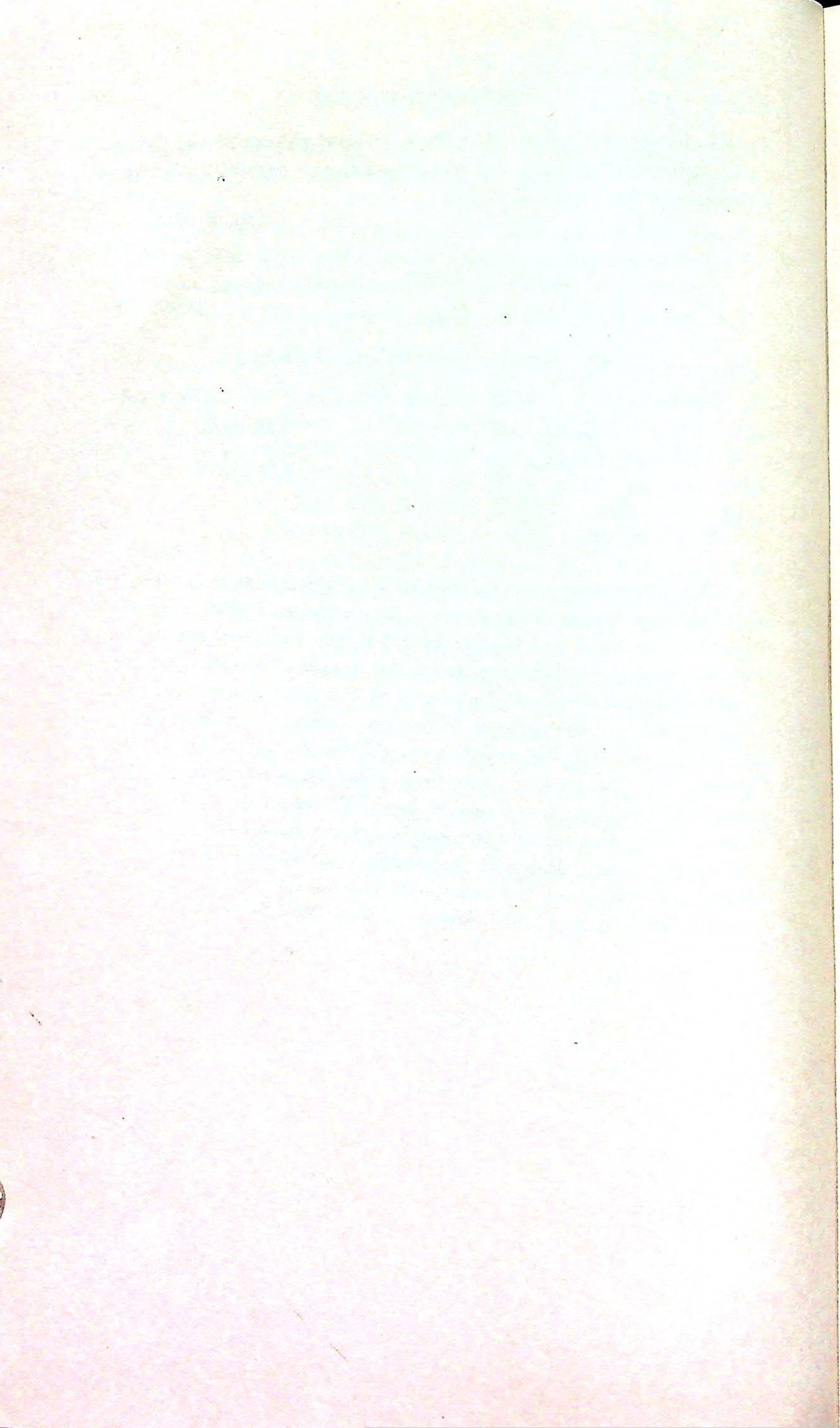
Obverse. الدنيا و الدين
ناصر محمود
ابو المظفر
سلطان

Reverse. المويد بتائيد
الرحمن خليفة الله
الحجت والبرهان

N. 166 grains. ·85″. Pl. IX.

This interesting coin belongs to Mr. C. S. Delmerick. The reading of the inscription seems certain. Three Maḥmūd Shāhs reigned over Bengal. The latest was Ghiyās-ud-dīn Maḥmūd of the house of Ḥusain, and his coins are well-known and differ from this in style. The second is represented in the B. M. Catalogue by two silver coins, Nos. 103 and 104, page 42. In the footnote to the same page it is pointed out that this king used the pseudo-patronymic Abu-l-Mujāhid. There remains Nāṣir-ud-dīn Maḥmūd I. who used Abu-l-Muẓaffar, and it appears reasonable to attribute the coin to him. Though the reverse reading given above agrees entirely (except in arrangement) with the inscription on the coin of Maḥmūd II. referred to above, the obverse reading differs, and the use of the expression Abu-l-Muẓaffar seems conclusive. No other coins of Maḥmūd I. appear to have been published.

R. BURN.



NUMISMATIC SUPPLEMENT

No. IV

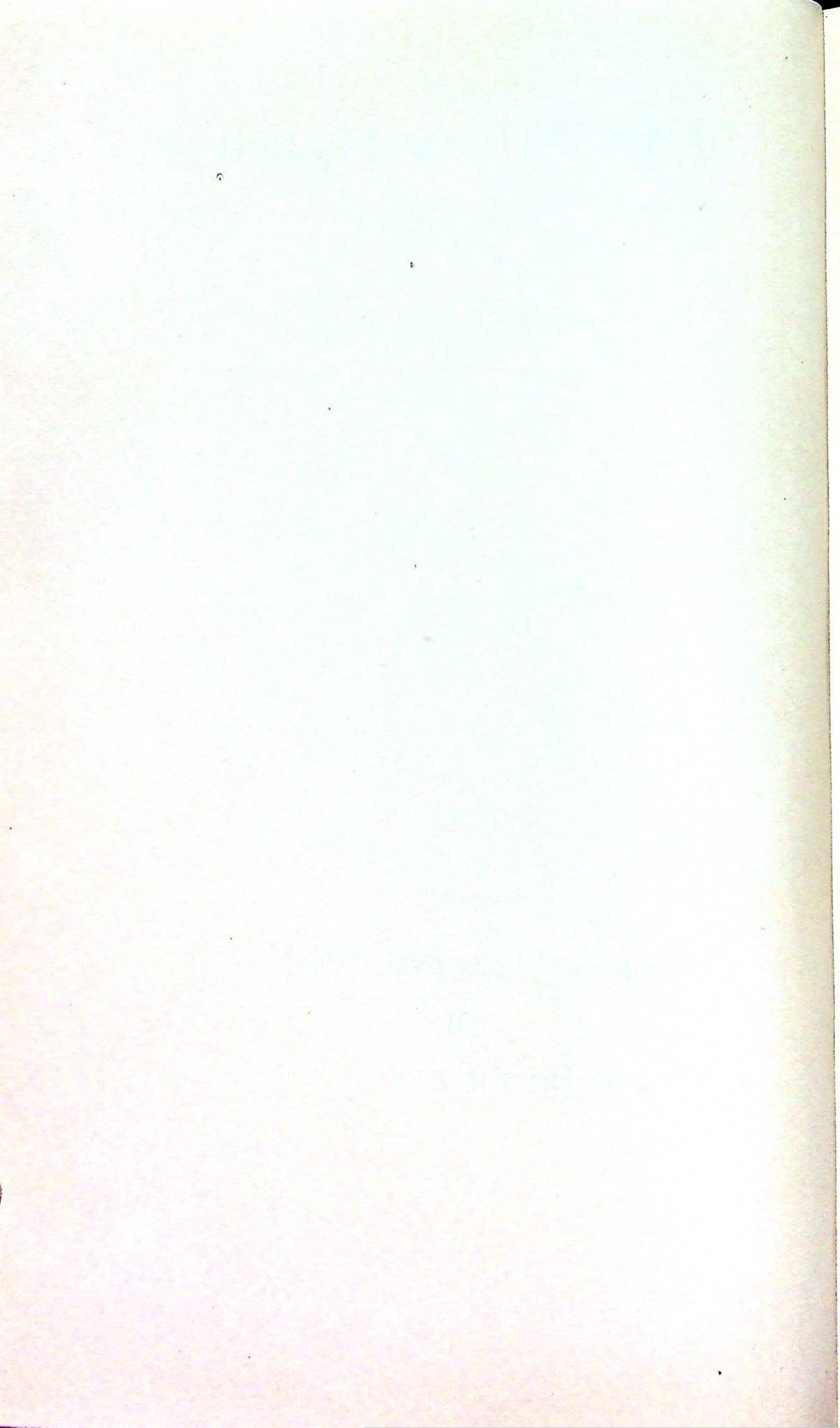
JOURNAL AND PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL

1904

Vol. 73, Extra No. IV, Pp. 103-116



Note—*The numeration of these articles is continued from p. 381 of the Journal for 1904.*

IV.

26. *Akbar's Copper Coins of Aḥmadābād.* (With plate).

In the five years that have elapsed since my article on "The Coins of Aḥmadābād" was written for the Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, considerable additional material has come to light, thus rendering it possible for me now to supplement, and in some few particulars to modify, the account then given. Only the other day I noticed for the first time that the Akbari Fulūs struck at Aḥmadābād in the Ilahī years 41 and 42, though of identical type with that of Ilahī 39, differed from my copper coins of Ilahī 40. These last, on the other hand, were not Fulūs at all but Tankas of the same type as the coins struck in Ilahī 44 and 46. This discovery set me on a thorough re-examination of all the specimens now in my possession, with the resultant conviction that the copper coins assigned in the aforementioned article to the year 40 had been misread, and should have been attributed to the years 45 (the ۴۵ = 45, not 40). In order to rectify this mistake and the errors consequent upon it, and with a view to bringing under contribution the most recent information on the subject, I now submit the following description of the Akbari copper coins of Aḥmadābād:—

The copper coins that issued from the Aḥmadābād Mint in the name of the Emperor Akbar were of three kinds—the Fulūs, the Tanka and the Tānki or Tănki. All were round coins, and each bore on its obverse its distinctive designation.

A.—The Fulūs.

Whole Fulūs:	weight, 320 grains:	diameter, ·85 to ·9 inch.
½ „	„ 160 „	„ ·7 inch.
¼ „	„ 80 „	„ ·6 inch.

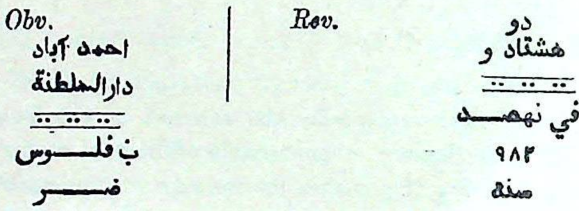
Of the Fulūs three varieties were successively current.

I. The Fulūs struck on Akbar's subjugation of Gujārāt in H. 980 bore the following legends (Fig. 1):—

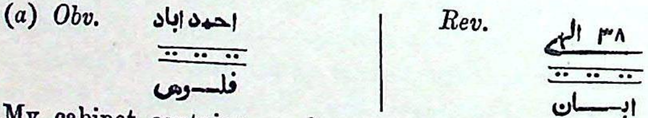
Obv.		*Rev.*
احمد اباد فلوس ضرب		۹۸۰ هشتاد نهصدو سنه

but this variety was issued only during the years H. 980 and 981. A half Fulūs of this type is in Mr. Nelson Wright's cabinet.

II. In H. 982 and thereafter for several years the Fulūs exhibited a design more elaborate and ornate (Fig 2). On the obverse the honorific epithet Dār-al-salṯanat was associated with the mint name Aḥmadābād, and across both the obverse and the reverse was inscribed a diameter of dots flanked both above and below by a straight line Thus :—



III. In supersession of this variety there appeared in the year Ilahī 38 (H. 1001), or perhaps earlier, a third form of Fulūs (Fig. 3.) of a markedly different design, the reverse inscription being entirely new. From the obverse legend both the technical term ضرب and the mint's title Dār-al-salṯanat are omitted, so that only the two words Fūlus Aḥmadābād survive. On the reverse above the dotted and linear diameter the term Ilahī is written in full, with its final *ye* swooping backwards right across the coin, while to the right we have in figures the year of issue dating from the Ilahī era. The lower half of the reverse is reserved for the Persian name of the month of issue. Thus :—

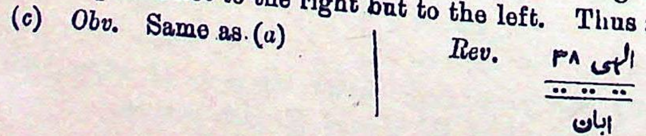


My cabinet contains a sub-variety of this type of Fulūs (Fig 4) in which the ornamental diameter composed of dots and lines is wanting on both obverse and reverse.



Mr. Framji also possesses a Fulūs of this type (*b*) of the same year but of the month Dai.

A second sub-variety (Fig. 5) is represented in my collection but again by only a single specimen. This coin differs but slightly from the normal type (*a*). The final *ye* of the word Ilahī in the reverse legend is now protruded instead of retracted, and the figures indicating the Ilahī year of issue are placed not to the right but to the left. Thus :—



Two remarkable specimens of the Fulūs are entered in the Indian Museum (Cal.) Catalogue. The obverse of each of the two is identical with that of A. III (*a*). The reverse, however, in one of the coins exhibits the two halves of the reverse of A. III (*a*) in inverted position, the normal upper half occupying the lower portion of this coin, and the normal lower half the upper portion. Thus امـرداد. / .. .. / ۴۰الهی In the second coin, the reverse which is only partially legible, is entered as امرداد ... الهی / .. .. Both these coins are of so exceptional a character that a full account of them is much to be desired.

B.—The Tanka.

Large Tanka:	weight, 640 grains:	diameter	1·1 inch.
Small ,,	,, 320	,,	,,	·9 ,,
½ ,, ,,	,, 160	,,	,,	·7 ,,
¼ ,, ,,	,, 80	,,	,,	·65 ,,

The earliest known specimen of an Akbarī tanka from the Aḥmadābād mint is dated the month Amardād of the Ilahī year 44, (Fig. 6). The tanka, in one or other of its denominations (large, small, ½ small, ¼ small), issued from that mint during the next two years. Its legends read as follows :—

Obv.	*Rev.*
تنکهٔ اکبر شاهی	۴۴ الهی
ضرب احمد اباد	امـرداد

The reverse inscription is thus, it will be seen, of a type identical with that on the special variety of Fulūs denoted above as A. III (*b*).

It may here be remarked that the sub-divisions, whether of the Fulūs or of the Tanka, are not expressed on the coins themselves. A Fulūs and similarly the Tanka, of any denomination, large or small, is styled simply a Fulūs or Tanka and is so inscribed.

C.—The Tānkī or Tankī.

Chau Tānkī:	weight, 250 grains:	diameter,	·8 inch.
Do ,,	,, 125	,,	,,	·65 ,,
Yak ,,	,, 62	,,	,,	·5 ,,

The year Ilahi 46 witnessed the last change that was to be made in Akbar's copper coinage at Aḥmadābād. From that year till the close of his reign the Tānkī took the place of the Tanka (Fig. 7 and 8). The new coin was issued in three denominations, known as the Chau (or Four) Tānkī, the Do (or Two), and the Yak (or One), and on each was inscribed its own special designation. With this exception the legend on

the Tānkī was the same as on the Tanka, the component words, however, being differently arranged. Thus :—

I. (*a*) *Obv.*		*Rev.*	
	اکبر شاهی چــو تانکے		فروز دین الهی ۴۸ احمد اباد ضرب

Two specimens of a Yak Tănki (not Tānki) are known, one in Mr. Wright's cabinet and the other in my own. These exhibit on the reverse a still further variation in the arrangement of the words. Thus (fig 9.)—

I. (*b*) *Obv.*		*Rev.*	
	اکبر شاهی یک تنکے		۴۹ الهی احمداباد اذر ضرب

The year of issue is probably 49, but on both the specimens the figures are almost entirely obliterated.

In my collection are also two specimens of "mules," each dated Ilahī 44, Amardād, and bearing on both faces a legend identical with the normal reverse of a Tanka. Thus :—

Obv. and *Rev.*

۴۴ الهی
امــرداد

The weight of one is 634 grains, and of the other 317, whence we may infer that they are in fact a large Tanka and small Tanka spoiled by some misadventure in the process of minting.

The following list registers all the dated Akbari coins of Aḥmadābād known to me. It also includes those coins of the rarer denominations whose dates are wholly or partially illegible.

N.B.—In this list the expression, say 45 (2, 3, 4, 7) indicates coins of the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 7th months of the Ilahī year 45, that is to say, coins dated Ardibīhisht, Khūrdād, Tīr, and Mihr of Ilahī 45: and a like meaning, *mutatis mutandis*, attaches to all the other expressions having the same form. Thus xx (x) denotes a coin of an unknown month of an unknown (Ilahī) year.

A. Fulūs.

Type I ...	Whole Fulūs	H. 980; 981 (Cal.); 98 x (Br. Mus.).
	Half Fulūs	H. 981 (Wright).
	Quarter Fulūs	

Type	Denomination	Dates
Type II	Whole Fulūs	H. 982; 983; 984; 985; 986; 987; 988. Also 994 (Lahor); 995 (Lāhor).
	Half Fulūs	
	Quarter Fulūs	H. 985.

Type	Denomination	Dates
Type III (*a*)	Whole Fulūs	Ilahī 38 (8); ? 39 (4) 3x (11); ? 40 (12); ? 41 (6); 42 (5).
	Half Fulūs	
	Quarter Fulūs.	

Type III (*b*). Whole Fulūs; Ilahī 38 (10) [Framji]; 38 (11).
Type III (*c*). Whole Fulūs: Ilahī 38 (8).

B. Tanka.

Type	Denomination	Dates
Tanka	Large	Ilahī 44 (5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12); 45 (3, 4, 5, 7), 46 (2). "Mule." 44 (5).
	Small	Ilahī 44 (5, 8, 9, 11); ? 45 (1); 45 (2, 3, 4, 7 x); 46 (3). "Mule." 44 (5).
	Half Small	Ilahī 45 (4); 4 x (1); x x (4, 5, 12, x).
	Quarter Small	Ilahī 44 (5, x); x x (x).

C. Tanki.

Type	Denomination	Dates
Type I (*a*)	Chau Tānkī	46 (9); 47 (1); ? 48 (2); 48 (4, 7, 9 x); 49 (1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 12); 50 (1, 3, 5); 5 x (2, 4, 6, 7).
	Do Tānkī	46 (11); 47 (4); 4 x (10); 5 x (4); x x (1, 6, x).
	Yak Tānkī	x x (x).

Type I (*b*). Yak Tānkī: ? 49 (9).

From this list it will be seen that within the limits of Akbar's

reign the following periods are still unrepresented by any copper coin of Aḥmadābād :—

Deest ... { H. 989—993; *
H. 996—Ilahī 38 (7);
Il. 42 (6)—44 (4);
Il. 46 (4)—46 (8).

The coins as at present known may thus be roughly classified as follows.

Period.	Class.	Denomination.
H. 980, 981 ...	Fulūs I ...	Whole Fulūs; Half Fulūs.
H. 982—988 ...	Fulūs II ...	Whole Fulūs; Quarter fulūs.
H. 989—993 ...	D e	e s t.
H. 994, 995 ...	Fulūs II	Whole fulūs.
H. 996—Il. 38 (7) ...	D e	e s t.
Il. 38 (8)— 42 (5) ...	Fulūs III, *a*) or *b*) or *c*)	Whole Fulūs.
Il. 42 (6)—44 (4) ...	D e	e s t.
Il. 44 (5)—46 (2) ...	Tanka	Large; Small; Half Small; Quarter Small.
Il 46 (3)—46 (8) ...	D e	e s t.
Il 46 (9)—50 (7) ...	Tānkī or Tānkī I (*a* or *b*)	Chau; Do; Yak.

GEO. P. TAYLOR.

* It should be borne in mind that in the year H. 991 coins were struck at Aḥmadābād, by the ex-Sulṭān, Muẓaffar III, during the five months of his resumed sovereignty.

27. *A New Mint of Aurangzeb.*

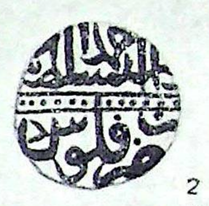
Æ.
Weight, 177 grains.
Mint, Purbandar.
Date, 1116—4×.

Obv.

عالم گیر
۱۱۱۶
اورنگ زیب
شـــاه
چو بدر منیر
ســـــکه
زد در جهان




1
Æ




2
Æ




3
Æ




4
Æ




5
Æ



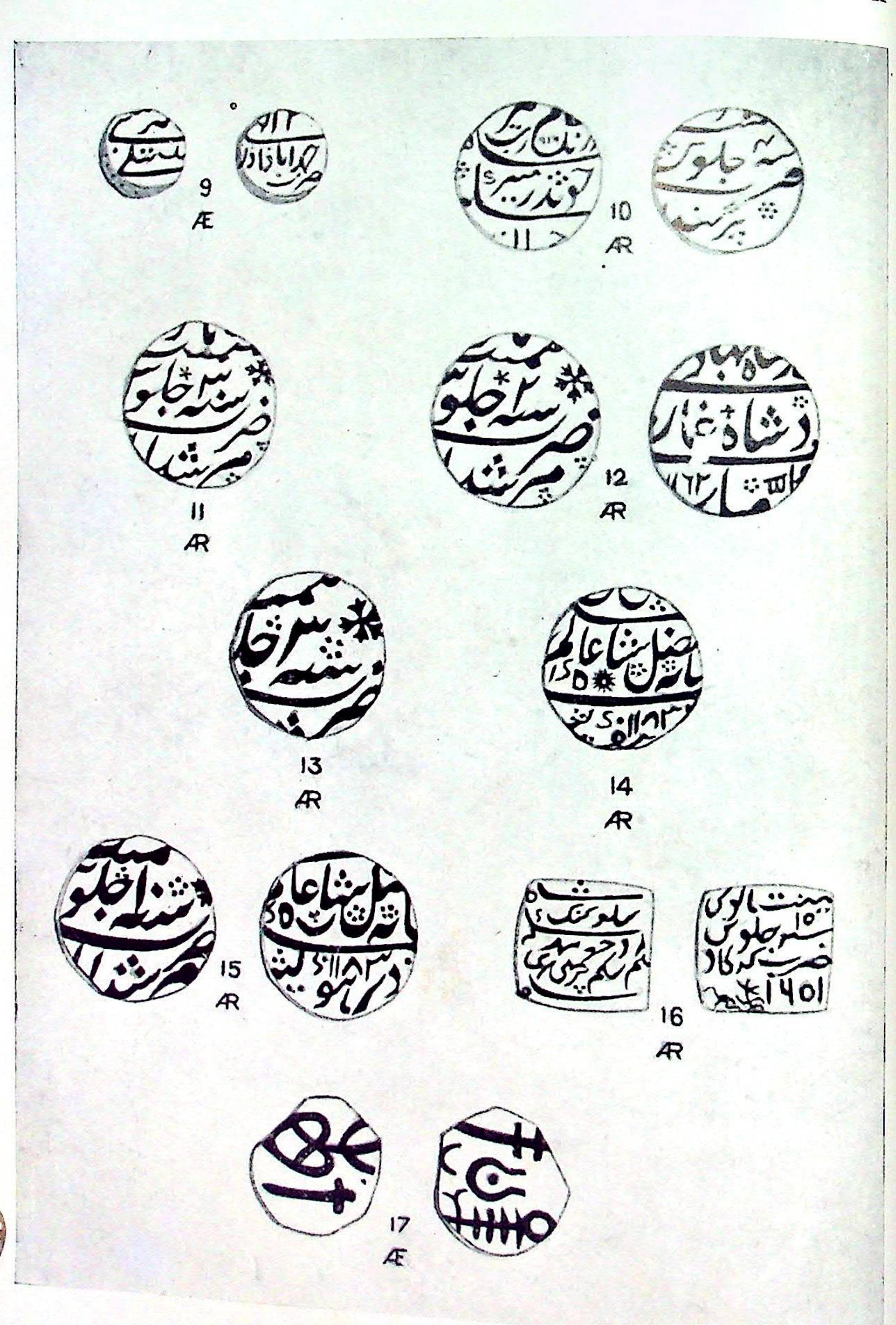

6
Æ




7
Æ




8
Æ


9
Æ
10
AR
11
AR
12
AR
13
AR
14
AR
15
AR
16
AR
17
Æ

Rev مانوس
میمنت
۴
سنه جلوس
ضرب
پر بندر

This rupee turned up in a find of 129 coins in the Bhandāra district of the Central Provinces. The mint may probably be identified with Purbandar, commonly spelt Porbandar, a town on the west coast of Kathiāwār, long. 70° lat. 22° and a port of importance in early times: cf. Elliot's History of India, Vol. I, p. 444. It is not far from Junagarh which was a well-known mint in the reign of Aurangzeb.

Two other coins only from this mint are known—one in the Cabinet of Mr. G. B. Bleazby of Allahābād, and the other in the Cabinet of Dr. G. P. Taylor of Ahmadābād. The former is of the reign of Shāh Alam Bahādur Shāh, the latter of Farrukhsiyar dated A. H. 1128—

H. N. Wright.

28. *Coins of the Murshidābād Mint between* 1748 *and* 1793 *A.D.* (With plate.)

Great difficulty has always been felt in distinguishing between the native coinage of the Murshidābād mint during the early days of the East India Company's administration of Bengal and the Company's own coinage. There appears to be no record shewing exactly when the native coinage ended and the Company's issues began.

A few facts only stand out definitely.

We know that in 1757, after the recapture of Calcutta, the Company received permission to establish a mint in Calcutta, and coins are known of 1171 A.H. (1757-8) bearing the mint name "Calcutta."

It is further known that in 1765 (1178-79), after the battle of Buxār, the Company assumed the right of coinage in Bengal.

From Regulation XXXV of 1793 we learn that the mints at "Patna, Dacca and Murshidābād" were withdrawn "soon after the commencement of the Company's administration,"[1] and that the coinage of sicca rupees was confined thereafter to Calcutta. The latest rupee, so far

[1] Mr. Thurston in his paper on the "History of the East India Company Coinage" [J.A.S.B. 1893, p. 61], in talking of the copper coinage, mentions 1772 as the date of withdrawal. He states no authority for this date. The facts I mention indicate an earlier one.

known, bearing the name Calcutta, is of the year 1176 A.H. = 1762-3. Cf. Brit. Mus. Cat. No. 67, p. 277. It is generally supposed that this name was discontinued and Murshidābād substituted when the Company assumed the right of coinage in Bengal; that from 1765 (1178-9 A.H.), till the native mint at Murshidābād was closed, coins were issued bearing the mint name Murshidābād from both the Murshidābād and Calcutta Mints, and that the latter were probably an imitation of the former. Certain facts have, however, come to light which seem to render it doubtful whether the issue of Murshidābād native style rupees from the two mints was ever carried on simultaneously, at any rate prior to 1792 A.D. when a mint was re-established at Murshidābād.

The most recent paper dealing with this subject is a very useful one by Mr. J. M. C. Johnston in the Numismatic Chronicle of 1903, Part I, p. 71. Mr. Johnston says on pp. 75-76:—

"There is little doubt but that the Nawāb of Bengal continued to strike coins at his own mint at Murshidābād side by side with the Company's coins, which bore the same mint name, but were probably struck at Calcutta. The result is that for some years coins of native fabric appear side by side with others struck in a collar in European style, all bearing the mint name Murshidābād."

"In the native style it is impossible to say whether the coins were actually struck by the Nawāb or by the Company, but, as the Province was then under the control of the East India Company, it seems reasonable to place all the coins with the mint Murshidābād after the Hijrah date 1177, or with a higher regnal year than six of the nominal reign of S̲h̲āh 'Alam, under the British series. All with earlier dates would naturally fall to the Moghul issues."

The classification suggested by Mr. Johnston is a practical one, as coins struck in and after 1765 (1178-9 A.H.) though issued from the Murshidābad mint must have been issued with the permission, tacit or otherwise, of the East India Company, and may therefore rightly be regarded as Company's coins. I venture, however, to hazard the suggestion that the Calcutta mint did not commence to issue Murshidābād native-style rupees until the Murshidābād mint was closed.

A hoard containing, among other coins, 119 native-style rupees of S̲h̲āh 'Alam, bearing the mint name Murshidābād, has recently been acquired by Government as treasure-trove, and I have had the opportunity of examining them as Honorary Numismatist to the Asiatic Society. The hoard was discovered in the Dinājpur district of the province of Bengal and contains the following specimens of Murshidābād rupees of S̲h̲āh 'Alam in native style, which give both the Hijra date on the obverse and the regnal year on the reverse.

Regnal year.		A.H.		A.D.	*Number of coins.*
2		1175	=	1761-62	... 1
3	(1175-6)	1176	=	1762-63	... 2
5	(1177-8)	1178	=	1764-65	... 2
7	(1179-80)	1180	=	1766-67	... 4
8	(1180-81)	1181	=	1767-68	... 1
9	(1181-82)	1181	=	1767-68	... 1
9		1182	=	1768-69	... 7
10	(1182-83)	1183	=	1769-70	... 9
12	(1184-85)	1185	=	1771-72	... 2
12		1186	=	1772-73	... 1
15	(1187-88)	1189	=	1775-76	... 2
15		1190	=	1776-77	... 3
19	(1191-92)	1191	=	1777-78	... 1
19		1192	=	1778-79	... 4
19		1194	=	1780	... 1
19		1197	=	1782-83	... 2
19		1199	=	1784-85	... 1
19		1201	=	1787-88	... 2
19		1202	=	1788-89	... 2
19		1205	=	1791-92	... 2

It will be observed from the above list that, taking the first regnal year of Shāh 'Alam as counting from 4th Jumāda I, 1173 (the day of his accession) to 3rd Jumāda I, 1174 and so on, the Hijra dates are correctly given on the coins up to the 10th year. The British Museum possesses a rupee in native style of the 11th year, also with a correct Hijra date 1184. From the 12th year, however, the Hijra dates on the obverse no longer correspond in all cases with the regnal years given on the reverse. For instance, the date 1186 is found on a rupee of the 12th year which closed on 3rd Jumāda I, 1185; and, similarly, 1189 and 1190 appear on coins of the 15th regnal year which closed in 1188. The presumption is that no native style rupees were struck in the 13th, 14th,[1] 16th, 17th and 18th regnal years bearing the correct regnal years. This is strengthened by a sentence in the regulation of 1793 in which it is stated that, while the 19 san rupee is the established coin of the country, "the rupees of the eleventh, twelfth, and fifteenth san were directed to be considered current equally with the 19th san sicca rupee."

[1] I find on p. 107 of the Catalogue of the Indian Museum, Calcutta a coin which is assigned to the year 14; but it seems doubtful from the legend given whether 14 is not a misprint for 10.

This latter sentence suggests the question: if rupees of the 11th, 12th and 15th san were to be considered current along with the 19th san rupee, why should rupees of earlier *sanwāt* have been excluded, if equally struck in the Calcutta mint? A possible answer is, I think, disclosed by a close examination of the earlier Murshidābād rupees. The coins of the 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 8th and 9th years in the Dinajpur find bear, without exception, on the obverse, between the upward curve of the ل of فضل and the ه of شاه a mint mark which is probably meant to represent a rayed sun. Out of 19 rupees of the 10th year, however, only three coins bear this mark. In the other 16 it is replaced by a crescent. This crescent is borne on all the rupees of the 12th (7), 15th (12) and 19th (51) san. Quære: Does the change from the sun to the crescent mark the closing of the Murshidābād mint and the transfer of the coinage of Murshidābād rupees to the Calcutta mint? It is of course possible that this change in mint marks was only a consequence of a change in mint masters,[1] but it is often a straw which shews the way the wind blows, and the suggestion I have thrown out seems to some extent supported by other circumstantial evidence. We know that the Murshidābād mint was not closed till "soon after the commencement of the Company's administration," *i.e*, soon after 1765 (the 6-7th year of Shāh'Alam's reign). We find that the earliest European style coinage (indubitably from the Calcutta mint) begins in the 10th year or 1768-9 A.D. (see No. 25 of Mr. Johnston's list); and, thirdly, we have the exclusion in 1793 from the currency of rupees of years prior to the 11th regnal year of Shah-'Alam. (It would be natural to exclude the Calcutta-struck rupees of the 10th year because their inclusion would render difficult the exclusion of the Murshidābād-struck rupees of the same year, and the intention of the legislature seems to have been to render obsolete all native mint coins). These three points may not individually be strong ones, but when taken together and in combination with the change of mint mark also in the 10th regnal year of Shah'Alam, they seem to me sufficient to warrant an inference that the coinage of native style Murshidābād rupees was transferred to Calcutta in 1768 or 1769, and that probably before that date the issue of those coins was confined to Murshidābād.

The Dinājpur find is also interesting in another way. Mr. Johnston, on p. 76 of his paper, suggests another method of distinguishing between native issues and Company's coinage. He says: "Fortunately

[1] The sun mint mark first appears on the coins of Murshidābād in the reign of 'Alamgir II. (1168 A. H.) and continued without interruption till the 10th year of Shah'Alam (1183) A.H.

there is a further distinction than that of date to be drawn between the late Moghul issues, and the continuation of the same series under the Company's rule; it is in the fact that for the first time the latter bear on the reverse the "cinquefoil" a mint mark apparently instituted at Calcutta and adopted at Murshidābād when the Company took over the mint with the administration of the district. The presence, therefore, of this mint mark on a coin bearing the Murshidābād mint name, can be can be taken as evidence that the coin should be classed in the British series."

It is true that the "cinque foil" appears on the earliest Calcutta rupee known (No. 1 in the list appended to Mr. Johnston's paper). The Dinājpur find, however, contains the following rupees of Murshidābād mint bearing, either in whole or part, the" "cinque foil" mark, *viz.*, one rupee of Muhammad Shāh of 30th regnal year, six rupees of Ahmad Shāh of 2nd (3), 3rd, 5th and 6th regnal years, and five rupees of Shāh'Alam of the 2nd, 3rd (2) and 5th (2) regnal years, *i.e.*, before the annexation of Bengal. It seems clear then that the presence of the "cinque foil" on the Murshidābād coins cannot be taken as evidence that those coins belong to the British series, as that mark appears on Mughal issues from Murshidābād some years before any mint was founded at Calcutta, and the right of coinage was assumed by the Company. The Calcutta mint must, therefore, have borrowed the "cinquefoil" from Murshidābād under the Mughals.

To summarise the above remarks, two special features of interest appear to me to be disclosed in the Dinājpur find—(1) the conclusive evidence that the "cinquefoil" mint mark is of earlier than Calcutta origin and cannot therefore be a guide to the classification of the "British series" coins; (2) the inferential evidence afforded by the mint marks on the coins and indirectly supported by other material that the closing of the Murshidābād mint occurred in the 10th regnal year of Shah'Alam or 1768-69 A.D., and that before that date native style Murshidābād rupees were struck at Murshidābād only and after that date at Calcutta only.

H. N. Wright.

V.—Miscellaneous.

29. *Note regarding a silver coin found near Gargāon in the Sibsāgar district.* (With plate.)

The specimen sent to me for inspection is a square coin weighing 175 grains. The edges have been clean cut, and the general appearance of the coin is of one which has apparently been recently struck.

The coin contains the following inscriptions :—

Obverse	*Reverse*
[1] Siva Singha Shāh and also the moon-faced Begam Pramatheswari Shāh.	Struck at Gargāon in 1651, being the 15th year of (the king's) auspicious reign.

The year 1651 is of the Sáka Era which corresponds to A.D. 1729. Ṣiva Singha was an Ahom king who reigned from Sáka 1636 to Sáka 1666 (A.D. 1714-1744) according to Kaṣi Nath Tamuli Phukon's Burauji.

The interesting point about the coin is the Persian inscription which is unusual, coins of this period generally bearing an inscription in the Assamese character and being octagonal in shape, not square. The tiger or rather dragon occurs on all the Ahom coins It will be observed that the coin bears the name of the Queen Pramatheswari in addition to that of the Rājā, the explanation being as follows: At a period in Ṣiva Singha's reign the Parbatia Gossain and certain Pandits predicted disaster to the reigning Prince who, in consequence, abdicated in favour of his Queen Phuleswari whose name was then changed to Pramatheswari. The Queen's name was then struck on the coins in conjunction with that of her consort the Rājā Ṣiva Singha (see page 132 of Gunabhiram Barua's Buranji, Calcutta edition).

P. R. T. Gurdon.

The find contained no less than 143 of these coins.

H. N. W.

30. *A local copper currency in the Dewās State, Central India.*
(With plate.)

The following note has been communicated by the Minister to His Highness the Raja of Dewās, Junior Branch, through Mr. W. E. Jardine, formerly Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. Similar notes on the other local currencies alluded to in the Minister's memorandum would be interesting, it being desirable to preserve records of such local currencies before they disappear under the spread of British Indian coinage.

H. N. W.

"Inquiry into the payment of wages to relief-labourers has forced

[1] The following would appear to be a more literal translation : "The coin of Ṣiva Singha Shāh resembling the sun is struck by order of the Queen Pramatheswari Shāh."—H. N. W.

upon my attention the copper coin difficulty similar to that I noticed at Ringnode. In this pargana, the copper coins current are the "Allote" pice. It is very strange that Allote, a pargana subordinate to Dewās, Senior Branch, should have a copper currency of its own. Whatever may have been the case before the adoption of the British Indian currency in the State, it is certainly inexplicable how, after that event, the Senior Branch should not only maintain the Allote copper currency, but even go on manufacturing new pice and putting them on the market. I at first thought that, although the Allote pice are still current, they must be the relics of times prior to the introduction of the British Indian coinage; but on careful inquiry I learn that they are manufactured anew from time to time, and I have actually secured a number of brand-new ones from a shroff, who vouches for their being not more than one month old. I examined the shroff's whole stock—several bagsful—and found "Allote" pice of different degrees of oldness or newness, call it what you like. The shroff tells me that at this very moment the manufacture is going on at Allote. To corroborate his statement, I actually sent for the artizan who is employed in the Senior Branch for the manufacture and have had it verified. He gets Rs. 7 a maund when he makes pice from plates of copper, and Rs. 3 when he simply coins ready pieces. The Allote tahsil turns out pice with a particular mint mark (an image of Ṣiva with a "Bael" tree). The difference between the metal-value and token value, I presume, comes to the State as profit. The manner in which they manufacture the 'Allote' pice is this: They either cut up new plates of copper of the required thickness into pieces and strike the impression upon them, or recently, since plates have become dearer, they use for this purpose the copper coins of some of the neighbouring States, which are similar to the Allote pice in all respects, except the impression—such as the Kotah pice, the Gangrār pice, the Sitāmau pice, the Sailāna pice and so on. They get these pice, and after effacing the first impression, produce the 'Allote' impression on them, and then the pice pass off as 'Allote' pice. They get the former at 36 annas, which when converted into Allote pice sell at 32 annas. The difference, less cost of conversion, is the Senior Branch's profit."

Note by the Superintendent of the Dewās State, Senior Branch.

1. There are no means to ascertain as to the origin or exact date from which this pice was introduced in the pargana: the oldest surviving residents declare they have seen it current for generations past.

2. Looking at the oldest pice now current, it is seen that the design on the obverse is that of Trisūl (a three-pointed weapon) and drum with the word Shri on either side. As these are the emblems of the deities worshipped by the Puār Rājās, it is clear that this pice must have been introduced some time after the rule of the Puār dynasty was established.

3. Among the pice current, there are some which, in addition to the above designs, bear the mark of a tree as well, and in others there are some other modifications. These changes appear to have been introduced subsequently on additional quantities being struck to meet the requirements of the pargana.

4. It appears that interested parties (bankers) have, on different occasions, bought and withdrawn from circulation a large proportion of these copper coins, in order to force up the rate of exchange and make a profit by selling the same at a higher rate. To counteract such proceedings, the Kamasdārs concerned ordered new supplies to be struck with certain modifications in the original designs of the coin, which accounts for the different changes in the designs on the obverse and reverse of the coin.

5. In Sambat 1928, corresponding to A.D. 1870-71, some change in the design was introduced; and again in the years 1893-94 the mark of a tree was added on to the design. This coin appears to be the latest now in circulation. The weight of the old pice is 13 mashas and that of the new ones is from 10 to 11 mashas.

6. Whenever a new supply was required a contractor was engaged to do the work (with rude moulds or rather iron stamps) without any cost to the State, and so the transaction never appears in the State account.

7. In the year 1893-94 copper coins worth Rs. 5,000 were struck, and the contract was given to Onkurlal Supkaran Das, banker, who had stipulated to buy at 16¼ annas and sell at 16 annas for the rupee of Pratāpgarh mint. This contract continued for two years only without any fluctuations in the rate of exchange.

NUMISMATIC SUPPLEMENT

No. V

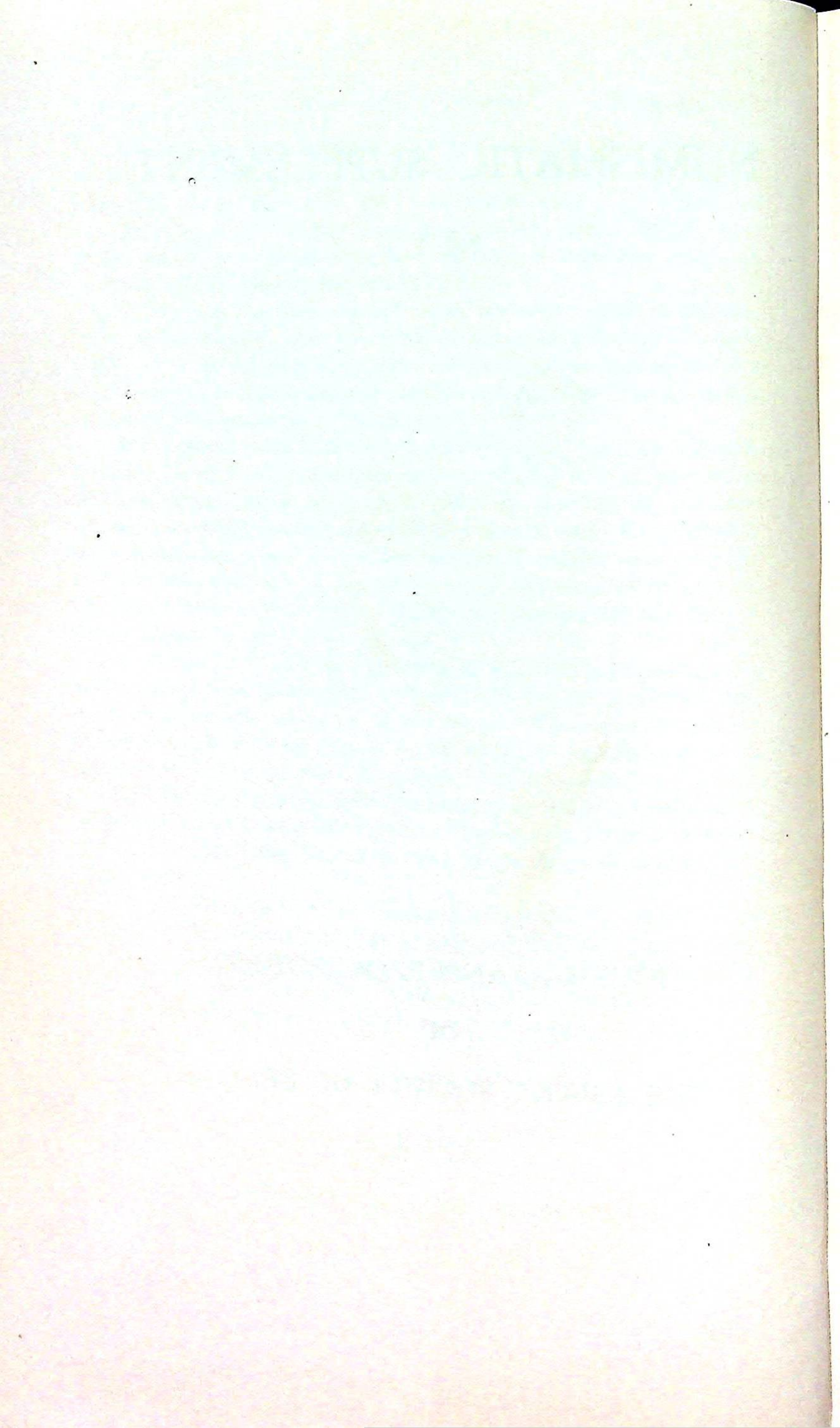
JOURNAL AND PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL

1905

New Series, Vol. 1, Pp. 121-135



14. NUMISMATIC SUPPLEMENT V.

(With Plates IV & V.)

NOTE.—*The numeration of these articles is continued from p.* 116 *of the Journal for* 1904. (*Extra number.*)

III.

SULTANS OF DEHLI.

31. *Muḥammad bin Tughlaq*, Pl. IV. 1.

A new variety of Muḥammad bin Tughlaq's lighter gold coins has recently been obtained at Agra by Mr. G. Bleazby who has sent it to me for publication. An almost similar coin of the same mint was described by me in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society 1900, p. 775. The date of the present coin, however, is different, and Daulatābād is given the title of حضرة instead of دارالملك. The coin is in very fine condition. In my paper above mentioned I suggested that the words in front of the mint name were قبة دين اسلام and not قبة دين اسلام as read by Mr. Thomas or قبة الا سلام as preferred by Mr. Gibbs. I have, however, since had reason to modify this opinion, as I find that on the gold coins of Firoz Shāh Ẓafar and Fateḥ Khān the form of the two first letters of the words الامام is identical with that of the same letters in الا سلام on the margin of this coin. I have therefore adopted Mr. Gibb's reading.

AV
Weight, 143 grains.
Size, ·7.
Mint, Ḥazrat Daulatābād.
Date, 730 A.H.

Obverse.

Kalima in circle.
Margin.

هذا السكه في قبة الا سلام اعني
حضرة دولت اباد ٧٣٠

Reverse.

ضرب في زمن
العبد الراجي رحمة
الله محمد بن تغلق

H. N. WRIGHT.

IV.

MUGHAL EMPERORS.

32. *Jalāl-ud-din Akbar.*

(i) *Metal*, Gold. Pl. IV. 2.
Weight, 168 grains.
Mint, Hājipūr.
Date, 983 A.H.

This unique mohur was acquired from a Hindu priest shortly after the last Magh Mela at Allahābād, to which it is said to have been brought by a pilgrim from Bengal. No coins from the Hājīpūr Mint were previously known. The place is situated in the Muzaffarpūr District, Bengal, and lies on the east bank of the Little Gundak, a short distance above its confluence with the Ganges opposite Patna. Hājīpūr figures conspicuously in the history of the struggles between Akbar and his rebellious Afghān governors of Bengal, having been twice besieged and captured by the Imperial troops in 1572 and again in 1574 A. D. This mohur was struck in 1575, when apparently order was again restored. It is in fine condition and of the type of the mohur illustrated as Figure 65, Plate III. of the British Museum catalogue of Coins of the Mughal Emperors.

(ii) *Metal*, Gold. Pl. IV. 3.
Weight, 167 grains.
Mint, Jaunpūr.
Date, 988 A.H.

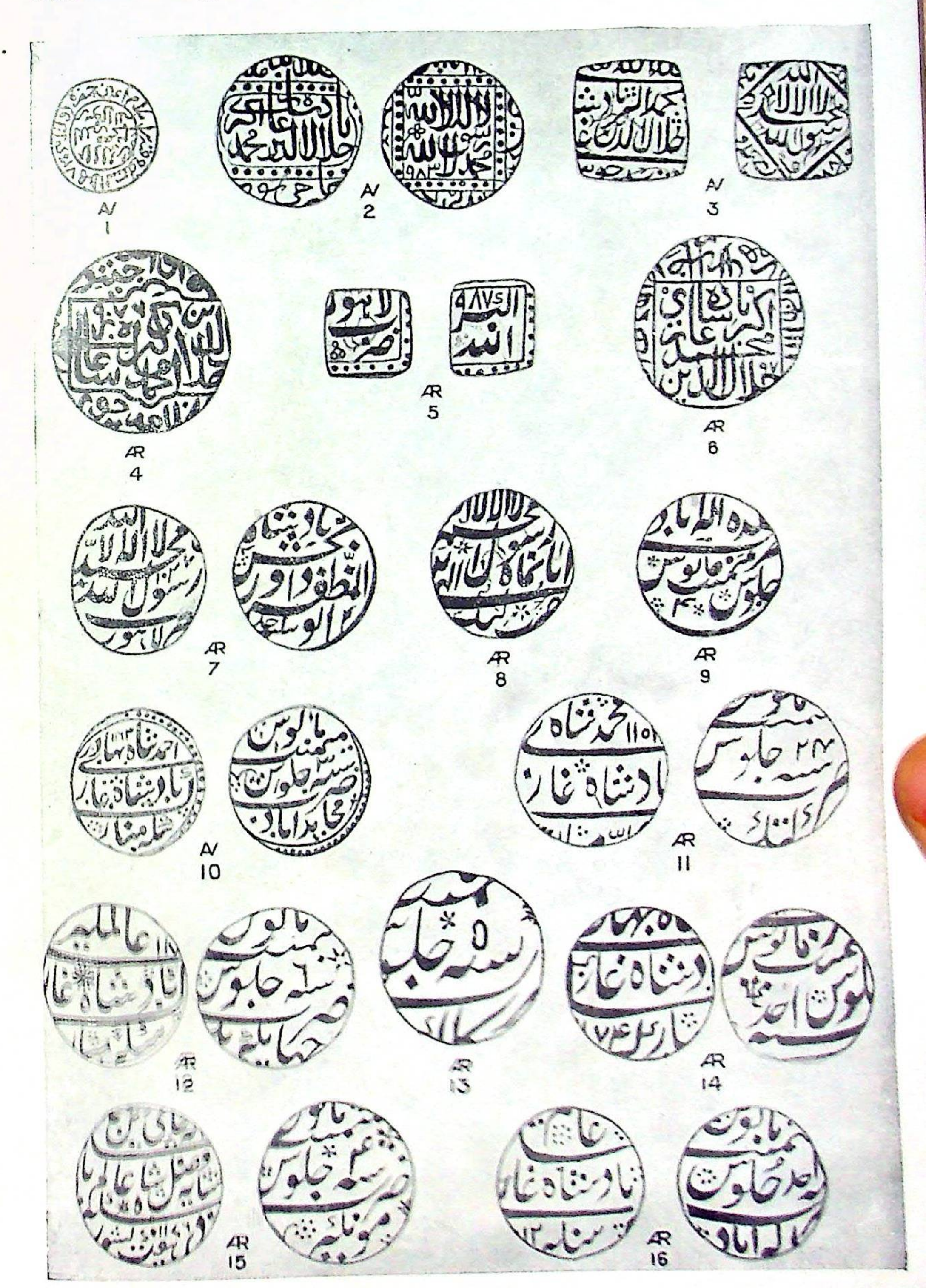
This is, I believe, the only *square* mohur of Akbar known from the Jaunpūr Mint. His square rupees from the same mint are extremely rare. The date on this mohur appears in the right-hand lower corner of the obverse—a comparatively rare occurrence.

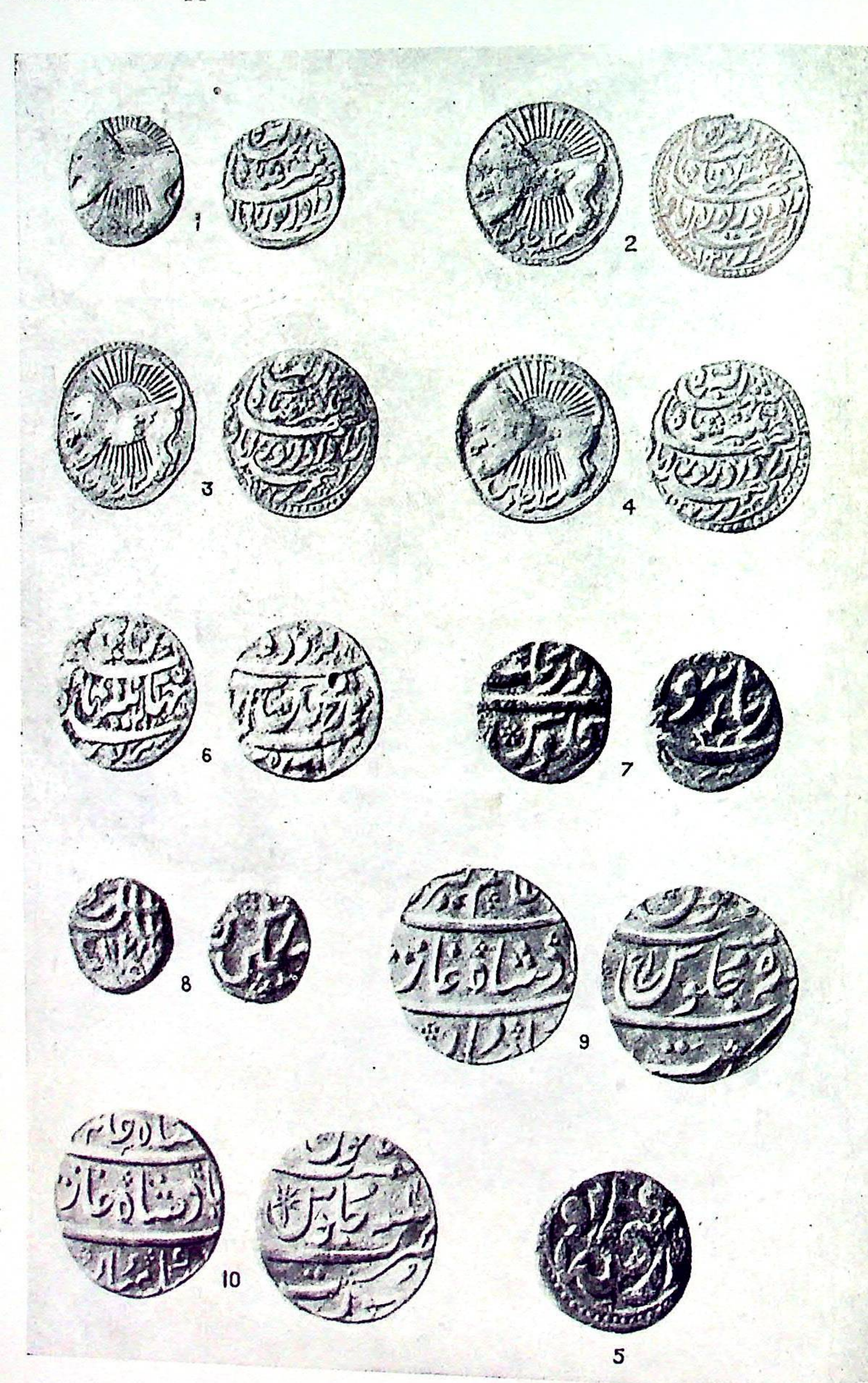
(iii) *Metal*, Silver. Pl. IV. 4.
Weight, (looped.)
Mint, Jaunpūr-Chaitaur.
Date, 976 A.H

This strange combination of names has long been a puzzle to me, which I have not yet succeeded in solving. There seems no doubt about the reading, and the coin is certainly genuine. It is of the usual type of Akbar's broad rupees from the Jaunpūr Mint (No. 96, Plate IV of the B.M. Catalogue), but with this difference that, while the name Jaunpūr appears in the usual place in the lower margin of the reverse, the word Chaitaur occurs in the upper margin on the same side of the coin. Hitherto only copper coins of Akbar were known from the Chaitaur Mint and none with two mint names. Silver coins of Sher Shāh are known from the Jahānpanāh-Ujjain Mint. This coin was acquired in Lāhore some years ago.

(iv) *Metal*, Silver. Pl. IV. 5.
Weight, 44 grains.
Mint, Lāhore.
Date, 987 A.H.

The inscription on one side of this coin reads الله اكبر "Akbar is God" and not the usual اكبر الله "God is great." A four-anna piece with a similar legend was published by Dr. L. White King and Captain Vost in 1896 in the paper already referred to, but although it bore the same year, it was from the Ahmadābād Mint.


AV 1
AV 2
AV 3
AR 4
AR 5
AR 6
AR 7
AR 8
AR 9
AV 10
AR 11
AR 12
AR 13
AR 14
AR 15
AR 16


1
2
3
4
6
7
8
9
10
5

It has been stated by some writers, among them the late Mr. C. J. Rodgers, that in the thirtieth year of his reign, when Akbar founded a new religion, he changed the legends on his coins, his object apparently being that he should be looked upon and worshipped as God; and coins of the kind described above have been quoted as strengthening the assertion regarding the object he had in view. But, so far at least as these pieces are concerned, is it not more reasonable to suppose that the transposition of the words was due to a mistake in the dies which was almost immediately rectified, for if Akbar really intended to assume divine honours and to proclaim himself as God, surely these coins instead of being of the greatest degree of rarity, would be abundant even now, and the inscription would also have been found on coins of the higher denominations instead of being confined to four-anna bits?

(v) *Metal*, Silver. Pl. IV. 6.
Weight, 177 grains.
Mint, Lahore.
Date, 997 A.H.

The rupee is apparently unique, or at any rate extremely rare, by reason of the mint name appearing in the upper margin of the reverse. On this side, the name and titles of the king are given in a square with loops at the four scorners. The Ḳalima, with the usual accompaniment, appears on the obverse in a quadrilateral area with three curves in each side.

(vi) *Metal*, Silver.
Weight, 176 grains.
Mint, Urdū Zafar Qarīn.
Date, Alif = 1000 A.H.

This rupee, which is precisely similar to the mohur portrayed as Figure 79, Plate III, of the B.M. Catalogue, is probably unique. It is the only round rupee of Akbar discovered so far from the camp mint and of the year (1000) *alif*. It was acquired in Amritsar some years ago.

(vii) *Metal*, Silver.
Weight, 175 grains.
Mint, Ahmadnagar.
Date, 4-Ilāhī.

This rare coin is of rude fabric, and, in this respect, much resembles the rupees of Akbar from the Bairāt Mint. The legend on the reverse is—

ماه شهریور الهی
۴ احمد نگر
ضرب

The obverse has the inscription usual on Ilāhi rupees.

Geo. B. Bleazby.

33. *A Zodiacal Half-rupee.* Pl. V. 1.

A few days ago I came across in the Aḥmadābād bazar a zodiacal Leo half-rupee [Legend, normal: Date, Hijri year wanting, regnal year 13; Mint, Aḥmadābād]. If this be, as it seems to me to be, a genuine specimen, it furnishes evidence, hitherto wanting, of the existence of zodiacal coins of that denomination. Imitation half-rupees, indeed, bearing representations of the signs of the Zodiac, are well known (See Br. Mus. Catal. Nos. 386-401), and these themselves, *quâ* imitations, may fairly be taken as proof more or less substantial of the currency of the original coins they counterfeit. Had there been no genuine half-rupees, it is hard to see why the so-called "imitations" should ever have been fabricated.

Beside the recently-discovered half-rupee, three full rupees of Leo type lie before me on the table at which I am now writing. Two of the three were evidently struck from one and the same die, but the third not less evidently from a die slightly different. On the two, for instance, the word زیور is written as ریور with no superscribed dot over the "ze" (Pl. V. 2), but on the third as زبور with no subscribed dots under the "ye" (Pl. V. 3). Also on the duplicates after the word شاه of Jahāngīr Shāh comes a small curved flourish distinctly to the left of the "hā"; but on the third we have a longer sprawl, not to the left at all, but directly above the "hā." The two are evidently indentical with the coin No. 385 figured on Plate XI of the Br. Mus. Catal., and there styled an "imitation rupee." If these be imitations, then the third (of the زبور type) is certainly genuine, and it is with this third specimen that the half-rupee agrees in every particular.

But, indeed, on what ground the Br. Mus. rupee No. 385 is adjudged to be an imitation I fail to apprehend. A complete statement of the differentiæ that serve to discriminate between a genuine Zodiacal muhr or rupee and the beautifully-executed "imitations," a statement more detailed, and thus more practically helpful, than the paragraph on pp. LXXXIII, f. of the Br. Mus. Catal., would, I feel sure, be very acceptable to the collectors of the coins of this fascinating series.

Geo. P. Taylor.

Aḥmadābād.

Note.—I take the opportunity to figure yet a third variety in which the word زىور is written without any dots (Pl. V. 4.) All three types appear to be equally genuine. I note also that on the two specimens of the "Cancer" rupee in my cabinet, the reverse legend of which is similar to that on the "Leo" rupee above mentioned, the word زىور also appears without dots.

H. N. Wright.

34. *Some rare Mughal Coins.*

In the hope that the following coins from my collection may be of some interest to numismatists, I beg to offer some short descriptive remarks regarding them :—

(i) *Akbar.* Pl. V. 5.

Æ.
Weight, 306 grains.
Size, ·85.″
Mint, Sironj.

Obverse. In double circle with dots between.

سرونج
فلوس
ضرب

Reverse.

۳۸ الہے
ماه مهر

Date, Ilahi 38.
Month, Mihr (7th Persian month).

This is a new Mughal Mint. The coin was obtained in Bombay two years ago.

(ii) *Jahāngīr and Nūr Jahān.* Pl. V. 6.

AR.
Weight, 176 grains.
Size, ·85.″
Date, 1035–21
Mint, Lāhore

Obverse.

ز نام
شـــــاه
جهانگیر[بو]
د سکة ۲۱
بر نور
فزوده

Reverse.

ـــــــے
نور جهان زد
بیگـــــم
لاهوره ۳۵ [۱۰]

The legends on both obverse, and reverse of this rupee read downwards—omitting the regnal year 21 and Hijri year (10)35, —form the following couplet :—

Zi Nām-i-Shāh Jahāngīr tā buwad sikka-i-bar nur.
Fazūdah Nūr Jahān Begum ru-i-Lāhor.

(May the coin by the name of King Jahāngīr, remain with light;
And may the face of Lāhore be made by Nūr Jahān Begam bright).

i.e., may this coin which is struck at Lāhore remain for ever shining with lustre, both from King Jahāngir, and his (Queen Consort) Begam Nūr Jahān.

This rare rupee was obtained by me at Aḥmadābād on my short visit to that city on 29th of January last. Rupees of Jahāngīr and Nūr Jahān from the Lāhore mint with legends forming a couplet are known. This is a new couplet altogether* :—

(iii) *Aurangzeb*. Pl. V. 7.

Æ.
Weight, 103 grains.
Size, ·7″
Mint Burhānpūr.

Obverse.

زیب
اورنگ [ه]
فلوس [شا]

Reverse.

برهانپور
سنة ۹

A new mint of of Aurangzeb in copper, I got it at Burhānpūr some two years ago.

(iv) *A'lamgīr* II. Pl. V. 8.

Æ.
Weight, 105 grains.
Size, ·65.″
Date, 1171—4?
Mint, Machhlipatan.

Obverse.

مبارک
جلوس ۱۱۷۱

Reverse.

۴
ضرب
مچهلي پٹن

This is a new mint of A'lamgīr II. in copper. The name of the Emperor is not engraved on the coin, but the year helps us in assigning it to him.

FRAMJI J. THANAWALA.

Bombay.

**Note*.—The reading of the interesting coin of Jahāngīr suggested by Mr. Thanawālā, appears capable of improvement.

Owing to the coin being somewhat worn, it is difficult to say with certainty what the couplet is. The following is given as an alternative suggestion.

Obverse. ز نام شاه جهانگیر تا شده پر نور
Reverse. فزوده نور جهان روے سکه لاهور

The words on the reverse read by Mr. Thānawālā as بیگم and زد are, I think, unmistakeably سکه and رو. Similarly, I do not think that the penultimate line of the obverse can be read as سکه د. The second letter is much more like a د than a ک, and it is followed by what is clearly a ه. The rhythm of Mr. Thānawālā's couplet also appears to be defective. Dr. Taylor of Ahmadābād, who has also seen the coin, has suggested that the last three words on the obverse read ابد بر نور. He would make the ه at the end of the penultimate line the last letter of the word شاه in the second line. It is true the ه of شاه is not visible elsewhere on the coin but the coin is very much worn to the left of شا where one would expect to find the letter ه. Also there is no "*alif*" on the coin, and as far as I can see no room for any.

H. N. Wright.

35. *Dāwar Ba<u>kh</u><u>sh</u>.* Pl. IV. 7.

The coins of this grandson of Jahāngir who occupied the throne of Dehli for three months as a stop-gap for <u>Sh</u>āhjahān are so scarce that it is worth while chronicling any finds. A rupee of Lāhore mintage has been described and figured in the Catalogue of the British Museum (Moghul Emperors, No. 527). A second was contained in the collection of the late Pandit Ratan Narāin of Delhi, and the coin described below, which was obtained by me at Meerut in March last, is, I believe, the only other known. All three are identical in legend. No gold coins of Dāwar Ba<u>kh</u><u>sh</u> have apparently come to light yet, but doubtless some were struck.

AR
Weight 172 grains.
Size, ·85.
Mint, Lāhore.
Date, 1037 A.H. Ahd.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
الله	بادشاه
لا اله الا	بخش
محمـــــــد ١٠٣٧	داور
رسول الله	المظفر
ضرب	ابو سنة احد
لاهور	

The coin, but for three shroff marks on one side and four on the other, is in very good condition.

H. N. WRIGHT.

36. *Two rare coins of Shāhjahān and Aurangzeb.*

Among 246 silver coins recently acquired as treasure-trove in the district of Bhandāra C.P., and sent to me for examination, two are of sufficient rarity to warrant special notice. One is a coin of Shāhjahān of Katak mint but of a new type; the second of Aurangzeb, struck at the Town of Allahābād. This latter is, I believe, one of two known, the other having been presented to me some years ago by my friend Dr. G. P. Taylor of Ahmadābād. It has not, however, been previously described.

(i) *Shāhjahān.* Pl. IV. 8.

Æ
Weight, 173 grains.
Size, ·9.
Mint, Katak (Cuttack).
Date, 3rd regnal year. Month Abān.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
لا اله الا الله	غازی
محمد	جهان بادشاه
رسول الله	شاه
ابا نماه الهی	محمد صاحبقران ثانی
ضرب كتك	شهاب الدین

(ii) *Aurangzeb.* Pl. IV. 9.

Æ
Weight, 174 grains.
Size, ·9.
Mint, Town of Allahābād.
Date, 1072. A.H. 4th regnal year.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
Usual couplet but	بلدة اله آباد
بدر *vice* مهر	ضرب
date to left of	جلوس میمنت مانوس
lower line.	سنة ٤

H. N. WRIGHT.

37. *Note on Kām Ba<u>kh</u>sh and Bahādur <u>Sh</u>āh.*

I notice on p. 241 of the Journal, Vol. LXXII, Part I, for 1904, a statement by Mr. H. N. Wright that "Kām Ba<u>kh</u>sh was made Governor of the Ṣūbahs of Bijāpur and Ḥaidarābād by his brother, <u>Sh</u>āh 'Ālam Bahādur" [should be S.'Ā., Bahādur <u>*Sh*</u>*āh*]. I do not think that such an error,[1] coming from a leading numismatist, should be allowed to pass without a protest. The mere fact that Kām Ba<u>kh</u>sh issued coin in his own name suffices to show that he claimed sovereignty.

Kām Ba<u>kh</u>sh never held his authority from Bahādur <u>Sh</u>ah; he was either an independent sovereign, as his father intended, or a rival who had usurped part of Bahādur <u>Sh</u>ah's kingdom. By his alleged will 'Ālamgir attempted to make a partition of the country between his three surviving sons; and it was in pursuance of this design, no doubt, that on the 14th Zū,l Qa'dah 1118 H. (17th February, 1707 N.S.), he nominated Kām Ba<u>kh</u>sh to be Governor of Bijāpur and Ḥaidarābād. Kām Ba<u>kh</u>sh started from the court at Aḥmadnagar at once to take up his appointment. 'Alamgir died on the 2nd March, 1707 (N.S.)

The exact words used in the will, as translated by James Frazer "Nadir <u>Sh</u>āh," p. 36, are: "Whoever of my fortunate children "shall chance to rule the empire, let him not molest Mahommed "Kām Ba<u>kh</u>sh, should he rest content with the Two New Ṣūbāhs." The text from which James Frazer translated was, apparently, that now in the Bodleian Library, *see* Sachau and Ethe's "Catalogue of Persian MSS." No. 1923 (Frazer MSS. No. 118) fol. 13a.

After doubting for a long time, I have at last come to look on this will as authentic. <u>Kh</u>āfi <u>Kh</u>an, II, 549, says it was made over to Ḥamid-ud-dīn <u>Kh</u>ān, a confidential servant in the Emperor's entourage; Kāmwar <u>Kh</u>an states that 'Ālamgīr kept it, after signature, under his pillow. Immediately after 'Ālamgīr's death, its provisions were appealed to by Bahādur <u>Sh</u>āh when writing early in June, 1707 to his brother A'ẓam <u>Sh</u>āh, then advancing on Āgrah to contest the succession; and a copy had reached Sūrat as early as the 18th October, 1707, as may be seen from F. Valentyn, Oude en Nieun ost Indie," IV, 274. The probabilities are in favour of the document having been executed;

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[1] The statement quoted above was based on the following extract from the *Munta<u>kh</u>abu-i-lubāb* (Text Vol. II. p. 605) as translated by Professor Dowson (Elliot's History of India, Vol. VII, p. 405).

"A kind and admonitory letter was addressed by the Emperor (<u>Sh</u>āh 'A'lam I) to his brother Prince Muḥammad Kām Ba<u>kh</u>sh to the following effect: 'Our father entrusted you with the government of the *Ṣūba* of Bījāpūr; we now relinquish to you the government of the two ṣūbas of Bījāpūr and Ḥaidarābād, with all their subjects and belongings, upon the condition, according to the old rule of the Dakhin, that the coins shall be struck and the *<u>kh</u>uṭba* read in our name. The tribute which has hitherto been paid by the Governors of these two provinces we remit.'

H. N. WRIGHT.

and in any case, the dates show that Kām Bakhsh was appointed to, and started to take possession of, Bijāpur before his father's death.

WILLIAM IRVINE.

38. *Aḥmad Shāh Bahādur. A new Mughal mint. Mujāhidābād.*

This coin was obtained by me in Cawnpore two years ago. I have been unable to identify the locality of Mujāhidābād. Aḥmad Shāh at his accession took the title of Mujāhid-ud-dīn (Elliot, VIII., p. 112.).

The mint is entered in Mr. Burn's list of Mughal Mints (J.A.S.B., Pt. I., No. 2, of 1904) but the coin has been nowhere described.

Æ. Pl. IV. 10.
Weight, 165 grains.
Size, ·85.
Mint, Mujāhidābād.
Date, 1163, A.H. 3rd regnal year.

Obverse.
Within dotted circle.

احمد شاه بهادر
ے
ک بادشاه غاز
سکه مبار

Reverse.
Within dotted circle.

مانوس
میمنت
سنة ۳ جلوس
ضرب
مجاهداباد

H. N. WRIGHT.

39. *A find of coins at Manbhūm.*

A large and interesting find, containing 540 coins, from Shāhjahān I to Shāh Alam II was recently made at Ghorati in the Manbhūm district. The find was especially rich in the Bengal and Benāres mintages of the later Mughals, Muḥammad Shāh, Aḥmad Shāh, 'Alamgīr II and Shāh 'Alam II as the following figures will shew :—

	Muḥammad Shāh	Aḥmad Shah	'Alamgīr	Shāh 'Alam II.
Azīmābād ...	39	10	31	5 = 85
Jahāngīrnagar	1	...	7	5 = 13
Katak ...	1	...	...	= 1
Muḥammadābād Benāres	26	33	123	31 = 213
Murshidābād	17	20	31	1 = 69
Mūngīr	...	...	...	2 = 2
				383

Of the Muḥammadābād Benāres Mint there were coins of the 16th regnal year, and of each regnal year from the 18th to the 30th of Muḥammad Shāh, a complete series of the coins of Aḥmad Shāh and 'Ālamgīr II, and coins of the first five years of Shāh 'Ālam II. The latter coins and those of 'Ālamgīr II shew a great variety of types and mint marks. The find also contained a complete series of the rupees of Aẓāmābād for the reigns of Aḥmad Shāh and 'Ālamgir II, except in respect of the 4th year of the former sovereign; and it appears from them that the mint-mark identified with the Aẓimābād Mint in later times was first placed on the coins in 1163 A.H.—the 3rd year of Aḥmad Shāh. Rupees of Katak of Muḥammad Shāh, of Jahāngīrnagar of Muḥammad Shāh, and 'Ālamgir II, and of Mūngīr of Shāh 'Ālam II have not, as far as I know, been previously found.

The find further contained a rupee of 'Ālamgīr II of Calcutta mintage, a rupee of Shāh Ālam II of Allahābād, with a date which, it seems to me, must be read as 1172 A.H., *i.e.*, two years before he ascended the throne of Dehli; and a rupee of Shāh Jahān III of Aẓimābād, dated 1174 A.H.

The Mūngīr rupee of Shāh 'Ālam II calls for special notice. In Dr. White King and Captain Vost's paper "Some Novelties in Moghul Coins," published in the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. XVI, a dām of Akbar was described and figured, on which the mint name Mānghīr مانگهیر was read, though no 'ye' is visible in the illustration of the coin. This place was identified with Monghyr in Bengal. The latter, however, is always in Persian characters spelt مونگیر, and this is the spelling found on the coin of Shāh 'Ālam II in the Manbhūm find. It seems certain, therefore, that the mint town of the copper coin of Akbar above mentioned cannot have been Monghyr in Bengal. It is more probable that it was "Mānghar," a fort built by Islām Shāh Sūrī, 76 miles north of Amritsar (see Thomas's Chronicles, page 414). This would account for the Sūrī type of the reverse.

The Allahābād rupee of Shah 'Ālam II, dated 1172 A.H., is puzzling. It is, I understand, not the first found, but I have myself seen no other. In Elliot and Dawson's History of India, Vol. VIII, page 172, it is stated that in the 5th year of 'Ālamgīr's reign, which would correspond to 1172-73 A.H., Shāh 'Ālam left Dehli after fighting a battle with Ghāzi-ud-din Khān and proceeded eastward. He was joined by the Governor of Allahābād, and proceeded to invade Bengal, with a view to "establishing his claim to the viceroyalty of the eastern Sūbahs" (Br. Mus. Cat., page 12). After his defeat at Buxar and the signing of the Treaty of Allahābād in 1765 A.D. (1178-79 A.H.) the latter place became the headquarters of Shāh 'Ālam for some years.

(i) *Muḥammad Shāh.* Pl. IV. 11.

Æ.
Weight, 179 grains.

Size, ·9.
Mint, Katak.
Date, 1154—24th regnal year.

Obverse. ۱۱۵۴ محمد شاه بادشاه غازي سكه مبارک

Reverse. سنه ۲۴ جلوس ميمنت مانوس ضرب كتك

(ii) *'Ālamgir Shāh II.* Pl. IV. 12.

Æ.
Weight, 179 grains.
Size ·9
Mint, Jahāngīrnagar.
Date 117—6th regnal year.

Obverse. ۱۱۷ عالمگير بادشاه غازي سكه مبارک

Reverse. سنه ۶ جلوس ميمنت مانوس ضرب جهانگير نگر

(iii) *'Ālamgir Shāh II.* Pl. IV. 13.

Æ.
Weight, 179 grains.
Size, 1″.
Mint, Calcutta.
Date, 1172—5th regnal year.

Obverse. عالم گير بادشاه غازي سكه مبارک ۱۱۷۲

Reverse. سنه ۵ جلوس ميمنت مانوس ضرب كلكته

Mint mark:

On obverse—"Sun,"
On reverse—"Cinquefoil" (traces of).

(iv) *Shāhjahān III.* Pl. IV. 14.

Æ.
Weight, 179 grains.
Size, ·9.
Mint, Azīmābād.
Date, 1174—Ahd.

Obverse. شاه جهان بادشاه غازي سكه مبارک ۱۱۷۴

Reverse. ضرب عظيم‌اباد سنه احد جلوس ميمنت مانوس

(v) *Shāh 'Ālam II.* Pl. IV. 15.

Æ.
Weight, 180 grains.
Size, ·95.
Mint, Mūngīr (Monghyr).
Date, 1176—4th regnal year.

Obv.	*Rev.*
	مانوس
حامي دين محمد سايه فضل اله	* میمنت
سکه زد بر هفت کشور شاه عالم بادشاه	سنه ۴ جلوس
	ضرب
۱۱۷۶	مونگیر

(vi) *Shāh 'Ālam II.* Pl. IV. 16.

Æ.
Weight, 179 grains.
Size, ·9.
Mint, Allahābād.
Date, 1172 (?)—Ahd.
Obverse. شاه عالم بادشاه غازي سکه مبارک ۱۱۷۲
Reverse. سنه احد جلوس میمنت مانوس ضرب الهاباد

H. N. WRIGHT.

40. *Two double rupees of Sūrat Mint.*

Mr. R. F. Malabārwālā, of Bombay, has sent me for publication a double rupee of the Sūrat Mint struck in the name of Alamgir II. The Hijra date is unfortunately wanting, but the regnal year on the reverse fixes it as 1176 or 1177. Below is a description of the coin. As far as I know, the only other double rupee known is the one in the cabinet of Dr. G. P. Taylor of Ahmadābād, which he has kindly permitted me to describe in this note.

Rupees of the type of the Sūrat rupee of the Moghul Emperors were coined by the Bombay Mint. Mr. Thurston in his History of the East India Company's Coinage says (page 43): "The Nawāb's rupees, however, were soon found to contain 10, 12 or even 15 per cent. of alloy, in consequence of which the Bombay rupees were melted down and recoined at Sūrat. The coinage of silver in the Bombay Mint was suspended for twenty years, and the Sūratis alone were seen in circulation. At length in 1800 (1214 A.H.) the Company ordered the then Sūrat rupee to be struck at Bombay." As both the present rupees were issued before 1780 A.D. (1194 A.H.) it cannot be definitely stated whether they were struck by the Mughal Emperors whose names they bear or issued from the Bombay Mint.

(i) (G. P. T.) Pl. V. 9.

Æ.
Weight, 349 grains.
Size, 1·0.
Mint, Sūrat.

Date, [1172] 5th regnal year.
M.M., ع in the س of جلوس

Obv.		*Rev.*	
	عالم گیر ے کہ بادشاہ غاز سکہ مبار		مانوس میمنت سنة ٥ جلوس ضرب سورت

(ii) (R. F. M.) Pl. IV. 10.

Æ.
Weight, 350 grains.
Size 1·0.
Mint, Sūrat.
Date, [1176] 4th regnal year.
M.M., seven petalled flower in the س of جلوس

Obv.		*Rev.*	
	شاہ عالم ے کہ بادشاہ غاز سکہ مبار		مانوس ٤ میمنت سنة جلوس ضرب سورت

H. N. WRIGHT.

41. "*Mumbai-Sūrat*" (ممبی سووت) or "*Mahīsūr* (مہي سور) *which?*

Grave doubt should, it seems to me, be entertained regarding the existence of the so-called "Mumbai-Surat" Mint. And for the following five reasons:—

1. The only coin attributed to this mint is the *quarter*-rupee registered as No. 80 on page 280 of the British Museum "Catalogue of Indian Coins, Moghul Emperors."

2. Neither element of this compound-name, "Mumbai-Sūrat," can be regarded as an adjectival epithet subordinate to the other element. We have here co-ordination pure and simple, produced by the mere juxtaposition of the names of two distinct mint towns. In the long list of the Mughal Mints in India I can recall no other instance of a name built up in this agglutinative fashion.

3. If the legend given in the British Museum Catalogue is true to the original, then amongst contemporary coins this quarter-rupee is exceptional in recording the name of its mint *simpliciter*, without the prefixed term "ḍarb," ضرب

4. The crescent symbol here present, when found on other coins of this period, is held to be a mint-mark distinctive of the

French Compagnie des Indes. Now, in the 45th regnal year of Shāh 'Ālam II $\frac{\text{A.H. } 1218}{\text{A.D. } 1803\text{-}4}$, the year of the issue of this quarter rupee, France was still a belligerent power, harbouring hostile designs against British India. It is thus well-nigh incredible that any coin struck in that year by the English at either Bombay on Surat, cities remote from the sphere of French influence, should bear this acknowledged symbol of French ascendency.

5. An autotype representation of the quarter-rupee is included in Plate XXXI of the British Museum Catalogue ; but the mint-name as there shown—at least in my copy—does *not* admit of decipherment as Mumbai-Sūrat.

Rejecting for the above reasons the British Museum version, I venture to submit the following as the true rendering of the legend that is contained, so far as the plan admits, on the reverse of this coin :—

مانوس
میمنت
•
سنه ٤٥ جلوس
ضرب
مهي سور

If this reading be correct, the quarter-rupee was struck at the Mahīsūr (Mysore) Mint. At Mysore the French held a dominant position till the fall of Seringapatam in 1799, and doubtless the crescent on this coin of 1803-4 stands as a survival from that earlier period of power.

A comparison of this quarter-rupee (No. 80) with the Pondicherry and Machhlipatan rupees (Nos. 128 and 143) reveals the fact that all three are of the same (French) type, bearing not only the crescent symbol, but an identical obverse impression. In all the arrangement of the words of the legend is precisely the same, and the row of diamond-shaped clusters, each of four dots, is a distinctive feature of the field.

The Lāhor Museum Catalogue registers a full rupee of Mahīsūr, dated the 47th year of Shāh 'Ālam II, but unfortunately the description given of this rupee is imperfect. It would be interesting to examine the coin anew, and see whether in type and make it is allied to the "Mumbai-Sūrat" quarter-rupee.

Query :—In the L. M. Catal. Rodgers's brief note reads :—
"Year ٧٤ (for ٤٧) and mint مهي سور." May this ٧٤ (?=٤٧. . . .) stand for the regnal year "4*x*" preceded by a rudely formed or misshapen crescent ?*

GEO. P. TAYLOR,
Aḥmadābād.

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* I have ascertained from Lāhor that the reverse of this coin bears the crescent symbol to the left of ٧٤.—H. N. W.

NUMISMATIC SUPPLEMENT

No. VI

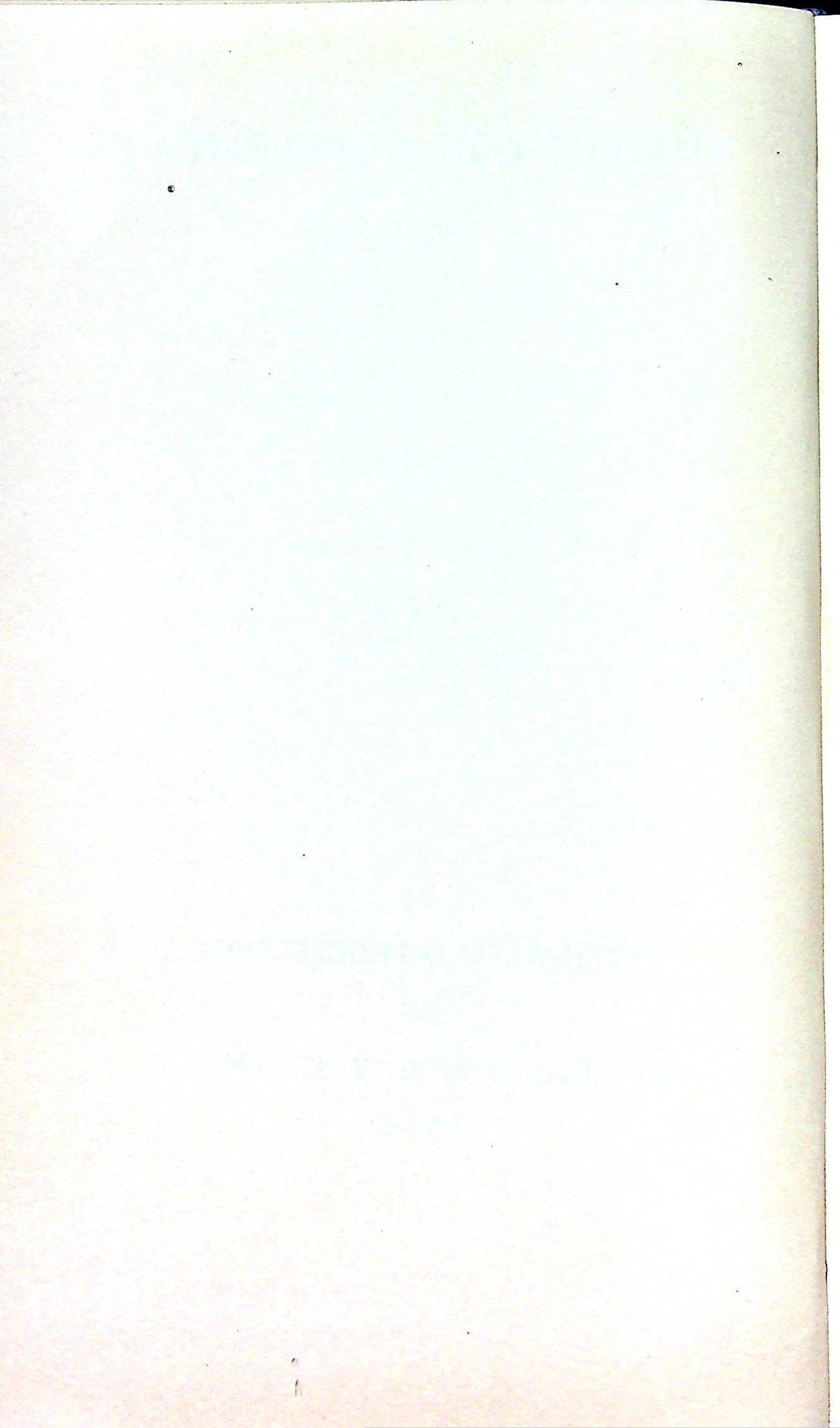
JOURNAL AND PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL

1905

New Series, Vol. 1, Pp. 261-274



39. NUMISMATIC SUPPLEMENT VI.

N.B.—*The enumeration of these articles is continued from page 135 of the Journal for 1905.*

II.—MEDIÆVAL INDIA.

42. A Hoard of Rajput coins found in the Garhwal District.

The following analysis of a hoard of Rajput coins found at Lansdowne, in the Garhwāl District of the United Provinces, is of some interest, both on account of the contents of the hoard and on account of the place of its discovery.

The circumstances of the find cannot be better described than in the words of the owner, Major M. B. Roberts, 1/39 Garhwal Rifles. In a letter to the British Museum, dated 29th May, 1905, he says:—

"The following is the history of the finding of these coins: .... My Regiment is permanently stationed at Lansdowne (a cantonment which came into existence on 4th November, 1887) in the Garhwāl District of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (late North-Western Provinces). The station is situated on the outer range of the Himalayas between 5,000 or 6,000 feet above sea level, and lies just about half-way between Naini Tāl and Mussoorie. The district is populated for the most part by Rājputs, who were supposed to have immigrated there from Rājputāna at various periods up to about 1,000 years ago, I believe. On the 22nd October last, whilst having a building site for my house excavated on the top of the ridge, a number of these coins, all exactly alike, were discovered buried in a small earthenware pot about two feet below the surface. Unfortunately the earthenware pot was broken into minute fragments by the pickaxe."

The coins were 157 in number; they were of copper, often showing traces of silverplating, and they were all of the well-known Rājput types "the bull and horseman." They are distributed as follows:—

Tomāra Dynasty of Dehli and Qanauj.

	No.
Sallakṣaṇa-Pāla Deva, A.D. 978-1003.[1] (*v.* Cunningham, *Coins of Mediæval India*, page 88, Pl. IX. 1)	5
Anaṅga-Pāla Deva, A.D. 1049-1079. (*ibid.* page 85, Pl. IX. 4 and 5)	6

Rāhtor Dynasty of Qanauj.

Madana-Pāla Deva, A.D. 1080-1115. (*ibid.* page 85, Pl. IX. 15)	39

[1] The dates given are those of Cunningham.

Chauhān Dynasty of Ajmir and Dehli.

Someśvara Deva, A.D. 1162-1166. (*Ibid.* page 86, Pl. IX. 9)	21

Rājpūts of Narwar.

Chāhaḍa Deva, A.D. 1234-1255. (Thomas, *Pathāns*, page 70, referred to but not illustrated in Cunningham, *op. cit.* page 92)	72
Coins not completely identified. (cf. Cunningham, *op. cit.* page 88)	14
TOTAL ...	157

It will be seen that the coins, which are at the same time both the most numerous and the latest in date, are those of Chāhaḍa Deva; and it is, therefore, not unreasonable to suggest that the hoard was most probably concealed during his reign.

An excellent summary of the chief events of the reign of Chāhaḍa Deva is to be found in Thomas, *Pathāns*, page 67ff. His position seems to have been that of "the recognised leader and lord paramount of the Hindu princes of Central India, struggling to preserve their kingdoms from the foreign invader" (*op. cit.* page 68). He is described in an inscription of his descendant Gaṇapati (Vikrama 1355, A.D. 1298) as the founder of a family of Rajput princes reigning at Nalapura (Narwar),[1] and his coins of the Narwar type bear dates varying from 129x to 1311 Vikrama (A.D. 1233+x to 1254)[2]; but such of his coins as occur in the persent hoard are not of the well-known Narwar type, and they would certainly seem to indicate some extension of his dominion. Ajmir would be a far more probable attribution for these coins, though the varieties of Rājpūt coinage have not yet been studied with sufficient minuteness to enable us in most cases, to determine their different localities with precision.[3] All that can be said with certainty in regard to the locality of these coins is that they do not belong to Narwar, the characteristic types of which are quite different.

As Thomas points out (page 70), the coins bearing the name of Chāhaḍa Deva represent him either (1) as an independent sovereign, or (2) as a tributary to the Muhammadan conqueror, Shams-ud-dīn Altamsh. All the seventy-two coins of his which are included in this hoard belong to the former class; and we may

[1] *Indian Antiquary*, XXII, p. 81.

[2] Cunningham, *Coins of Mediæval India*, p. 90, Pl. X. 5-7.

[3] *Cunningham* (*op. cit.* p. 91) attributes these coins to Ranthambhor. But if the chronological table given by Thomas, p. 45, is correct, Ranthambhor was captured by Altamsh in Hejira 623 = A.D. 1226; and Chāhaḍadeva seems not to be heard of before A.D. 1234 (Thomas, p. 67).

perhaps conclude that the hoard was buried in the earlier part of his reign before the date of his submission to Altamsh.

Major Roberts has noticed the tradition which is still preserved of immigrations of the population from Rājputāna to Garhwāl. It is extremely probable that the Muhammadan conquests were one of the chief causes of such immigrations ; and the hoard, which we have examined, may, therefore, be regarded as an historical record of considerable interest.

It remains only to add that, through the generosity of Major Roberts, specimens of each variety represented in the hoard have been added to the collection of the British Museum.

British Museum : E. J. Rapson.

43. IV.—MUGHAL EMPERORS.

Some rare Mug͟hal Coins.

(i) *Akbar.*

Æ.
Weight, 306 grains.
Size, ·84 inch.
Date, 981 in Persian words.

Obverse.

دارالملک
حضرت دهلي
فلوس

Reverse.

ويک
هشتاد (*San-i-Nuhṣad hashtád wa yak*)
نُهصد
سنه

Fulūs of Akbar from the Dehli Mint with the title *Hazrat* are known, but this *Fulūs* bears the full title *Dár-ul-Mulk Hazrat*, which we meet on Humāyun's *Fulūs*.

(ii)

Æ.
Weight, 154 grains.
Size, ·7 inch.
Date, 965 in Persian words.

Obverse.

فيروزه (*Zarb Fulūs*
حصار *Hiṣṣár Firoza*)
ضرب فلوس

	تاریخ پنج شصت	(*San-i-Tárikh*
Reverse.	سنه	*Nuhsad Shasht.*)
	نہصد	(*wa*) *Panj*).

This *Fulūs* (hitherto unpublished) weighs 154 grains, and is therefore *half a Dām or half a Fulūs.*

There is an eight-rayed star just to the right of ف of فلوس

(iii) *Farrukhsiyar.*
Æ.
Weight, 100 grains.
Size, ·75 inch.
Mint, Bahādur garh. ?
No date.

Obverse.

فرخ سیر
فلوس

Reverse.

بہادر گرہ ؟
ضرب

This is a new mint in copper of this king. As the word Bahádur is found engraven on this *Fulūs*, it is open to question whether it is (1) Bahádurgarh, (2) Bahádurpatan, or (3) Bahádurpúr. I was fortunate in getting this coin as a present from my kind friend Mr. Cowasjee Eduljee Kotwall of this place, along with some rubbings of copper *Fulūs* of the same king. On one of the rubbings I read distinctly the mint (Bah)ādurgarh.

(iv) *Jahándár Shah.*
Æ.
Weight, 166 grains.
Size, ·75 inch.
Mint, Dáru-s-Salṭanat Burhānpūr.
Date, Ahad احد

Obverse. Portions of the usual legends.

در افاق زد سکه چون مہر و ماہ
ابوالفتح غازي جهاندار شاہ

in three lines.

Reverse.

جلوس مانوس
میمنت
سنه احد دارالسطنت
ضرب
برهانپور

Hitherto coins are known to have been issued from the Burhānpūr Mint either without, or with one of its titles—*viz.*, *Baldat* بلدة *Baldat-i-Fākhira* بلدة فاخره and *Dāru-s-Sarūr* دارالسرور. This *mohr* adds a new epithet to this mint.

(v) *Rafiu-d-Darjāt*.
Æ.
Weight, 170 grains.
Size, ·92 inch.
Mint, Zīnat-ul-Bulád Ahmadābād.
Date, 11(31) A.H.

Obverse. Couplet in three lines thus—

زد سکه بهند با هزاران برکات
شاهنشه بحر وبر رفیع الدرجات

The *Hijri* year is at the right of the top line. ١٣١١.

Reverse.

احمداباد
زینت البلاد
ضرب
جلوس میمنت مانوس
سنه احد

I have had a rupee similar in design to this gold mohr presented by my kind friend Dr. Geo. P. Taylor, of Ahmadábád. It was Dr. Taylor who pointed out, for the first time, that *Ahmadábád*, like other epithets, was associated also with the *title* Zinat-ul-Bulad (the Beauty of Towns). *Vide* his interesting article on "Coins of Ahmadábád," pages 436-437, Plate V. Volume XX. No. LVI, Journal Bombay B.R.A. Society.

F. J. THĀNAWĀLĀ,
Bombay.

44. A NEW TYPE OF THE COINS OF SHĀH SHUJĀ'.

The coin described below has recently been acquired for the Lucknow Museum from a find in the Bāndā District.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
لا اله الا الله	(؟ با) دو غازي
محمد —— مد	محمد شاه احد شجاع
رسول الله	سکندر ثا م —— ر الد

Margin doubtful.

AR. *Weight*, 143. *Size*, ·75 inch.

No coins of S͟hāh S͟hujā are recorded in the catalogues of the Calcutta and Lāhore Museums. The British Museum Catalogue describes two coins (Nos. 690 and 691). The reading of the new coin differs from these in the case of the reverse. There is no trace of a square area, and in this respect the new coin resembles the early issues of S͟hāh Jahān. The horizontal mark below the first line is probably part of the word شاه, and the similar mark above the last line is possibly ين, the completion of the word الد which commences in the last line. I cannot explain the letter read as و which comes between باد and غازي in the first line. The reading of the last line suggests that the lower margin of the reverse on both the coins described in the B.M. catalogue should read سكندر شاه. In Coin No. 690 it is read (ا) كبر (ا) باد which is historically improbable. The right margin of Coin No. 691 is read جلون اباد. A comparison with Coin No. 690 shows that it should be صاحبقران ثاني. The top margin of No. 691 seems to read نصير الدين......, which presents a difficulty.

R. Burn.

45. On the Identity of the Coins of Gujarāt Fabric and the Sūrat Maḥmūdīs.

In this article I purpose submitting evidence which, in my opinion, goes to prove that the silver coins designated in the British Museum Catalogue coins of "Gujarāt Fabric" are identical with those known to early writers under the name of "Sūrat Maḥmūdīs."

I. From the testimony of European travellers in India in the seventeenth century, it is clear that in the first half of that century silver coins of two distinct types were current in and around the city of Sūrat.

(*a*) Edward Terry, "Chaplain to the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Row, Knt.," landed from the good ship "Charles" at the port of Sūrat on the 25th of September, 1616 (A.H. 1025). In his "Voyage to East India," first published in 1655, he thus writes:—

"They call their pieces of money roopes, of which "there are some of divers values, the meanest "worth two shillings and three-pence, and the "best two shillings and nine-pence sterling. By "these they account their estates and payments. "They have another coin of inferior value in "Guzarat, called Mamoodies, about twelve-pence "sterling; both the former and these are made in "halves, and and some few in quarters; so that "three-pence is the least piece of silver current in "those countries, and very few of them to be seen.

"........Their silver coin is made either round or
"square, but so thick as that it never breaks, nor
"wears out.[1]"

The "meanest" rupees in this passage correspond doubtless to the ordinary rupees issued by Akbar and Jahāngīr, weighing each about 180 grains; but the "best" rupees will be the heavy ones, from 212 to 220 grains each, that were struck in the first few years of Jahāngīr's reign. The ratio of the former to the latter would be 180: 220, or, as Terry has it, 27 : 33. But besides these rupees a coin distinctly inferior was also current in Gujarāt, to wit, the "mamoody," worth about 12*d.*, or a little less than half the ordinary rupee of that time.

(*b*) Sir Thomas Herbert, who, as Secretary to the English Embassy to Persia, journeyed in the East from 1627 to 1629 (A.H. 1037-9), writes in his "Travels" regarding the money of "Indostan."

"The current money here is pice, which is an heavy
"round piece of brass, 30 of which make one
"shilling. The Mamoody, which is of good
"silver, round and thick, stamped after the man-
"ner of the Saracens (who allow no images) with
"Arabick letters, only importing the King and
"Mahomet, is in value one shilling of our coin;
"and the Roopee, which is made also of like pure
"silver, is 2*s.* 3*d.*, and a Pardow 4*s.*[2]

(*c*) But it is Albert de Mandelslo, resident in Sūrat in 1638 (A.H. 1048), who gives the most precise information as to the money current in "the Kingdome of Guzuratta." In his "Voyages and Travels" he writes:—

"They have also two sorts of money, to wit, the
"Mamoudies and the Ropias. The Mamoudis are
"made at Surat, of silver of a very base alley, and
"are worth about twelve-pence sterling, and they
"go onely at Surat, Brodra, Broitchia, Cambaya,
"and those parts. Over all the Kingdome be-
"sides, as at Amadabath and elsewhere, they have
"Ropias Chagam, which are very good silver,
"and worth halfe a crown French mony. Their
"small mony is of copper, and these are the
"Peyses we spoke of, and whereof twenty-six
"make a Mamoudy, and fifty-four a Ropia.........
"Spanish Ryalls and Rixdollars are worth there
"five Mamoudis......The Chequines and Ducats of
"Venice are more common there (than the Xera-
"phins), and are worth eight and a half, and

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1 Terry: "A Voyage to East India," edition of 1777, p. 113.

2 Harris: "A Compleat Collection of Voyages and Travels," Vol. I., p. 411.

"sometimes nine Ropias, Surat-money, accord-
"ing to the change and the rate set on the
"money."[1]

Reckoning the French crown (écu), the Spanish real, and the German rixdollar (reichsthaler) each at 4*s*. 6*d*., and the Italian sequin and Venetian (gold) ducat each at 9*s*. 4*d*., we arrive, according to the above passage, at the following values: The "Ropia Chagam" 27*d*.; the Maḥmūdī, or "Ropia, Surat-money," 12*d*., or 13*d*. or 10·8*d*. or 12·4*d*. It thus appears that, while the "Ropia Chagam," which is evidently the full Imperial rupee, stood fairly constant at 27*d*., the value of the Sūrat Maḥmūdī fluctuated between a minimum of 10·8*d*. and a maximum of 13*d*. We should also bear in mind that the silver of the Maḥmūdī is here stated to have been inferior to that of the rupee; also that the district in which the Maḥmūdī passed as current coin was limited to the southern part of the province of Gujarāt, say from Sūrat to Cambay.

II. With what coin may we identify this Sūrat Maḥmūdī? Is it the same as the well-known Maḥmūdī of Persia?

That any Persian money should have been current in Gujarāt and restricted there to merely the southern districts is certainly very improbable.

Moreover the value of this Persian Maḥmūdī is given by Tavernier as one-sixteenth of the Venetian sequin, *i.e.*, 7*d*. or one-eighth of the Spanish dollar, *i.e.*, 6¾*d*.[2] Also in the Table of Equivalences prefixed to J. P[hillips]'s English Translation of Tavernier's "Six Voyages" (1636-1667) the Persian Maḥmūdī is entered as 8·05*d*. This, then, is plainly a considerably less valuable silver piece than the Sūrat Maḥmūdī ranging from 10·8*d*. to 13*d*.

When treating of the Persian coins, Fryer, whose eight letters were written from India or Persia between the years 1672 and 1681, states—

"3 Shahees is 1 Mam. Surat;
2 Shahees is 1 Mamood. Persia"[3]

When Fryer thus definitely distinguishes between the Sūrat Maḥmūdī and the Persian, we may safely conclude that the two coins are not identical.

III. Can the Sūrat Maḥmūdī have been a silver coin of one or other of the various types that were current in Cutch and Kāṭhiāwār (Navānagar, Jūnagaḍh, and Porbandar)?

The trade between Gujarāt and Cutch, or Gujarāt and Kāṭhiāwār, was for the most part carried on by land and not by

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[1] Mandelslo: "Voyages and Travels": English translation by John Davies, edition of 1662, p. 85.

[2] Ball's edition of "Travels in India by Jean Baptiste Tavernier," Vol I., p. 26, n. 4.

[3] Fryer: "A New Account of East India and Persia": edition of 1698, p. 211.

sea, and the influence of this trade would thus be specially felt in the north and north-west portion of the province. It hence appears extremely improbable that any coins from Cutch or Kāṭhiāwār should become the circulating medium in South Gujarāt, yet not find acceptance as currency for Aḥmadabād and the north.

The coins of Cutch and Kāṭhiāwar may indeed have been originally called 'maḥmūdis,' but this designation soon gave place to the term 'korī,' the name that still attaches to them. Accordingly, if ever current in the Sūrat district, they would, in all probability, have been denominated not the Maḥmūdis but the Korīs of Sūrat.

Lastly, these Korīs, like the Persian Maḥmūdis, were all of them considerably inferior in value to the Sūrat Maḥmūdi. The latter, we have seen, was reckoned at about 12*d.*, the rupee being 27*d.*, but the Cutch Korī is now, and was probably then too, appraised at 7·1*d.*, that of Jūnagaḍh at 7·3*d.*, of Navānagar at 7·6*d.*, and of Porbandar at 8·5*d.* Or, to express these relative values in another way, in exchange for Rs. 100, 225 Sūrat Maḥmūdis sufficed; but of the Rāṇāshāī Korīs of Porbandar 318 were required; of the Jāmshāī Korīs of Navānagar, 355; of the Dīwānshāī Korīs of Jūnagaḍh, 369; and of the Korīs of Cutch, 380. In fact it would seem that, while the Surāt Maḥmūdī fluctuated between half a rupee and a third, inclining to the half, the Korī ranged in value between a third of a rupee and a quarter, inclining to the quarter.

For the above reasons the conclusion is inevitable that the Korī, whether of Cutch or of Kāṭhiāwār, cannot be regarded as identical with the Surāt Maḥmūdī.

IV. Were the Sūrat Maḥmūdis the same as the silver coins of the Gujarāt Salṭanat?

No reason can be given why the Gujarāt Salṭanat coins should have remained current in the south of Gujarāt, yet not in the north. Indeed, bearing in mind that during the declining years of the Salṭanat, say, after the death of Bahādur in 1536, its coins probably all issued from a single mint—that of Aḥmadābād—we may fairly assume that they would survive in circulation longer in the Aḥmadābād, or northern, districts than in the south. It seems incredible that coins struck in Aḥmadābād should be superseded there and yet be accepted as the currency of Sūrat.

It was in A.H. 980 (A.D. 1573) that Akbar conquered Gujarāt and annexed it to his Empire. In that same year he issued coins in his own name from the Aḥmadābād Mint, and we may safely affirm that thereafter he would permit no more coins to be struck in the name of the vanquished Sulṭān Muẕaffar III. Save for the five months of A.H. 991 (A.D. 1583) when Muẕaffar again held the sovereignty of Gujarāt, the minting of coins of the independent Salṭānat must have ceased in the year 1573, thus some sixty-five years before Mandelslo's visit to Sūrat. Now it is surely most improbable that during all these sixty-five years the coinage—never very plentiful—of the conquered province of Gujarāt should have

maintained its standing as the recognised currency of the southern districts.

We have already seen that the Sūrat Maḥmūdī was worth just about four-ninths of the Imperial rupee, hence, had both coins been of equally good silver, the Maḥmūdī would have weighed 80 grains over against the 180 grains of the rupee. Its actual weight, however, owing to the presence of a "very base alley," must have been more than 80 grains, say between 85 and 90. Now, no silver coins of the Gujarāt Salṭanat are known of this weight: they are all either much lighter or much heavier. Of fifteen silver coins of Muzaffar III, now in my possession, the weights are as follow:—

35, 36, 67, 70, 71, 72 (four), 73, 74, 110, 111, 112, and 114 grains. Of these not one could by any possibility be regarded as in value four-fifths of a Mughal rupee.

Thus we are compelled to the conclusion that the Sūrat Maḥmūdī was not identical with any silver coin of the Gujarāt Salṭanat.

V. If, now, this Maḥmūdī current in Sūrat was not the Persian Maḥmūdī, nor the Cutch or Kāṭhiāwār Korī, nor the Maḥmūdī of the Gujarāt Salṭanat, then, by the "method of exhaustion," it must have been the Coin of Gujarāt Fabric—the only remaning type. The identity of these two is confirmed by the following considerations:—

(*a*) All the Gujarāt Fabric coins bear impressed the name of Akbar, the conqueror of the province, and hence the Imperial Government would readily sanction the use of such coins for currency in a portion of the Empire.

(*b*) The dates on these coins, ranging, so far as yet known, from A.H. 989 to 1027 (A.D. 1581-1618), bring them easily within the period to which the statements made regarding the Sūrat Maḥmūdī by Terry and Herbert and Mandelslo have reference.

(*c*) One comes across these coins nowadays in the strip of country between Sūrat and Aḥmadābād, but they are seldom found in Kāṭhiāwār or in North Gujarāt. Thus it is the area in which the Sūrat Maḥmūdīs were originally current that mainly supplies us at the present day with specimens of Gujarāt Fabric coins.

(*d*) And—most important of all—the average weight of these Gujarāt Fabric coins which now come to hand proves to be 85 grains. Hence we may infer the original weight to have been about 90 grains. Considering both their base material and their weight, the money-value of such coins would bear to that of the Akbarī or ordinary Jahāngīrī rupee a ratio of just about 12 : 27—the ratio affirmed by Mandelslo to subsist between the Sūrat Maḥmūdī and the "Ropia Chagam."

If, then, as the conclusion of the whole matter, we may regard

the Gujarāt Fabric coins as identical with the Sūrat Maḥmūdīs, we may further unhesitatingly accept as true Mandelslo's express statement that these coins were "made at Sūrat." For a currency purely local there was a purely local mintage. The capital city of the province, Aḥmadābād, issued imperial rupees in the very year of the imperial conquest; but soon thereafter the less important city in the south, Sūrat, opened with, we may well believe, imperial sanction, a mint of its own, whence for some forty years issued not indeed "Ropias Chagam" but the Sūrat Maḥmūdī, known to-day as the coins of "Gujarāt Fabric."

Aḥmadabad. GEO. P. TAYLOR.

V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

46. ON SOME "GENEALOGICAL" COINS OF THE GUJARĀT SALṬANAT.

On the occasion of a recent visit to Bombay it was my good fortune to visit the rooms of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society in the company of my kind friend Mr. Framji Jamaspji Thanawala. He had previously written me that in the Society's cabinet he had discovered two coins of the Gujarāt Salṭanat, remarkable since bearing the pedigree of the regnant Sulṭān traced back, in each case, to the founder of the dynasty. Two such, if we may so call them, "genealogical" coins of Gujarāt have already been published, one in Thomas' "Paṭhāṇ Kings," and the other in the Journal of the Bo. Br. R.A.S. No. LVIII. A description of all the four coins now known of this extremely rare type may prove of interest.

1. *Vide* Thomas: "Paṭhāṇ Kings," page 352.

Æ.
Weight, 172 grains.
Date, A.H. 828 (by a misprint entered in Thomas as A.H. 823), A.D. 1424-25.

Obverse.

احمد شاه بن محمد

شاه بن مظفر شاه

خلد خلافته ۸۲۸

Reverse.

السلطان الاعظم

ناصر الدنيا و الدين

ابو الفتح

2. In cabinet of Bo. Br. R.A.S. This coin was once looped, but the loop has been wrenched off.

Æ.
Weight, 167 grains.
Date, wanting.

Obverse. In square.

احمد شاه بن محمد

شاه بن مظفر

شاه خلدت خلافته

Margins quite illegible.

Reverse.

السلطان الاعظم

ناصر الدنيا و الدين

ابو الفتح

3. In cabinet of Bo. Br. R.A.S. This coin is looped.

Æ.
Weight, 188 grains.
Date, A.H. [8]65, A.D. 1460-61.

Obverse.

محمود شاه ابن محمد

شاه ابن احمد شاه ابن محمد

شاه ابن مظفر شاه

٦٥ ... ...

On the last line the first word is probably السلطان

Reverse.

الواثق بالله المنان

ناصر الدنيا و الدين

ابو الفتح

This is the earliest Gujarāt coin yet known bearing the phrase الواثق بالله المنان, the Truster in Allah, the Gracious.

4. *Vide* Jour Bo. Br. R.A.S., No. LVIII., page 334, and Plate IV.

AR.
Weight, 130 grains.
Date, A.H. 933, (A. D. 1526-27).

Obverse.

قطب الدنیا و الدین ابوالفضل

بهادر شاه بن مظفر شاه

Part of this legend is worn, but it is probable that the coin bore at this part the words ابوالفضل

Reverse.

بن محمود شاه بن محمد شاه

بن احمدشاه بن محمدشاه بن مظفرشاه

٩٣٣

Thus the legend, beginning on the obverse, is continued on the reverse.

This most interesting coin was very kindly presented to me four years ago by Mr. H. Nelson Wright, I.C.S.

In connexion with these four "genealogical" coins in silver, reference may be made to a bullion coin of allied type, struck by

---

N.B.—The following Genealogical Table includes all the kings of the Gujarat Saltanat whose names occur on any of the five coins :—

2.—Muzaffar I., H. 810-813.
|
1.—Muhammad I., H. 806.
|
3.—Ahmad I., H. 813-846.
|
4.—Muhammad II., H. 846-855.
|

5.—Qutbaldin Ahmad II., H. 855-863.

6.—Mahmud I., H. 863-917.
|
7.—Muzaffar II., H. 917-932.
|
8.—Bahadur, H. 932-943.

Maḥmūd I in A.H. 863 (A.D. 1458-59), in which his relationship to the two preceding Sulṭāns is indicated. The coin is figured on Plate II (Nos. 15*a*, 15*b*) of the Jour. Bo. Br. R.A.S., No. LVIII.

Its legends read as follow:—

Obverse.

ناصر الدنيا و
الدين ابو الفتح
محمود شاه

Reverse.

اخ قطب شاه
بن محمد شاه
السلطان ٨٦٣

Aḥmadābād. GEO. P. TAYLOR.

NUMISMATIC SUPPLEMENT

No. VII

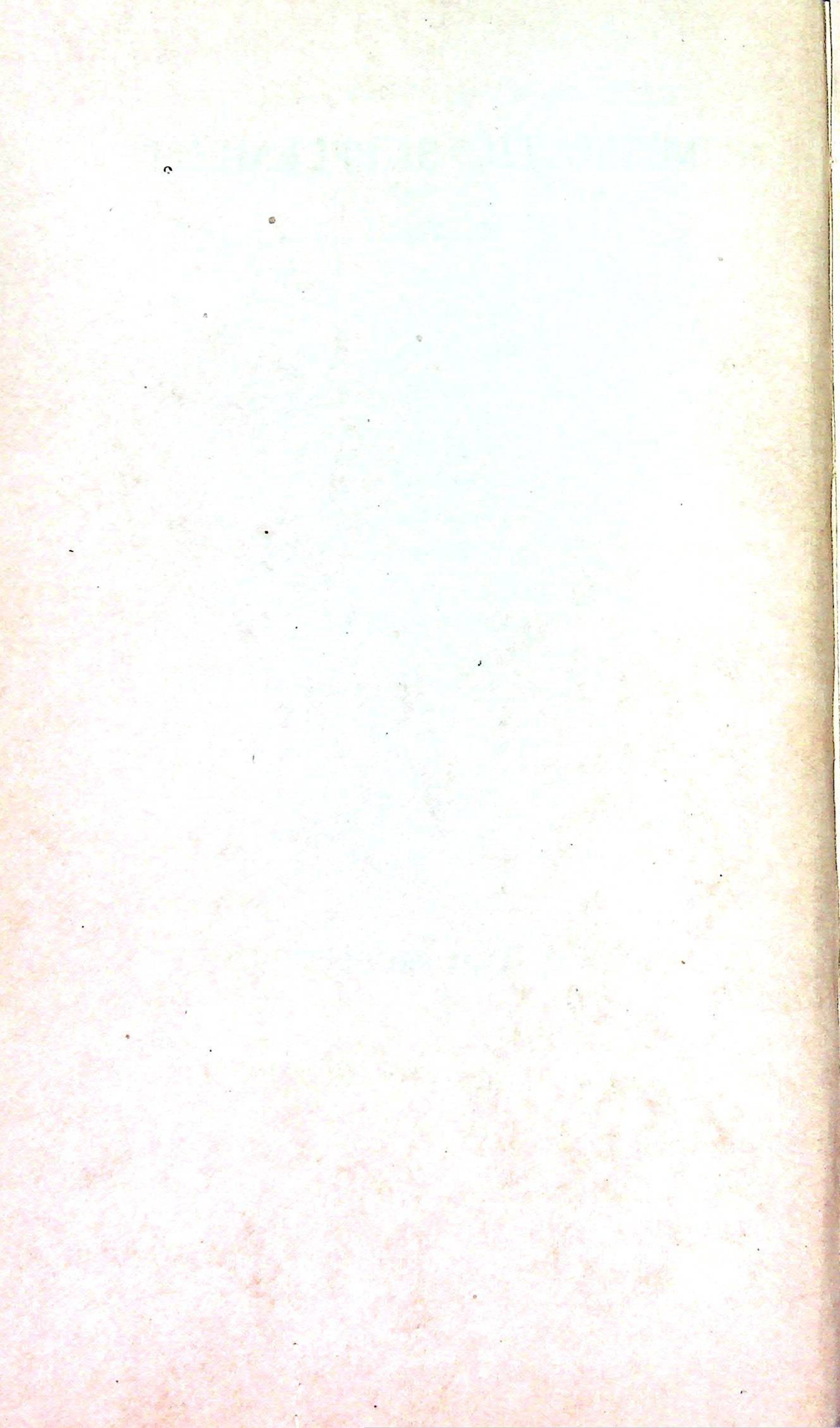
JOURNAL AND PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL

1907

New Series, Vol. 3, Pp. 51-65



10. NUMISMATIC SUPPLEMENT No. VII.

Note.—The numbering of the articles is continued from p. 274 of the Journal and Proceedings for 1905.

II. MEDIÆVAL.

47. A New Mediæval Gold Coin.

Obverse and *reverse* identical श्री सिद्ध
राजः

Two specimens were found at Pandwaha in the Jhānsī District, United Provinces. They weigh 65 and 66 grains respectively. One is fairly round with a diameter of ·8″, and the other is irregularly shaped and measures ·8″ to ·9″ inches. The full inscription does not appear on either coin, but is fairly certain. In addition to the letters given above, there appear to be two symbols at the end of each line, but I cannot read them as letters or figures. Similar marks occur at the end of the inscription on the coins of Gobind Chandra of Kanauj.

I would identify the king who struck these coins with Siddha Rāja Jaya Siṁha Chaulukya of Anhilvāḍa, who succeeded his father in 1098 and reigned till 1143. He was a great warrior and conquered the ruler of Mālwā (Naravarman or Yaśovarman). Some inscriptions referring to him have been published in Ind. Ant. VI, 186; X, 158; and Ep. Ind., I, 295. Much more information has, however, been derived from literary works, and is condensed in the Bombay Gazetteer, Vol. I. Early History of Gujarāt, from notes by the late Dr. Bhagvānlāl Indrajī. For present purposes the most interesting item is his contest with Madanavarman Chandel of Mahobā (1130—1164), the issue of which was doubtful. The two rulers appear to have become friendly in the end.

A peculiar feature of the coins is that they bear no representation of a deity, such as is usual on coins of the period. Siddha Rāja was a Saiva, but also had leanings towards Jainism.

R. Burn.

III. PAṬHANS OF DELHI, &c., &c.

48. Some rare Copper Coins of the Nizām Shāhī or Ahmadnagar Dynasty of the Dakhan.

Burhān I.

No. 1. *Weight*, 158 grains.
Mint, Nagar.
Date, 929 A.H.

Obverse. نگر
ضرب

Reverse. شهور فی
سنه
۹۳۹

Murtaza I.

No. 2. *Weight*, 243 grains.
Size, ·9″
Mint, Murtazanagar.
Date, 993 A.H.

Obverse. ضرب
مرتضے
نگر

Reverse. شهور فی
سنه
۹۹۳

In spite of the absence of the names of the kings, from the date and mints on these coins, there is no hesitation in saying—until full specimens are found,—that they were issued by Burhān I. and Murtaza I., respectively.

Burhān I? or *Burhān II?*.

Nos. 3, 4 and 5. *Weight*, 146, 148 and 150 grains, respectively.
Size, ·75,″ ·7″ and ·75″, respectively.
Mint, Daulatābād.

Obverse. برهان نظام

Reverse. شهور فی
دولتا باد

From the upper halves of the obverses of each of these three Daulatābād coins, we can, with certainty, read that the name of the king is *Burhān Nizām*. The legends on the lower halves of the obverses are a great puzzle to me, and I hope that some well-experienced numismatists might throw some additional light on these coins.

As these coins are dateless, we cannot say positively whether they were issued by *Burhān Nizām II.*

All the five (5) coins I obtained some eight years ago from Sholāpur, through my kind friend Mr. Cowasjee Eduljee Kotwall of this place.

That well-known numismatist, the late Mr. C. J. Rodgers,

has described and figured two copper coins (among others) No. 1 and No. 2 in his interesting article on "Rare Mughal Coins," published in Journal A S. Bengal, Part I, Vol. LXV, 1896, from Burhānābād Mint, as coins of Akbar of the year 1001 A.H. Mr. Rodgers writes: "What the mint may be I cannot conceive. Is it a capital برهان آباد ?"

The style and lettering of these coins very closely resemble those of the three Daulatābād Burhān Nizām's coins, and assuming *Burhanābād* to have been founded by one of the two Burhān Nizāms, could it not be possible that they may have been issued by Burhān II, a contemporary with Akbar the great in A.H. 1001 instead of by Akbar himself.

In order to have a close comparison of Burhānābād coins with the Daulatābād coins (Nos. 3, 4 & 5) the following coin No. 6 from my cabinet, will, I think, prove useful, as it is a complete coin:—

No. 6. *Weight*, 220 grains.
Size, ·85′.
Date, both in words and in figures, 1001.

Obverse.

برهان اباد
ضرب دارالسلطنت

Reverse.

و الف
احدی
فسے
سنه

FRAMJEE JAMASJEE.

49. THE BAHMANĪ KINGS.

Dr. Codrington has given a valuable summary of what is known regarding the numismatic history of the Bahmanī dynasty in an article published in the Numismatic Chronicle for 1898 (p. 259). A more recent study by Major Haig, entitled *Some Notes on the Bahmanī Dynasty*, which appeared in our Journal for 1904 (extra number, p. 1.) is chiefly concerned with the genealogy of the line. A few additions can be made to Dr. Codrington's list, and some conclusions of Major Haig's confirmed, from a find of coins which was recently discovered in a village called Bedidhana, in the Betūl District, Central Provinces.

The coins, which are all of copper, and numbers 869, may be roughly classified as follows:—Fīroz Shāh (22), Aḥmad Shāh I. (29), Aḥmad Shāh III (363), Humāyūn Shāh (36), Nizām Shāh (26), Muḥammad Shāh (375), and Maḥmūd Shāh (13). The remaining five were illegible. Almost all the coins were in excellent condition, neither worn nor corroded. A complete description has been recorded in MS. as Report

No. 21 B. of 1906, from which the following notes are extracted as they refer to novelties. In quoting Dr. Codrington's paper, the initial O.C., with the page of the Numismatic Chronicle and the numbers of the coin-type there quoted, will be used. The British Museum Catalogue, Muhammadan States, is referred to as B.M.C.

FĪROZ SHĀH, 8th KING.

The type B.M.C. No. 453 is represented by 22 specimens. The B.M.C. notes that the reverse has traces of a marginal inscription. O.C. No. 1, p. 266, does not refer to this. One of the coins now found reads... احد عشر and the other... خمس عشر It is uncertain whether these dates should be read as (8)11 and (8)15 or as (8)21 and (8)25.

AḤMAD SHĀH I, 9th KING.

(*a*) The parentage of this king is discussed by Major Haig (p. 8), who refers to a copper coin bearing the inscription 'Aḥmad Shāh bin Aḥmad Shāh bin Bahman Shāh.' Unfortunately that coin is not dated, and the *Kunya* (not quoted) is said to differ from that on coins which can certainly be attributed to Aḥmad Shāh I. Dr. Codrington publishes a coin with the following inscription:—

المستوثق	سلطان
بالله الحنان	احمد شاه بن احمد
المنان الغنی	بن الحسن البهمنی
	۸۳۸

He ascribes it to Aḥmad Shāh II, but gives no grounds for this assumption (No. 1, p. 267). A coin in the find now being described bears exactly the same inscription, but is dated (8) 33. The new date is fairly conclusive that both these coins should be assigned to Aḥmad Shāh I, while other evidence confirms this ascription. In the first place, the coins are of what is known as the first size (weight about 245 grains), but their inscription differs completely from that of the coins of this size, which can positively be assigned to Aḥmad Shāh II (O.C. No. 2, p. 268; B.M.C. No. 461), and I cannot trace another example of such a variation in the Bahmanī coins of a given standard during the reign of a single king. Secondly, Major Haig pointed out that the ascription of his coin to Aḥmad Shāh I. was rendered doubtful by the fact that this king was apparently the son of Aḥmad Khān. The latter never ascended the throne, and it was improbable that he would be described as 'Shāh' on his son's coin. The two coins, which I now propose to assign to Aḥmad Shāh I, purport to be of Aḥmad Shāh, son of Aḥmad, the father's name having no title, either

of Shāh or Khān, affixed to it. Dr. Codrington's coin seems to have no room for such a title, and the specimen now described has even less, though it is not so valuable for this purpose as the other is. I have some doubt whether the last line of the reverse should read بن الحسن البهمنى or ابو الحسن البهمنى. Dr. Codrington's remark that this type is common is hardly borne out by the Betūl find, which had only one specimen.

(*b*) In describing another type of the copper coinage of Aḥmad Shāh I (O.C. No. 1, p. 267; B.M.C. No. 454), Dr. Codrington refers to two doubtful matters. His reading of the third line of the obverse as الملك الحنان is confirmed by some of the specimens now found. The words on the top of the reverse are also now read with certainty as بحضرت, the coin being held upside down for this purpose. To the dates read by Dr. Codrington (836—8) may be added 832. I also read 827 on one coin of this type, but the mint is not legible.

Aḥmad Shāh II, 10th King.

(*a*) A single coin like O.C. No. 2, p. 268 (B.M.C. No. 461) confirms the reading of مخلل for the top line of the obverse, but is not absolutely free from doubt.

(*b*) To the dates given by Dr. Codrington for B.M.C. No. 462 (O.C. No. 4, p. 268) may be added 842, 845, 848, 850, 852—3, 859 and 860.

(*c*) Neither by Dr. Codrington (O.C. No. 3, No. 268), nor in the B.M.C. is it noted that No. 467 in the latter has a marginal inscription on the obverse. This is not complete on any one of the 76 coins of this type now found, but it certainly includes ضرب بحضرت محمد اباد. Two words remain, the first of which is probably خجسته, the second being quite uncertain. New dates for this type are 850—2, 856 and 860.

(*d*) To the dates given by Dr. Codrington (No. 5, p. 268) for the type B.M.C. No. 470 can be added 83 and 853.

Humāyūn Shāh.

(*a*) Dr. Codrington describes a new type of Humāyūn's coins in No. 2, p. 269. He has not been able to complete the reading of the obverse, and describes the reverse as similar to that on B.M.C. No. 472. Ten coins in the Betūl find give the following reading:—

همايونشاه	المتوكل
بن احمد شاه	علي كرم الله
الولي البهمنى	الحنان الغنى

(*b*) I first read the coin described below as a new type of Humāyūn Shāh (4th size).

بالله ....
المعتصم همايونشاه
ابو المظفر السلطان
۸۶۵

The unit figure is, however, doubtful (possibly 9), and there is almost certainly a line above the name, so that the coin is probably one of Niẓām S͟hāh or Muḥammad S͟hāh.

Niẓām Shāh, 12th King.

(*a*) Dr. Codrington gives only the date 866 for his type No. 3, p. 269. To this can be added 867 (reversed on the coin—768).

Muḥammad S͟hāh, 13th King.

To the dates given by Dr. Codrington for the type B.M C. No. 474, can be added 869, 884 and 886 in the first size, 873 in the 2nd size, 807 (? 870) and 882 in the 3rd size.

Specimens of all the varieties referred to in this note will be acquired for the Indian Museum.

R. Burn.

IV. MUGHALS.

50. Mug͟hal Mint Towns.

Toragal.

In Part 1 of the Journal, Vol. LXXIII (1904), Numismatic Supplement, pp. 240-241, Mr. H. N. Wright identifies a mint town of Aurangzeb, Kām Bak͟hs͟h, and Farruk͟hsīyar, as Nūrkal or Nūrgal, "the chief town of a *sarkār* in the province of Bijapur." He relies on entries upon pp. lxxxix., xci., and 154 of Mr. Jadunath Sarkār's "India of Aurangzeb." It is hardly necessary, perhaps, to point out that Mr. Sarkar was working from Persian manuscripts only; and that the correct decipherment from them of personal and place names is exceedingly difficult, and the result in obscure cases is nearly always open to question. The manuscripts of the *Chahār Gulshan*, the work which Mr. Sarkār was using, are more than usually corrupt and indecipherable. Thus no great reliance can be placed on the reading *Nūrgal* until verified by independent evidence. So far this identification on paper has not been followed by any attempt to locate the town upon the map. This farther stage, I think, I can now supply, coupled with an emendation of the reading by substituting *Torayal* for *Nūrgal*.

In the *Ma,āṣir-ul-umarā*, I, 288, line 11 (biography of Amānat K͟hān No. 2), there is the following passage: "When in the end

of year 33" [First Ramazān 1100 to 30 Sha'bān 1101 H., June 20th, 1689 to June 7th, 1690] "the victory-bearing standards were "set in motion from Qaṣbah Badari, seventeen *kos* to the north "of Bījāpur, the victorious tents were erected in the vicinity of "Kalkalah in the division of Toragal [*variant*, Nūrgal], which "is situated to the south of Bījāpur, at a distance of twelve "*kos* and on the banks of the river Kishna, the said Khān...... "......"

This Kalkalah is evidently identical with the Galgali of Sheet No. 41 of the Indian Atlas, a place on the right bank of the Kishna (or Kistna) river. and in the present Bījāpur district. It was more than once the site of 'Ālamgīr's camp, and, on one occasion, he remained there for more than four years—See the *Ma,āṣir-i-'Ālamgīrī'* pp. 335 (arrival in year 33), 338 (departure for Bījāpur for fourth time in year 34), 345 (leaves Bījāpur for Galgali in year 35), 370 (departure for Bījāpur for fifth time in year 39). It was at Galgalī that the Neapolitan traveller, Gemelli Careri, paid his visit to the emperor's camp.

If Kalkalah (Galgalī) in the S.-W. corner of the Bījāpur district was within the division of Toragal (Nūragal), it follows that the latter place cannot be very distant. Turning to the maps in Vol. XXIII (Bījāpur) and Vol. XXI (Belgaum) of the "Bombay Gazetteer," we find on the south-western boundary of the one and the eastern boundary of the other a name "Toragal," having Mudhol on the north and Ramdurg on the south of it. These are the names of two southern Mahrattah native states, and an account of them will be found in Vol. I, Part II, of the "Bombay Gazetteer."

Referring next to Sheet No. 41 of the Indian Atlas, we find in the Rāmdurg state a town Toragal on the Malprabha river, an affluent of the Kishna. It is situated in 75°17′ long. 15°57′ lat. (approximately), and about 36 miles as the crow flies to the south of Galgalī The delineation on the maps shows it to have been an extensive place, and, apparently, it was at one time fortified. It is a town of considerable antiquity, the head of the Toragal "six-thousand" [villages ?] in the Kalyāni kingdom of the Western Chālukyās, and is mentioned in 1187 and 1222 A.D. ("Bo. Gaz." I, Part 2, pp. 431, 465, 523).

I submit that this Toragal is the Mughal mint town we are in search of, and that the reading of *Nūrgal* should be abandoned for that of *Toragal*. As the Mughals did not occupy the Bijāpur kingdom until 1097 H (1686), in the 30th year of Aurangzeb, none of their coins can have been issued at Toragal before that year.

WM. IRVINE.

51. SOME DATES RELATING TO THE MUGHAL EMPERORS OF INDIA.

The following two Lists embody the results of a recent endeavour to ascertain, as accurately as may be, all dates that go to determine the periods, during which coins were issued by the

بالله	....
المعتصم	همايونشاه
ابو المظفر	السلطان
	٨٦٥

The unit figure is, however, doubtful (possibly 9), and there is almost certainly a line above the name, so that the coin is probably one of Niẓām S̲h̲āh or Muḥammad S̲h̲āh.

Niẓām Shāh, 12th King.

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This Kalkalah is evidently identical with the Galgalī of Sheet No. 41 of the Indian Atlas, a place on the right bank of the Kishna (or Kistna) river. and in the present Bījāpur district. It was more than once the site of 'Ālamgīr's camp, and, on one occasion, he remained there for more than four years—See the *Ma,āṣir-i-'Ālamgīrī'* pp. 335 (arrival in year 33), 338 (departure for Bījāpur for fourth time in year 34), 345 (leaves Bījāpur for Galgali in year 35), 370 (departure for Bījāpur for fifth time in year 39). It was at Galgalī that the Neapolitan traveller, Gemelli Careri, paid his visit to the emperor's camp.

If Kalkalah (Galgalī) in the S.-W. corner of the Bījāpur district was within the division of Toragal (Nūragal), it follows that the latter place cannot be very distant. Turning to the maps in Vol. XXIII (Bījāpur) and Vol. XXI (Belgaum) of the "Bombay Gazetteer," we find on the south-western boundary of the one and the eastern boundary of the other a name "Toragal," having Mudhol on the north and Ramdurg on the south of it. These are the names of two southern Mahrattah native states, and an account of them will be found in Vol. I, Part II, of the "Bombay Gazetteer."

Referring next to Sheet No. 41 of the Indian Atlas, we find in the Rāmdurg state a town Toragal on the Malprabha river, an affluent of the Kishna. It is situated in 75°17′ long. 15°57′ lat. (approximately), and about 36 miles as the crow flies to the south of Galgalī The delineation on the maps shows it to have been an extensive place, and, apparently, it was at one time fortified. It is a town of considerable antiquity, the head of the Toragal "six-thousand" [villages ?] in the Kalyāni kingdom of the Western Chālukyās, and is mentioned in 1187 and 1222 A.D. ("Bo. Gaz." I, Part 2, pp. 431, 465, 523).

I submit that this Toragal is the Mughal mint town we are in search of, and that the reading of *Nūrgal* should be abandoned for that of *Toragal*. As the Mughals did not occupy the Bījāpur kingdom until 1097 H (1686), in the 30th year of Aurangzeb, none of their coins can have been issued at Toragal before that year.

WM. IRVINE.

51. SOME DATES RELATING TO THE MUGHAL EMPERORS OF INDIA.

The following two Lists embody the results of a recent endeavour to ascertain, as accurately as may be, all dates that go to determine the periods, during which coins were issued by the

several Mughal Emperors of India or by the Claimants to the Imperial throne. The lists hitherto published are not only extremely meagre but inconsistent in at least some of their details, and hence one feels a natural hesitation in accepting any of the figures they contain. In preparing the List A now submitted, I have consulted various authorities, which, in order to facilitate verification, have, in every case, been duly recorded. The dates entered are given first according to Hijrī reckoning, but, with the aid of Sir A. Cunningham's well-known "Tables," they have all been converted into the corresponding dates of the Christian era.

In List B will be found, opposite the name of each Mughal Emperor or Claimant, the period during which he may be held to have caused coins to be struck, and next, on separate lines, are given the dates of the earliest, and of the latest, known specimens in gold or silver or copper, of each reign. In order to discover in every case which were the earliest and which the latest coins known, I laid under contribution the published catalogues of the British, the Indian (Calcutta), and the Lāhor Museums, but for the purposes of my search quite the most valuable material consisted of certain MS. "returns" kindly supplied me by the following gentlemen, to all of whom I desire to tender hearty thanks:—Messrs. G. B. Bleazby, R. Burn, Framji J. Thanawala, L. White King, and H. Nelson Wright.

[Abbreviation :—

E.D. = Elliot's "History of India as told by its own Historians," edited by Dowson, 8 vols.

Ersk. = Erskine's "History of India under Baber and Humayun," 2 vols.

Beale = Beale's "Oriental Biographical Dictionary," revised by Keene.

A.A. = "Ain-i-Akbari," translated by Blochmann and Jarrett, 3 vols.

When three separate figures are employed to express a date, the first represents the day, the second the month, and the third the year; thus :—

29 : X : 1627 A.D. = 29th of October, 1627 A.D.;
26 : VIII : 1076 A.H. = 26th of Rajab, 1076 A.H.].

LIST A.

1. **Bābar**:

Accession, 15 : VIII : 932 A.H., Fri., 27 : IV : 1526 A.D.;
Death, 5 : V : 937 A.H., Sun., 25 : XII : 1530 A.D.
See Ersk. I : 437, 517; E.D. IV. 257; V. 118.

2. **Humāyūn**: (*a*) First Reign:

Accession, 9 : V : 937 A.H., Thur., 29 : XII : 1530 A.D.;
Defeat, 10 : I : 947 A.H., Mon., 17 : V : 1540 A.D.
See E.D. V : 118; Ersk. II : 187.

(*b*) Second Reign:

Victory, 4 : IX : 962 A.H., Tues., 23 : VII : 1555 A.D.;
Death, 15 : III : 963 A.H., Tues., 28 : I : 1556 A.D.
See Ersk. II. 520; E.D. V. 240.

3. Akbar I :

Accession, 2 : IV : 963 A.H., Fri., 14 : II : 1556 A.D.;
Death, 12 : VI : 1014 A.H., Tues., 15 : X : 1605 A.D.
See E.D. V. 241, 247; VI. 115.

4. Jahāngīr :

Accession, 20 : VI : 1014 A.H., Wed., 23 : X : 1605 A.D.;
Death, 28 : II : 1037 A.H., Mon., 29 : X : 1627 A.D.
See E.D. VI. 284, with correction in A.A. I. 212, 213 ; E.D. VI. 435.

Dāwar Bakhsh :

Accession, circa 28 : II : 1037 A.H., Mon., 29 : X : 1627 A.D.;
Deposition, 2 : V : 1037 A.H., Sun., 30 : XII : 1627 A.D.;
Death, 26 : V : 1037 A.H., Wed., 23 : I : 1628 A.D.
See E.D. VI. 435, 436, 438 and note 2.

5. Shāh Jahān I :

Accession, 18 : VI : 1037 A.H., Thur., 14 : II : 1628 A.D.;
Deposition, 17 : IX : 1068 A.H., Tues., 8 : VI : 1658 A.D.;
Death, 26 : VII : 1076 A.H., Mon., 22 : I : 1666 A.D.
Coins continued to be struck in the name of Shāh Jahān I. till 4 : IX : 1069 A.H., Mon., 16 : V : 1659 A.D.
See E.D. VII. 6, 226, 229, 241, 275.

Shujā'.

Rebelled early in 1068 A.H., which year began on Tues., 29 : IX : 1657 A.D.;
Defeated, circa 1 : IX : 1070 A.H., Tues., 1 : V : 1660 A.D.;
Died in 1071 A.H., which year lasted from 27 : VIII : 1660 till 16 : VIII : 1661 A.D.
See E.D. VII. 213, 214, 241, 253, 254 ; Beale, 392.

Murād Bakhsh :

Rebelled early in 1068 A.H., which year began on Tues. 29 : IX : 1657 A.D.;
Arrested, 4 : X : 1068 A.H., Fri., 25 : VI : 1658 A.D.;
Died, 21 : IV : 1072 A.H., Wed., 4 : XII : 1661 A.D.
See E.D. VII. 132, 213, 214, 229.

6. Aurangzeb 'Ālamgīr I :

Accession, I : XI : 1068 A.H., Wed., 21 : VII : 1658 A.D.;
Death, 28 : XI : 1118 A.H., Thur., 20 : II : 1707 A.D.
Aurangzeb deferred the issuing of coins struck in his own name till 4 : IX : 1069 A.H., Mon., 16 : V : 1659 A.D.
See E.D. VII. 229, 241, 386.

A'ẓam Shāh:

Accession, 10: XII: 1118 A.H., Tues., 4: III: 1707 A.D.;
Defeat and death, 18: III: 1119 A. H., Sun., 8: VI: 1707 A.D
See E.D. VII. 387, 391, 398—400.

Kām Bakhsh:

Assumed imperial power soon after the death of Aurangzeb, q.v.;
Defeated and killed, circa 1: XI: 1119 A.H., Tues., 13: I: 1708 A. D.
See E.D. VII. 389, 390, 406—408.

7. Shāh 'Ālam I., Bahādur:

Accession, 30: I: 1119 A.H., Tues., 22: IV: 1707 A.D.
Death, 21: I: 1124 A.H., Mon., 18: II: 1712 A.D.
See E.D. VII. 392, 556.

8. Jahāndār:

Accession, 14: III: 1124 A.H., Thur., 10: IV: 1712 A.D.;
Deposition, 16: XII: 1124 A.H., Sat., 3: I: 1713 A.D.;
Death, 17: I: 1125 A.H., Mon., 2: II: 1713 A.D.
See E.D. VII. 437, 438, 445; Beale 190.

9. Farrukh-siyar:

Accession, 23: XII: 1124 A.H., Sat., 10: I: 1713 A.D.;
Deposition, 8: IV: 1131 A.H., Tues, 17: II: 1719 A.D.;
Death, 9: VII: 1131 A.H, Sun., 17: V: 1719 A.D.
Farrukh-siyar antedated his reign from 1: III: 1124 A.H., Fri., 28: III: 1712 A D.
See Beale, 130, 131; E.D. VII. 446.

10. Rafī 'al darajāt:

Accession, 9: IV: 1131 A.H., Wed., 18: II: 1719 A.D.;
Death, 23: VII: 1131 A.H., Sun., 31: V: 1719 A.D.
See E.D. VII. 479, 482.

11. Shāh Jahān II. (Rafī'al daulat):

Accession, 20: VII: 1131 A.H., Thur., 28: V: 1719 A.D.;
Death, 22: X: 1131 A.H., Thur., 27: VIII: 1719 A.D.
See E.D. VII. 482, 485.

Nikū-siyar:

Accession, 9: VI: 1131 A.H., Sat., 18: IV: 1719 A.D.;
Deposition, 27: IX: 1131 A.H., Sun., 2: VIII: 1719 A.D.;
Death, ?
Grave doubt attaches to the attribution to Nikū-siyar of the coins commonly assigned to him.*
See E.D. VII. 482, 484.

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* See W. Irvine, *Couplet on Coins of Muhammad Shah*, Proceedings, A.S.B., April 1899. —R. B.

Ibrāhīm :

Accession, 9 : XII : 1132 A.H., Sat., I : X : 1720 A.D. ;
Defeat, 18 : I : 1133 A.H., Tues., 8 : XI : 1720 A.D.
See E.D. VII. 509, 512, 515.

12. Muḥammad :

Accession, 15 : XI : 1131 A.H., Fri., 18 : IX : 1719 A.D. ;
Death, 27 : IV : 1161 A.H., Fri., 15 : IV : 1748 A.D.
See E.D. VII. 485 ; VIII. 111.

13. Aḥmad S͟hāh Bahādur :

Accession, 2 : V : 1161 A.H., Tues., 19 : IV : 1748 A.D. ;
Deposition, 11 : VIII : 1167 A.H., Mon., 3 : VI : 1754 A.D. ;
Death, 23 : X : 1188 A.H., Sun., 1 : I : 1775 A.D.
See E.D. VIII. 141 ; Beale, 42.

14. 'Ālamgīr II :

Accession, 11 : VIII : 1167 A.H., Mon., 3 : VI : 1754 A.D. ;
Death, 20 : IV : 1173 A.H., Tues., 11 : XII : 1759 A.D.
See E.D. VIII. 141, 243.

S͟hāh Jahān III :

Accession, 20 : IV : 1173 A.H., Tues., 11 : XII : 1759 A.D. ;
Deposition, 29 : II : 1174 A.H., Fri., 10 : X : 1760 A.D.
Death, ?
See E.D. VIII. 243, 278.

15. S͟hāh 'Ālam II :

Accession, 5 : V : 1173 A.H., Tues., 25 : XII : 1759 A.D. ;
Death, 7 : IX : 1221 A.H., Tues., 18 : XI : 1806 A.D.
See E.D. VIII. 172 ; Beale, 361.

Bīdār Bak͟ht :

Accession, 27 : XI : 1202 A.H., Fri., 29 : VIII, 1788 A.D.
Flight, 8 : I : 1203 A.H., Thur., 9 : X : 1788 A.D.
Death, ?
See Beale, 106.

16. Akbar II :

Accession, 7 : IX : 1221 A.H., Tues., 18 : XI : 1806 A.D.
Death, 28 : VI : 1253 A.H., Fri., 29 : IX : 1837 A.D.
See Beale, 46.

17. Bahādur S͟hāh II :

[We here retain the commonly accepted designation of this sovereign. Before his time, however, three of the Emperors, Aurangzeb, S͟hāh 'Ālam I, and Aḥmad S͟hāh, had all, as evidenced by their coins, borne the name of Bahādur.]

Accession, 23 : VI : 1253 A.H., Fri., 29 : IX : 1837 A.D. ;
Deposition, 13 : VIII : 1274 A.H., Mon., 29 : III : 1858 A.D.

Death, 14 : V : 1279 A.H., Fri., 7 : XI : 1862 A.D.
See Beale, 95; Holmes' "History of the Indian Mutiny," p. 387.

List B.

1. Bābar : 932—937 A.H. ; 1526—1530 A.D.
   Earliest known : G.—; S. 933 ; C. 936.
   Latest known : G— ; S. 938 (Lāhor) ; C. 937.

2. Humāyūn : First Reign : 937—947 A.H. ; 1530—1540 A.D.
   Earliest : G.—; S. 937 C. 937.
   Latest : G.—; S. 946 ; C. 947 (Bleazby).
   Second Reign : 962—963 A.H. ; 1555—1556 A.D.
   Earliest : G.—; S. 960 (Bleazby) ; C.—.
   Latest : G.—; S. 962 ; C.—.

3. Akbar I : 963—1014 A.H. ; 1556—1605 A.D.
   { Earliest Hijrī : G. 966 ; S. 963 ; C. 962 (Lāhor).
   { Latest Hijrī : G. 1000 ; S. 1008 (King) ; C. 1006 (Taylor).
   { Earliest Ilāhī : G. 32 ; S 30 ; C. 31.
   { Latest Ilāhī : G. 51 (British) ; S. 50 ; C. 50.

4. Jahāngīr : 1014—1037 A.H. ; 1605—1627 A.D.
   Earliest : G. 1014 ; S. 1014 ; C. 1014.
   Latest : G. 1037 ; 1037 ; C. 1034.
   Dāwar Bakhsh : [28 : II—2 : V] 1037 A.H. ; [29 : X—30 : XII] 1627 A.D.
   Earliest : G. S. 1037 ; C.—.
   Latest : G.—; S. 1037 ; C.—

5. Shāh Jahān I : 1037—1069 A.H. ; 1628—1659 A.D.
   Earliest : G. 1037 ; S. 1037 ; C. 1037.
   Latest : G. 1069 ; S. 1069 ; C. 29 Julūs.

   Shujā' : 1068—1070 A.H. ; 1657—1660 A.D.
   Earliest : G.—; S. 1068 ; C.—.
   Latest : G.—; S. 1068 ; C.—.

   Murād Bakhsh : circa [1 : I—4 : X] 1068 A.H. ; 1657—1658 A.D.
   Earliest ; G. 1068 ; S. 1068 ; C. 1 Julūs.
   Latest : G. 1068 ; S. 1068 ; C. 1. Julūs.

6. Aurangzeb 'Alamgīr I : 1069—1118 A.H. ; 1659—1707 A.D.
   Earliest : G. 1072 ; S. 1068 ; C. 1068.
   Latest : G. 1118 ; S. 1119 (British) ; C. 1119 (Taylor).

   A'ẓam Shāh : 1118—1119 A.H. ; [4 : III—8 : VI.] 1707 A.D.
   Earliest : G. 1118 ; S. 1119 ; C.—.
   Latest : G. 1119 ; S. 1119 ; C.—.

Kām Bakhsh : 1118—1119 A.H. ; 1707—1708 A.D.

Earliest : G. 1120 (British); S. 1119 ; C.—.
Latest : G. 1120 (British); S. 1120 (British); C.—.

7. Shāh 'Ālam I., Bahādur : 1119—1124 A.H. ; 1707—1712 A.D.

Earliest : G. 1119 ; S. 1119 ; C. 1122.
Latest : G. 1123 ; S. 1124 ; C. 1124.

8. Jahāndār : [14 : III.—16 : XII.] 1124 A.H. ; 1712—1713 A.D.

Earliest : G. 1124 ; S. 1124 ; C. 1124.
Latest : G. 1124 ; S. 1124 ; C. 1124.

9. Farrukh-siyar : 1124—1131 A.H. ; 1713—1719 A.D.

Earliest : G. 1124 ; S. 1124 ; C. 1125.
Latest : G. 1131 ; S. 1131 ; C. 1128.

10. Rafī' al darajāt : [9 : IV.—23 : VII.] 1131 A.H. ; [18 : II—31 : V.] 1719 A.D.

Earliest : G. 1131 ; S. 1131 ; C.—.
Latest : G. 1131 ; S. 1131 ; C.—.

11. Shāh Jahān II (Rafī' al daulat) : [20 : VII—22 : X.] 1131 A.H. ; [28 : V.—27 : VIII.] 1719 A.D.

Earliest : G. 1131 ; S. 1131 ; C.—.
Latest : G. 1131 ; S. 1131 ; C.—.

Nikū-siyar : [9 : VI—27 : IX.] 1131 A.H. ; [18 : IV.—2 : VIII.] 1719 A.D.

Earliest : G. 1 Julūs ; S. 1131 ; C.—.
Latest : G. 1 Julūs ; S. 1132 ; C.—.

Ibrāhīm : 1132—1133 A.H. ; [1 : X.—8 X.] 1720 A.D.

Earliest : G. 1132 ; S. 1133 ; C.—.
Latest : G. 1132 ; S. 1133 ; C.—.

12. Muḥammad : 1131—1161 A.H. ; 1719—1748 A.D.

Earliest : G. 1131 ; S. 1131 ; C. 1132.
Latest : G. 31 Julūs ; S. 1161 ; C. 1150.

13. Aḥmad Shāh Bahādur : 1161—1167 A.H. ; 1748—1754 A.D.

Earliest : G. 1161 ; S. 1161 ; C. 1161.
Latest : G. 1167 ; S. 1167 ; C. 1161.

14. 'Ālamgīr II : 1167—1173 A. H. ; 1754—1759 A.D.

Earliest : G. 1 Julūs ; S. 1167 ; C. 1 Julūs.
Latest : G. 1171 ; S. 1180 (Taylor) ; C. 1172.

Shāh Jahān III : 1173—1174 A.H. ; 1759—1760 A.D.

Earliest : G. 1173 ; S. 1173 ; C.—.
Latest : G. 1174 ; S. 118 x. (Taylor) ; C.—.

15. Shāh 'Ālam II: 1173—1221 A.H.; 1759—1806 A.D.
   Earliest: G. 1174; S. 1174; C. 1175.
   Latest: G. 1221; S. 1225 (British); C. 1219.

   Bīdār Bakht: 1202—1203 A.H.; [29: VIII—9: X.] 1788 A.D.
   Earliest: G. 1202; S. 1202; C.—.
   Latest: G. 1203; S. 1202; C.—.

16. Akbar II; 1221—1253 A.H.; 1806—1837 A.D.
   Earliest: G. 1221; S. 1221; C. 1221.
   Latest: G. 19 Julūs; S. 36 Julūs; C. 1251.

17. Bahādur Shāh II: 1253—1274 A. H.; 1837—1858 A.D.
   Earliest; G. 1273; S. 1254; C. 1263.
   Latest: G. 1273; S. 1274; C. 1265.

GEO. P. TAYLOR.

52. SHĀH JAHĀN III.

A find of 26 silver coins from Muḥammadpur, *thāna* Mahārānī, District Sāran, consisted of coins of the 'Aẓīmābād mint of Muḥammad Shāh, Aḥmad Shāh, 'Ālamgīr II, and Shāh Jahān III. The coin of the last-mentioned is unpublished and bears the following inscription:—

Obverse	*Reverse*
شاه جهان	(عظيم (اباد (
بادشاه غازے	ضرب
سکه (مبارک) ۷۳ (۱۱)	ميمنت مانوس
	جلوس احد (trefoil)
	سنه

R. BURN.

V. MISCELLANEOUS.

53. COINS OF 'ALĀ-UD-DĪN OF KHWĀRIZM.

At p. 484 of the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society for 1900, Mr. H. Nelson Wright published a coin of 'Alā-ud-dīn of Khwārizm. He pointed out that the word عدل appeared on the body of the bull, and suggested that Mr. C. J. Rodgers was wrong in reading غذه on coins Nos. 36—40, Punjab Catalogue, Part II, p. 73—74. The reading on the coin figured by Mr. Wright is clearly عدل, but some coins in my collection bear letters which are certainly not عدل and may, perhaps, be read as بغذه.

The first three letters are certain and the final ه is also clear though the letter preceding it, if it is meant for ن, is amalgamated with ذ.

R. BURN.

54. A coin of 'Alā-ud-dīn of Khwārizm.

Early in 1905, a friend in Bangalore who went to Kābul on a commercial mission, brought me back a good many coins of various kinds. Among them was a gold coin which I could not read. I showed it to one or two friends who were equally puzzled, but, on sending it to Dr. O. Codrington, he identified it and returned it with the following note:—

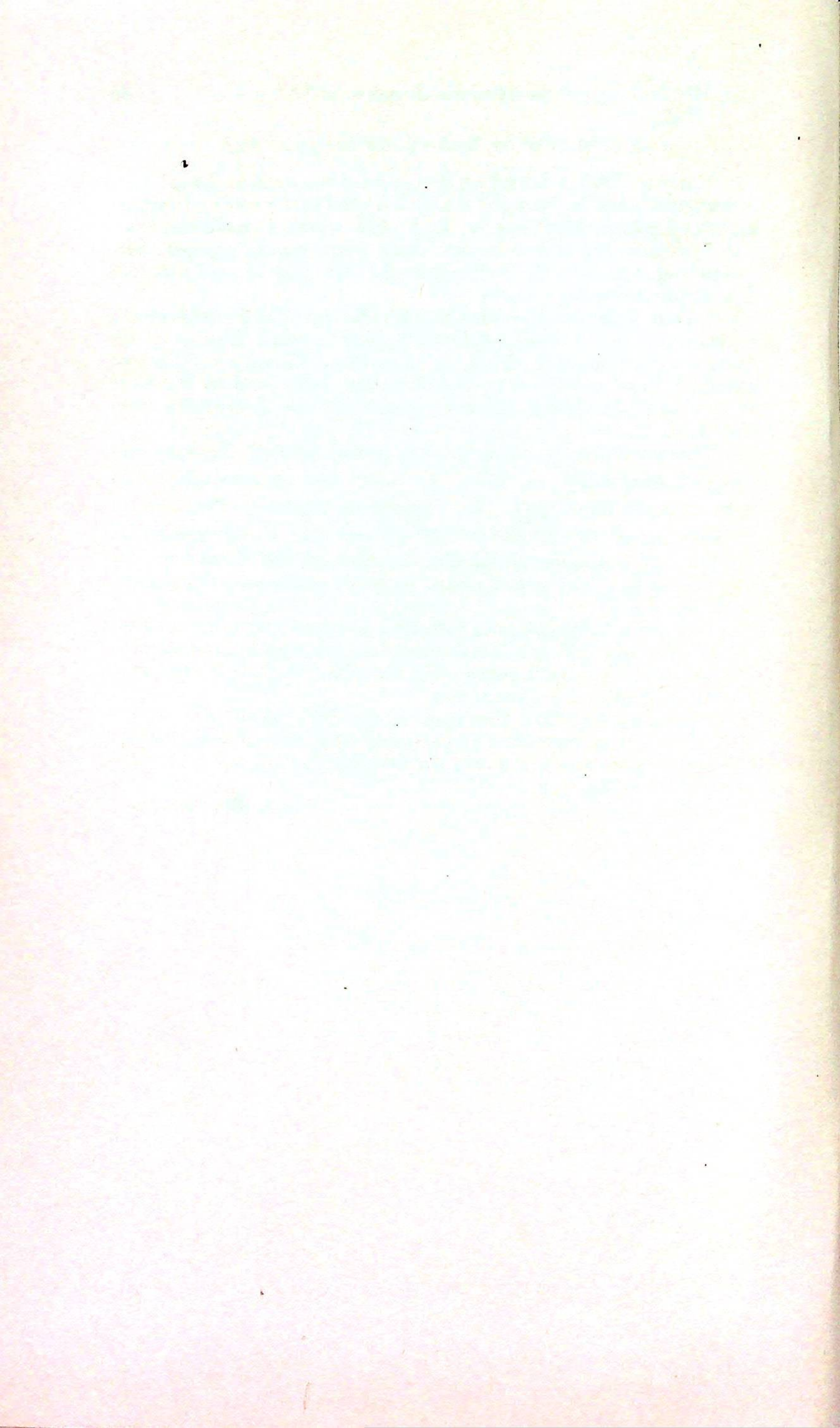
"Your coin is one of the Khwārizmi Shāh 'Alā-ud-dīn Muḥammad bin Takash (A.H. 596—617); mint Tirmiḍh; undated. It is similar, I think, to No. 49 of Hoernle's "Central Asiatic Coins" published in J.A.S.B. for 1889, and to No. 9358 of Rodgers' Catalogue of the Coins of the Indian Museum, Part I, p. 22.

The word on top of the reverse is read by both Hoernle and Rodgers doubtfully as فنك or قنك but on your coin I read without much doubt ترمز *i.e.* Tirmiḍh or Termez. This place is in Bukhara 38° 17′ N. and 67° 38′ E., and was a mint town from the time of the Abbasid Khalifs to that of the Tīmūrids, but this is the first time that I have seen the name on a Khwārizm Shāh coin.

'Alā-ud-dīn Muḥammad extended the great dominions of his father Takash by subduing Bukhārā, Samarkand, Oran and Afghanistan: it is quite reasonable, therefore, that he should have Termez as one of his mint towns."

It will be seen that the coin in the I.M. Catalogue weighs only 47·81 grains instead of 71 grains as mine does: the dimensions of the former are not given in the Catalogue, but my coin measures ·9 of an inch.

J. A. Bourdillon.



NUMISMATIC SUPPLEMENT

No. VIII

JOURNAL AND PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL

1907

New Series, Vol. 3, Pp. 587-592

68. NUMISMATIC SUPPLEMENT No. VIII.

Note.—The numeration of the article below is continued from p. 65 of the "Journal and Proceedings" for 1907.

III. PAṬHĀN AND BENGAL COINS.

55. A find of 85 silver coins in the Moorshidabad District contains a number of rare specimens and some novelties. Of the total number 57 coins were in such poor condition that they were returned by Mr. Nelson Wright as useless. The remaining coins may be classified as follows :—

PAṬHĀNS.

Shams-ud-dīn Altamsh.—Two coins, like Thomas No. XXVIII, p. 46.

Rukn-ud-dīn Fīroz.—One coin, as published by Mr. Nelson Wright at p. 772, Journal, Royal Asiatic Society, 1900. The mint (Hazrat Dihlī) is clear, but not the date.

Razia.—One coin, like Thomas No. 90.

Muizz-ud-dīn Bahrām.—Two coins. One is the same as Thomas No. 92. The other differs in the reverse inscription which is in a circle, instead of a square, and reads :—

السلطان الاعظم
معز الدنيا و الدين ابو
المظفر بهرامشاه ابن
السلطان ناصر امير المو
منين

Plate vi, 1.

The margins are unfortunately illegible.

Nāṣir-ud-dīn Maḥmūd.—One coin, like Thomas No. 106.

RULERS OF BENGAL.

Rukn-ud-dīn Kai Kāūs.—Eight coins like Thomas No. 125. One is dated in 697 A.H., apparently a new date for coins, though known from inscriptions. (See Blochmann, J.A.S.B., 1873, pp. 247-9).

Shihāb-ud-dīn Bughda.—Eleven coins, like Thomas No. 168. The mint Lakhnautī is legible on one.

Ghiyāṣ-ud-dīn Bahādur.—One coin, like Thomas No. 186 (said to be unique) in perfect condition, with mint Sunārgāṅw, and date 728.

'Alā-ud-dīn 'Alī.—New type.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
In square of double lines.	In square of double lines, enclosed in circle.
السلطان الاعظم	الامام
علا الدنيا و الدين	المستعصم امير
سكندر الزمان ابوالمظفر	المومنين
عليشاه السلطان	Margin ? ... فيروزه البلده ضر ....
Margin illegible.	Plate vi, 2.

BENGAL.

A small error seems to have occurred in reading the coins of Shams-ud-dīn Ilyās Shāh of Bengal. The first line of the reverse has been read in the British Museum Catalogue of Muhammadan States (p. 15) as السلطان العادل, and this reading is repeated in the Indian Museum Catalogue, Sultans of Delhi, p. 140 (obverse). Mr. Thomas (J.A.S.B., 1867, p. 57) read السلطان الغازي on coins of the Fīrozābād mint, and this reading is borne out by a number of coins recently found in the 24-Parganas. It should, however, be noted that Mr. Thomas gave العادل on coins of Sunargāon.

The same find contained the coin described below, which is of the greatest interest, as being the first half-rupee known of the Bengal Kings.

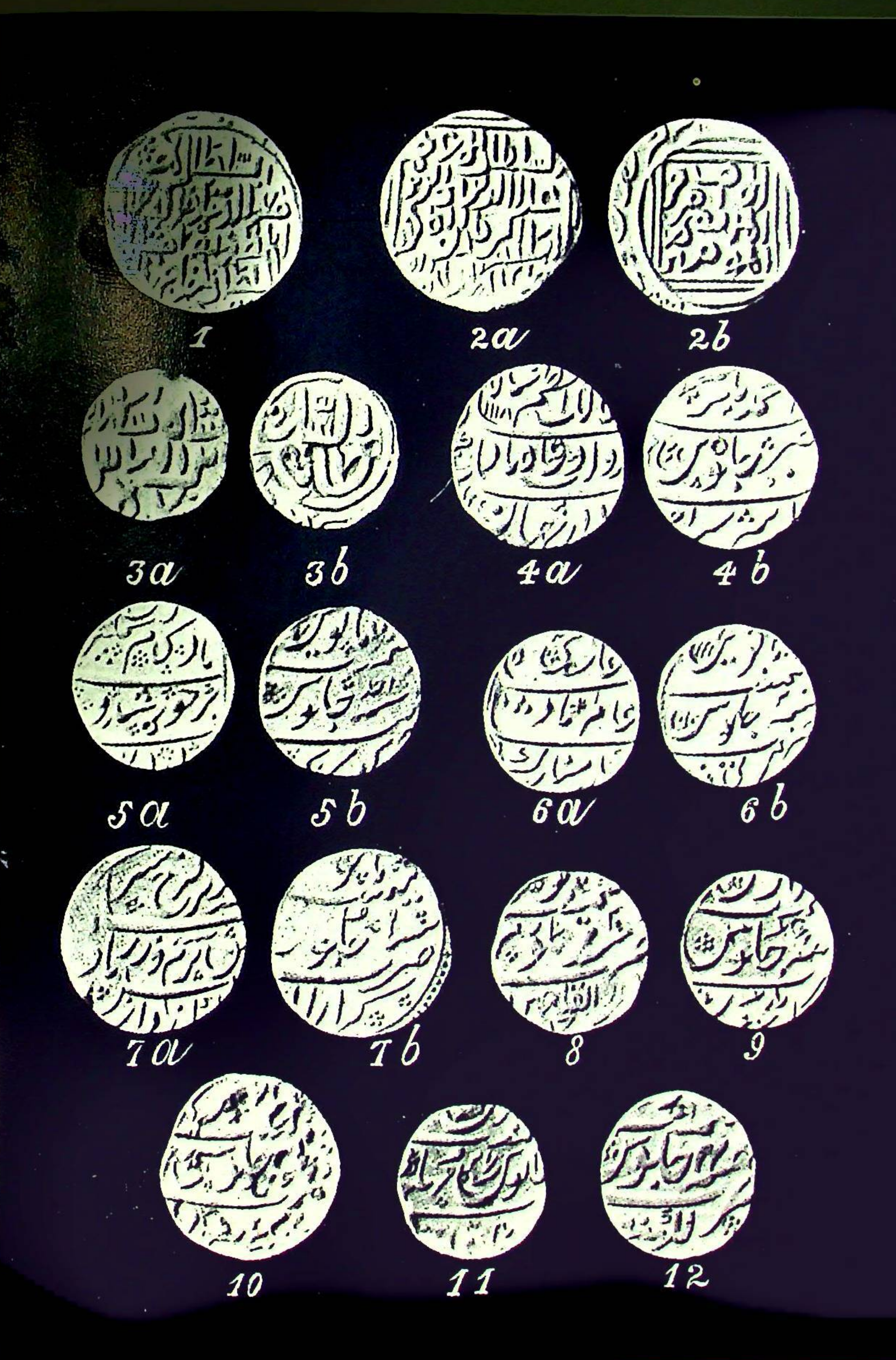
Obverse.	*Reverse.*
	In circle
شاه سكندر	السّل
ابن الياس	طان
شاه	Margins illegible.

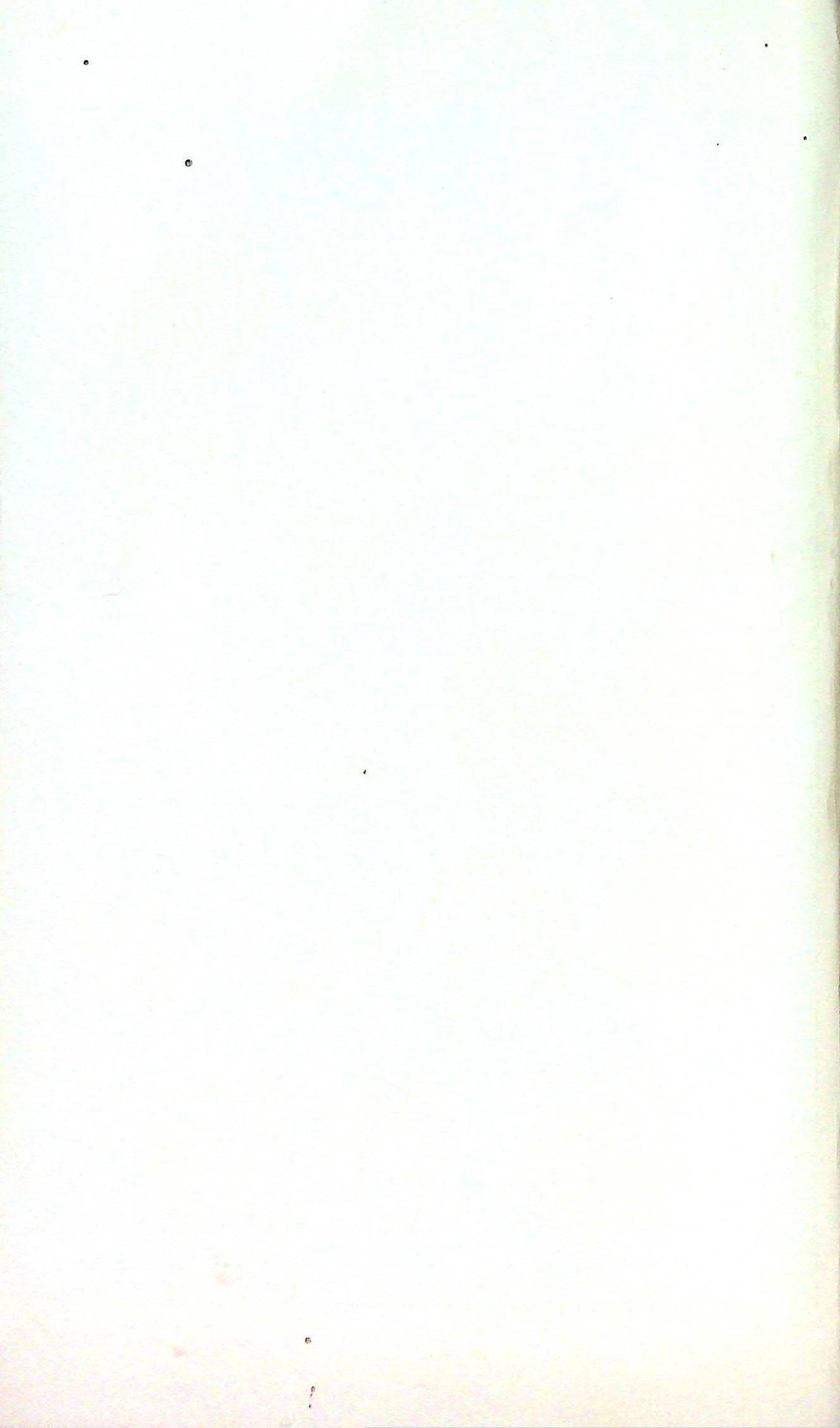
Æ. ·85″. 81 grains. Plate vi, 3.

R. BURN.

56. FOUR RARE MUGHAL RUPEES.

In June last one of the money-changers, who have occasionally supplied me coins, brought to my house a friend of his from the village of Sarkhej, some six miles from Aḥmadābād. This man, telling me he had some coins for sale, forthwith divested himself of a very shabby-looking bundle, from which he poured forth on the table before me some 120 rupees, all of them in fairly good condition, though in all, without exception, the silver had become so tarnished as to appear of a dingy black colour.


1
2a
2b
3a
3b
4a
4b
5a
5b
6a
6b
7a
7b
8
9
10
11
12



From this single heap it was my good fortune to secure, along with other very welcome additions to my collection, four coins of extreme rarity. So far as I am aware, not one of the four has hitherto been published, and accordingly it gives me pleasure to communicate the following note regarding them.

1. *A Rupee of A'zam Sh̲āh; Mint, Aḥmadnagar.*
Date, 1118—احد.
Weight, 175 grains.
Diameter, 1 inch.

Obverse.

ممالک اعظم شاه
۱۱۱۸
شـــــــاه
بدولت و جاه پاد
سـکه
زد در جهان

Reverse.

احمد نگر
ضـــرب
جلوس
و
اشر سنه احد — Plate vi, 4.

A few years ago, my friend Mr. Nelson Wright showed me a beautiful rupee in his possession of this same reign and mint, and, if I remember right, of the same date. Till now that coin has been held to be unique. The A'zam Sh̲āh muhr, No. 848 of the British Museum Catalogue, bears no mint-name. Agreeing, as it does, so closely with the rupee here described, it may, I fancy, be safely assigned to the Aḥmadnagar Mint.

2. *A Rupee of Kām Bakh̲sh̲; Mint, Gokalgaṛh (?).*
Date, Hijrī year wanting; regnal year احد.
Weight, 176 grains.
Diameter, ·9 inch.

Obverse.

دین پناه
پاد کام بخش
شـــــاه
بر خورشید و ماه
سکـــــه
در دکن زد

Reverse.

مانوس
میمنت
سنه احد جلوس
ضرب
گوکلگڈه

Plate vi, 5.

This coin issued from a mint of Kām Bakhsh otherwise unknown: but some uncertainty attaches to the mint-name, as unfortunately in this specimen only the upper portions of its letters are present on the Reverse. If Gokalgaṛh, it cannot, of course, be the Gokal near Muttra. It may, however, with some probability be identified with the fort, گکده, named Gokalpūr in the province of Bījāpūr. See No. 48 in the List of Forts given on page 164 of Sarkar's "India of Aurangzib."

3. *A Rupee of Shāh 'Ālam I; Mint, Gūtī.*
Date, Hijrī year wanting; regnal year 2.
Weight, 177 grains.
Diameter, ·9 inch.

Obverse.

غازي
شاه
عالم پاد
شاه
سکه مبارک

Reverse.

مانوس
میمنت
۲
سنه جلوس
ضرب
گوتي

Plate vi, 6.

The only coins hitherto known from the Gūtī mint are the tiny gold piece of Farrukh-siyar (No. 901 of the British Museum Catalogue), and a rupee of Aurangzeb described by Mr. Longworth Dames in his article "Some coins of the Mughal Emperors," published in the Numismatic Chronicle, Fourth Series, Vol. II. The specimen now to hand supplies proof that the same mint was in operation in the reign of Shāh 'Ālam I.

4. *A Rupee of Farrukh-siyar; Mint, Karārābād.*
Date, Hijrī year wanting; regnal year 2.
Weight, 175 grains.
Diameter, 1 inch.

Obverse.

بحر و بر فرخ سیر
شـــــاه
حق بر سیم وزر پاد
فضـــل
سکه زد از

Reverse.

مانوس
میمنـــت
سنه ۲ جلوس
ضـــرب
کواراباد

Plate vi, 7.

In the Numismatic Supplement, No. IV (page 15), Mr. Nelson Wright in describing Mr. Framji Jamaspji Thanawala's rupee, struck by Jahāndār at Karārābād, states, "This is quite a new "Mughal mint, and its locality is still unsettled. It must probably "be sought for in the Dakhan." Mystery still enshrouds the locality; but from the specimen now to hand we learn that the mint was active not only during the few months that Jahāndār occupied the throne, but also during, at least, the early years of the reign of the Emperor Farrukh-siyar.

GEO. P. TAYLOR.

Aḥmadābād: 8th August, 1906.

57. A find of coins at Mahadpur in the Betul District, Central Provinces, has yielded some novelties in Mughal rupees. The coins covered the reigns of Shāh-Jahān, Aurangzeb, Jahān-dār, Farrukh-siyar, Shāh Jahān II, Muḥammad Shāh, and Shāh 'Ālam II. Most are in poor condition, and many are shroff-marked.

(*a*) *Muḥammad Shāh, Mint, Ujain.*

Obverse.

+ + ۱۱ محمد شاه
ـــــــے
بادشاه غاز
کـــــــ
سکه مبار

Reverse.

مانوس
میمنـــت
۲۰
سنه جلوس
ضـــرب
دار الفتح اجین

AR. 174. ·9″. Plate vi, 8.

(*b*) *Muḥammad Shāh, Mint, Elichpur.*

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
As on (*a*).	مانوس میمنت سنه + جلوس ایلچپور

The regnal date is obliterated by a shroff-mark.

Æ. 175. ·9″. Plate vi, 9.

(*c*) *Muḥammad Shāh, Mint, Khujista Bunyād.*

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
As on (*a*).	مانوس میمنت سنه + جلوس ضرب خجسته بنیاد

Disfigured by many shroff-marks.

Æ. 165. 1″ Plate vi, 10.

(*d*) *Muḥammad Shāh, Mint, Machhlīpatan.*

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
As on (*a*) but date 1157.	جلوس میمنت ۲۷ مانوس سنه ... مچهلی پتن

Æ. 165. ·9″. Plate vi, 11.

(*e*) *Muḥammad Shāh, Mint, Lakhnau.*

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
As on (*a*) but date (11) 34.	مانوس میمنت ۴ سنه جلوس ضرب لکهنو

Æ. 171. ·9″. Plate vi, 12.

R. Burn.

NUMISMATIC SUPPLEMENT

No. IX

JOURNAL AND PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL

1908

New Series, Vol. 4, Pp. 441-446

46. NUMISMATIC SUPPLEMENT No. IX.

Note.—**The numeration of the article below is continued from p. 592 of the "Journal and Proceedings" for 1907.**

Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, including the Cabinet of the Asiatic Society of Bengal: Vol. III, Mughal Emperors of India, by H. Nelson Wright, I.C.S., *pages* lxxxiv—360: *Oxford, Clarendon Press,* 1908.

58.—The List of Coins in the Indian Museum, compiled by the late Mr. C. J. Rodgers, and published at Calcutta in 1894, could not possibly be regarded as in any sense an adequate or final presentment of the contents of the Museum Cabinets. In the preparation of that list Mr. Rodgers laboured under conditions of exceptional difficulty. In a letter in my possession he mentioned: "When I look back upon the work I had to give to this Catalogue I am astonished I ever finished it. Imagine about 7,000 coins, all higgledy-piggledy. They had to be arranged with the original numbers. I was not allowed to number them consecutively. It took me two years of constant work. It had all to be written three times before things came into order." These brave efforts notwithstanding, the final result left much to be desired. The illustrations were few and poorly executed; the method of coin-numbering was a hidden mystery; and the transcription of the legends, while always correct, yet in many cases failed to indicate the arrangement of the constituent words. That the List, despite its defects, has during the past fourteen years proved serviceable, all collectors of Indian Mughal Coins will gratefully testify; but that it was a production worthy of the noble Museum in Calcutta, no one would for a moment maintain.

It thus became in every way desirable, and especially in view of the large additions recently made, that the work of arranging and registering the coins should be undertaken entirely *de novo*, and that a complete and illustrated Catalogue, as distinct from a bare List, should be prepared. By the publication within the past few weeks of Volume III of the "Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta," the volume treating of the Coins of the Mughal Emperors of India, from Bābar to Bahādur II, the Trustees of that Museum have now at length admirably supplied this long-felt want. They were fortunate in securing the services of Mr. H. Nelson Wright, I.C.S., for the compilation of the Catalogue, and did well in having it printed at the Clarendon Press, Oxford. The illustrations, twenty-two large beautiful Plates, and the Map of India, showing the Mint-towns, add immensely to the numismatic value of the work. It is not too

much to say that now for the first time the combined cabinets of the Indian Museum and of the Asiatic Society of Bengal have been made really available to the public. Comparatively few persons can visit Calcutta to explore the Coin Department of its Museum; but, thanks to this admirable Catalogue, the Coins have now been placed virtually in our hand, and admit of inspection whenever we will. For the Mughal Period, say, from 1526 to 1858, no other treatise is at all as definitely helpful to the student of Indian Numismatics; for not only has Mr. Wright with an infinite patience and accuracy marshalled numerous details, but he has grouped and correlated them with singular skill. One scarcely knows which more to admire, the ample stock of minute information or its lucid presentment.

More than 2,500 coins pass under review, and some of the specimens, registered here quite unpretentiously, furnish legends which till now have baffled the ingenuity of numismatists. For example, one has long wished to discover the marginal readings on the rupees early struck by Akbar in the Aḥmadābād Mint. Well! No. 111 in the Catalogue gives these legends in full. It is also a pleasure to note the entry of some of the very recent finds, such as the square Akbarī fulūs from the Ujjain Mint (No. 527). Reference is further made to the Mint-name Ujjainpūr, even though the Museum evidently does not possess a specimen bearing the name in this enlarged form. Two rupees of the Purbandar Mint, Nos. 1503 and 1697 are given on Plates XIII and XIV, and a Narwar rupee, No. 2249 on Plate XIX. An excellent specimen is shown of the Zīnatu-l-bilād Aḥmadābād rupee, No. 1816, and the Bandar-i-mubārak Sūrat rupee, No. 1539, is also figured. Of the reign of S͟hāh ʿĀlam II alone coins of the following rare mints are represented in the Plates XX—XXII: Chhachraulī, ? Khārpūr, Jammūṇ, Gokulgarh, Barēli Qiṭʿa and Ānwala.

But the most distinctive feature of the volume is the able and luminous Introduction, pages xiii—lxxxii, devoted to notes on the various Mint-towns recorded on the coins in the Indian Museum. In the treatment of each mint a due proportion has been preserved; and the gathered information supplied regarding the coins struck at the more important Imperial Mints is of especial value. Every page of this Introduction evidences wide numismatic research and also an intimate acquaintance with the presently existing coin cabinets. In his Preface Mr. Wright makes mention of the "considerable impetus" that has in recent years been imparted to the study of the coins of the Mughals, and the chief sources of this newly-awakened interest he also indicates. But most assuredly no more inspiring work has been produced, and none more practically helpful, than just this volume itself. It certainly should avail to enthuse many a student in the field of Oriental research, and bring him under the spell of those quaint coins that once passed freely from hand to hand but are now so difficult of acquisition.

If under the impulse of this Catalogue fresh numismatic

efforts be made, we sincerely hope they will be on the lines Mr. Wright has suggested. Let a series of monographs be prepared, each dealing with the issues from a separate mint. For work of this nature Mr. Wright's Introduction has already paved the way, and by its help quite a number of such monographs might be readily outlined: the filling in alone is now needed. In one of the last letters that I received from Mr. C. J, Rodgers, he expressed a desire identical with that which Mr. Wright now voices. He stated that he would like to see the whole of India—or, at least, all that had at any time been subject to the Mug͟hal sway—parcelled out into a dozen or so different districts, and in each district he would have a competent person set apart for the collecting and cataloguing of its coins. Thus, one after another, the requisite local monographs would be forthcoming, from which could readily be prepared, it might be merely by co-ordination, an authoritative Corpus Nomismatum. This plan is certainly simple enough, and Mr. Wright's Introduction goes far to encourage the hope that the cherished scheme will yet be realized.

Naturally the chief value of this Catalogue consists in the fullness and accuracy of its details, and it is to these that any serviceable criticism of the book must mainly relate. No one will be more thankful than Mr. Wright himself for any information elicited that will supplement or modify the statements in his volume. In a Review, however, one's attention must be directed not so much to details as to the general principles that have been observed in the compilation of the Catalogue. Mr. Wright having the courage of his convictions, his work has not been carried out just on the lines laid down by earlier writers. He has, indeed, made a distinct forward movement. Yet, along with much that we cordially appreciate and welcome, there are two matters regarding which opinion will surely be divided. First and foremost, why should there have been any need for a "Table showing the method of Transliteration adopted in this Catalogue"? It is a dozen years since the Royal Asiatic Society set its imprimatur on a now well-known system of transliteration, and strongly urged its general employment, in order that "Oriental studies may thereby be facilitated." Several of the coins described by Mr. Wright are the property of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and accordingly in the Catalogue that registers them one would have expected that the method of transliteration so definitely approved by the Royal Asiatic would have been adopted. It seems a pity that this course has not been pursued. However, for only three letters do the transliteration-equivalents accepted for this Catalogue differ from those in the Asiatic Society's Scheme. In its English dress ث now appears as s̤ instead of *t͟h*, ض as ẓ instead of ḍ, and ذ as ẕ instead of *d͟h*. So, alas! the reader has now to discriminate between four *z*'s, to wit, ز=*z*, ض=ẓ ظ=z̤, and ذ=ẕ. It should also be noted that چ and ش are represented by the digraphs *ch* and *sh* without the usual subscribed line; and,

moreover, the long vowels are now distinguished by the slanting stroke (*accent aigu*), a sign that should naturally be reserved to indicate word-stress or an accented syllable. It is true the changes thus introduced are, after all, but few, and, as they concern only letters of infrequent occurrence, any inconvenience occasioned is but slight. None the less one would have preferred a cordial and complete compliance with the urgent recommendations of a Society that has proved itself so true and constant a friend of Oriental scholarship.

Further, when consulting this volume, one must bear in mind that the order in which the mints are arranged is the *English* alphabetical order. In the Preface Mr. Wright expressly states: "I have purposely avoided an arrangement according to the Persian alphabet, in the belief that the majority of those using the volume are likely to be more readily conversant with the former than with the latter." Now in this belief Mr. Wright is quite probably correct; but even so it might still have been well to arrange these mints, written as they were originally in Persian characters, as Persian scholars would arrange them. In high-class work, such as this volume abundantly evidences, the methods adopted need not be determined solely in accordance with the qualifications of the readers. A judicious care must be exercised, lest, in consulting convenience, the presentment of the subject itself be prejudiced. If only this Catalogue had been a less scholarly production, one might have been more content to accept the English order, but, just because it is rich in scholarship and so fine a piece of honest work, one feels that, if only for consistency's sake, the Persian alphabetical order of the mints should have been followed. For here assuredly not utility alone but "Wissenschaftlichkeit" too may well press its claims. Could one imagine, for instance, a German "Gelehrte" permitting an arrangement, shall I say, so Philistine? But clearly Mr. Wright is willing to be, even in his scholarship, English rather than German. Well! we, as Englishmen, must try not to complain.

Except for the method of transliteration and the alphabetical arrangement—and these, after all, relate merely to the form not to the matter—all else in the Book is of distinctly the highest quality. Though crowded with details and cross-references, its accuracy is beyond all praise. [But Ūrdū should not only occasionally but always be written Urdū with *its* first vowel short; and on page xv, line 37, the date 1009 should be changed to 1007.] Two features of special excellence merit detailed notice; one is the clear definition supplied of the "obverse" of a coin, and its consistent application; and the other the strict grouping of all the coins (of the same metal) that issued during any one reign from one and the same mint.

Many coin-collectors have, we are sure, felt at times a doubt as to which side of a coin should be called the "obverse" and which the "reverse," but, thanks to Mr. Wright's lucid explanation, no one henceforward need hesitate. It is only necessary to bear in mind that the obverse of a coin is conventionally held to

be the side more honourable. Now obviously the sacrosanct Kalima or else its Akbarī substitute (الله اکبر جل جلاله), since enshrining the holy name of Allah, is essentially pre-eminent in honour. Next in rank, at least within his own dominion, will come the name of the Emperor, that "shadow of the favour of Allah" (سایهٔ فضل الله); while at a lower grade in the scale of precedence will stand the mint-name. Hence arises the following rule:—

(*a*) The "obverse" of a coin is, and absolutely, that side which bears either the Kalima or the Akbarī formula.

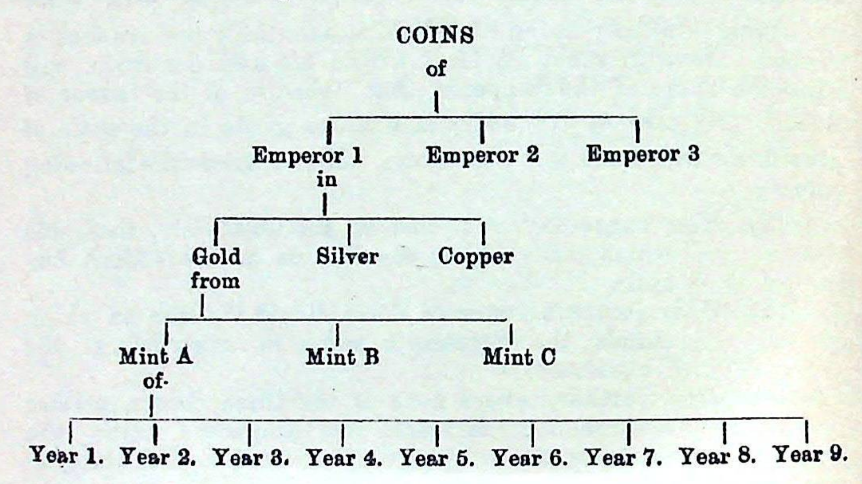
(*b*) Only in the absence of these should the side on which stands the Emperor's name be regarded as the "obverse."

(*c*) And, further, where none of the three occurs, neither Kalima, nor formula, nor Emperor's name, the presence of the mint-name suffices to constitute *its* side the "obverse."

Naturally, however, where the legends on the two sides of a coin, read continuously, form a single couplet or quatrain, the "obverse" is reserved for the *first* half, even though it be the second half that carries the distinction of containing the name of the Emperor.

Next with reference to the distinctive method of grouping the coins that are recorded in this volume. In the British Museum and other Catalogues the order in which coins of the same Emperor and the same metal are entered is simply that of chronological sequence; and hence specimens differing widely amongst themselves are yet found placed side by side, owing to the merely fortuitous circumstance that they happened to have issued from their several mints at approximately the same time. The registering of coins by mere rule of thumb—earlier date then earlier entry—is certainly an easy process; but no less certainly such arrangement has only the very slightest scientific value. Recognizing the inutility of this method of grouping, the method hitherto in vogue, Mr. Wright, by boldly adventuring to follow a new principle of classification, has immensely enhanced the usefulness of his book as a practical working catalogue. First the coins are grouped under the different Emperors; next the coins of each Emperor are separated according to their metal, gold or silver or copper; and lastly under each Emperor the coins of each metal are classified according to their mints, the several members of these mint-sub-groups being arranged chronologically. Here, then, we have a distinctly scientific presentment of the coins that issued in different years from each mint during each reign. A couple of years ago at Mr. R. Burn's suggestion I rearranged my own cabinet in accordance with this new method, and can bear personal testimony to the decided advantage that has since accrued. Our hope is that this system of classification will ere

long meet with general adoption. The scheme of division and sub-division is clearly indicated in the following "Tree":—



Every student who even cursorily runs through this Catalogue will perceive that the mere rearrangement as above of the coins sets them before us so naturally and in so orderly a manner as to ensure a more accurate and intelligent acquaintance with them. Slight variations in any one given type, and the passage, whether abrupt or gradual, from one type to another are by the present grouping evidenced each in its own sequence; and this volume now for the first time supplies material duly arranged for tracing any improvement or deterioration that may have taken place in the design of the coins, also any development in their legends. To have rendered this high service is no small achievement, and by his compilation of a Catalogue thus distinguished Mr. Wright has amply earned the grateful thanks of every worker in the fascinating field of Indian Numismatics.

GEO. P. TAYLOR.

Aḥmadābād: 1st August, 1908.

NUMISMATIC SUPPLEMENT

No. X

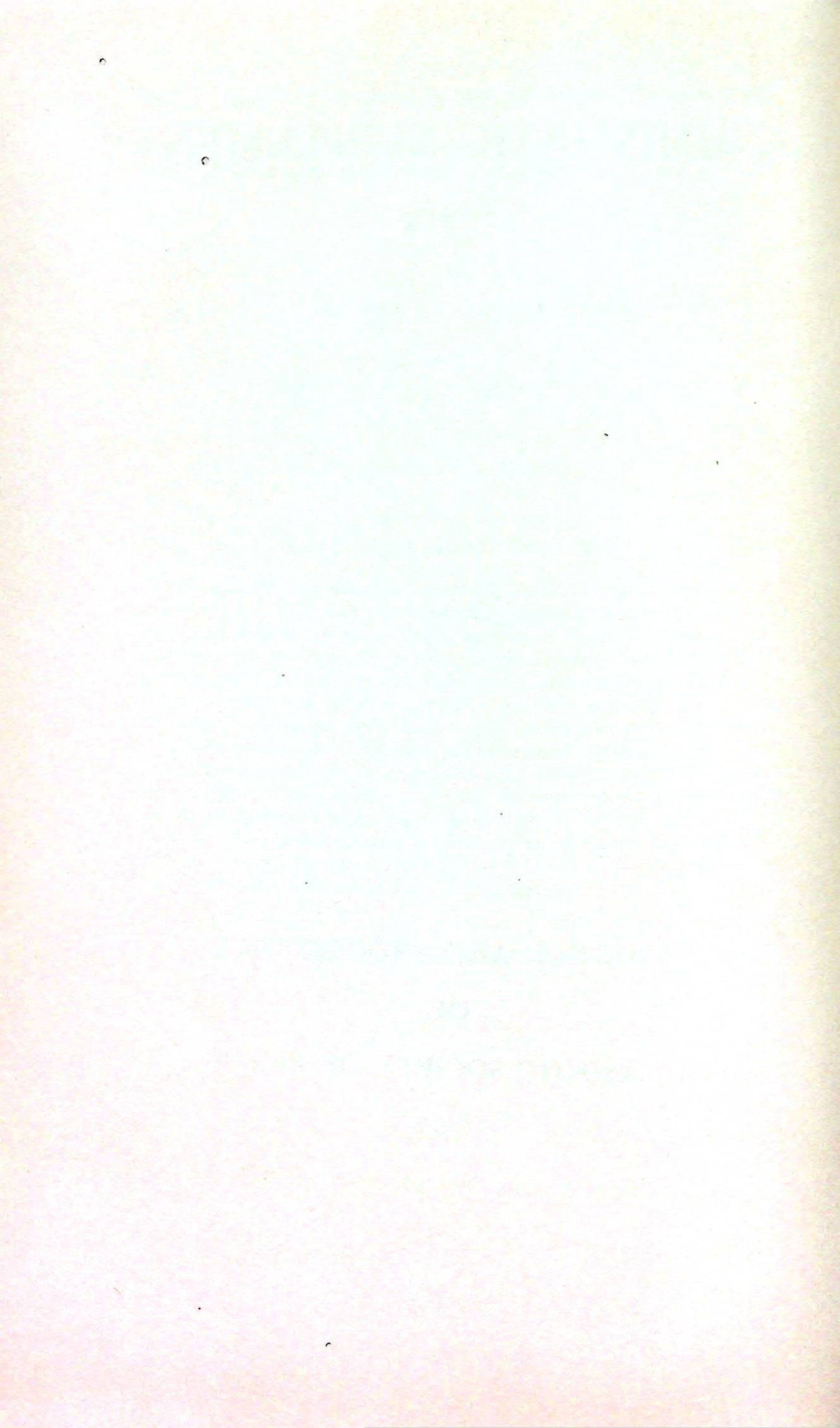
JOURNAL AND PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL

1908

New Series, Vol. 4, Pp. 589-592



53. NUMISMATIC SUPPLEMENT No. X.

Note.—The numeration of the article below is continued from p. 446 of the "Journal and Proceedings" for 1908.

The Date of the Salīmī Coins—A Rejoinder.

59.—It was with no little surprise I read in the Journal and Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for May, 1908, a brief note by Mr. Beveridge, in which the old fiction is again advanced, that the Salīmī coins were issued during Akbar's lifetime, either because the Prince Salīm was *de facto* governor of Gujarāt or because he was a rebel. I say "fiction," for in support of the view now advocated by Mr. Beveridge, not a shred of satisfactory evidence has been adduced. However, as the subject is thus being broached anew, it may be well to indicate once more the evidence the coins themselves supply, subversive of the deservedly discredited hypothesis. The Salīmī coins, whether in silver or in copper, are all dated, and not a single one of the dates they bear admits of reference to any period in Akbar's lifetime. On the other hand, every one of the dates finds a simple and natural explanation when assigned to the term, extending over just nine months, immediately subsequent to Akbar's death. The month in which he died was the 6th (Jumādā II) of the Hijrī year 1014, corresponding in the Persian calendar to the 8th month (Ābān) of his 50th regnal year. For coin purposes it suffices to know the month and year of the Emperor's decease. As to the exact *day* of Akbar's death the Histories are not concordant. See on this subject an informing note on pages 212 and 213 of Blochmann's volume of the translation of the "Aīn-i-Akbari." Mr. Beveridge is, however, alone in assigning the Emperor's death to the 10th day of Jumādā II. The correct date, according to Blochmann, is the 12th of that month, which works out as the 10th of the Persian month Ābān. In my article in the Numismatic Supplement, No. 1, 1904, I accepted as the date of Jahāngīr's accession the 8th of Jumādā II. Mr. Beveridge now rightly corrects the 8th to the 20th, an emendation, however, that I myself made a year ago in the Numismatic Supplement, No. 7. But, be the day what it may, it is quite certain that Akbar died in the early half of the month Ābān of his 50th regnal year, and that in the same month his son, the Prince Salīm, ascended the throne as the Emperor Jahāngīr.

Thus the question that now falls to be answered is, Were the Salīmī coins issued in Akbar's lifetime, that is to say, Were they issued before Ābān 50? Now these coins, as we have already said, are themselves dated, and not one of them bears a date prior to that month of Ābān. The dates are, and quite distinctly,

Ābān (the 8th month), Ādhar (the 9th), Dai (the 10th), Bahman (the 11th), and Isfandārmuz (the 12th) of the year 50, and then Farwardīn (the 1st month), Ardībihisht (the 2nd), Khūrdād (the 3rd), and Tīr (the 4th), of the year 2. Such is the evidence of the coins themselves, evidence absolutely counter to the supposition that any of them were struck during Akbar's lifetime.

Mr. Beveridge holds it unlikely that Salim would use on his coins the regnal year of his father (50). But, whatever the 50 may denote, it is certainly present; and it would be interesting to know how Mr. Beveridge explains the number, if it do not represent Akbar's regnal year. It stands in juxtaposition with one or other of five of the nine month-names, and hence we may safely infer that it indicates some year, some 50th year. It certainly was not the 50th year of Salīm's "rebellion," nor was it the 50th year of his "*de facto* governorship."

But if, as we maintain, the Salīmī coins were struck immediately on Akbar's death, the number 50 presents no difficulty whatever. In the month of Mihr there had issued, quite normally, from the Aḥmadābād mint, rupees on which was impressed the regnal year 50. Within a fortnight after the close of that month (on the 10th of Ābān) Akbar died. Before this new month Ābān had ended, the Salīmī coins were issued, and these bore the same regnal year as had been entered on the coins of the preceding month. Now this is the procedure that would in ordinary course have been adopted had the date been according to the Hijrī era; and it was not unnatural to carry out the same procedure when reckoning the date from the new epoch approved by Akbar, the epoch, to wit, not of Muḥammad's Flight but of Akbar's own accession to the throne. As a matter of fact the 50 did remain on the coin-dies until the next New Year's Day came round, and only then, coincident with the change of year, was a change made in the year's number as exhibited on the coins.

Mr. Beveridge thinks it extremely improbable that after his accession Jahāngīr would use on his coins the name Salim. Well, Jahāngīr was not by any means the only Emperor to insert on the current coins of the realm the 'Alam, or "Christian name," given soon after birth :—

1. On the well-known Lāhor rupee Shāh Jahān I. found room for the name Khurram that he had borne while a prince (Br. Mus. Catal., No. 578).
2. Of the coins issued in his first regnal year by Shāh 'Ālam I. there are two distinct types, on each of which appears that Emperor's birth-name, Mu'aẓẓam (Lah Mus. Catal., p. 197, Nos. 4 and 5). One type hails from the Tatta mint, and the other probably from Murshidābād.
3. Shāh 'Ālam II. before he mounted the throne was known as the Prince 'Alī Gauhar, and this latter name occurs on rupees dated—so my own cabinet shows—as late as the 13th and 14th years of Shāh Ālam's reign. A regnal year so late suffices to dis-

prove the hypothesis brought forward by Mr. Longworth Dames that the 'Ali Gauhar coins were struck in the lifetime of that prince's father, 'Ālamgi II.

It is thus evident that Jahāngīr is but one of at least four Emperors whose coins bear the sovereign's birth-name. So far as I am aware, no one has suggested that the Khurram or Mu'azzam or 'Ali Gauhar rupees were issued by these princes while in rebellion. But if in each of these three cases the coins were those not of a rebel prince but of a reigning emperor, one need not shrink from the supposition that the Salīmī coins too were issued not by the Prince Salīm but by the Emperor Jahāngīr.

Mr. Beveridge sets much store by the fact that the Prince Salīm had large interests in the province of Gujarāt. He was, of course, a man of wealth, and quite possibly a considerable portion of it came from this "Garden of India." But how does all this bear on the Salīmī coins? If the prince ever was, which I very much doubt, *de facto* governor of Gujarāt, and even if he held the province in fief, he would not thereby have been entitled to issue coins in his own name. Such action on his part would at once have constituted him a rebel, and, had he ventured on it during his father's lifetime, the autocratic Akbar would have insisted on knowing the reason why. In the whole range of Indian Mughal numismatics there is not a single instance of a coin known to have been issued by a provincial governor—all without exception were struck in the name either of the regnant Emperor or of some aspirant to the imperial throne. Thus the Salīmī coins, if struck before Akbar's death, were struck by Salīm not as governor nor as fief-holder but simply as rebel. Yet of any rebellion in Aḥmadābād, fomented in the interests of Salīm, the histories supply not a word. His revolt in the year 1600 was apparently confined to the Allahābād district. In Irvine's recent translation of Manucci's "Storia do Mogor" (Vol. I., p. 131) this rebellion is described in the following terms:—"Jahāngīr, then a youth (he was about thirty-two) allowed himself, in spite of his natural goodness, to be led astray by the soft words of traitors, and rose against his father, hoping that Fortune, abandoning Akbar, would transfer herself to his side. But it was not so. Akbar was able to make such efforts that in a short time Jahāngīr was taken a prisoner." Clearly then the revolt was shortlived. That it extended at any time to the distant Aḥmadābād we have no evidence whatsoever. It should further be remembered in this connexion that several of the Salīmī coins bear the date 2. If these rupees really were issued by a rebel prince, we are shut up to the conclusion that at the time of their issue the rebellion was already in its second year. Of a revolt thus protracted some mention would assuredly have been made in the histories of Gujarāt, yet not a hint of it is forthcoming. One may then safely relegate to the domain of fiction Salīm's rebellion in Aḥmadābād, and with it we may, I feel sure, also consign his *de facto*

governorship. These discredited, the hypothesis that the Salīmī coins were issued "either because the Prince was *de facto* governor of Gujarāt or because he was a rebel" of itself falls to the ground. Tested alike by the evidence of the coins themselves and by the histories of the time, the hypothesis is untenable. All the evidence to hand leads definitely and consentaneously to the conclusion that these coins were first struck within a few days after Akbar's death, and that they continued to issue for nine consecutive months.

It is true that in the year 1014 H. some of Jahāngīr's heavy Kalima rupees issued from the Aḥmadābād mint. A specimen, dated distinctly 1-1014 and weighing 211 grains, is contained in the Bombay Asiatic Society's Cabinet. Evidently then, if our theory of the date of the Salīmī coins be correct, the Aḥmadābād mint must have been producing simultaneously some rupees bearing the Emperor's princely name Ṣalīm and others his regal name Jahāngīr. This fact, I admit, did impress me for a time as being adverse to the theory here advocated; but my esteemed friend Mr. Framji J. Thanawala has recently supplied me what is, I believe, the true explanation of this double issue. The Ilahī rupee that Akbar favoured to the very end of his reign weighed just a few grains less than 180: but Jahāngīr signalised his accession to the throne by raising this weight, and for some five years the current rupee turned the scale between the limits of 210 and 222 grains. Now it would appear that in Aḥmadābād, though there alone, during the first nine months of Jahāngīr's reign, coins of both types. the lighter and the heavier, were permitted to be struck. But each denomination had its own legend. Hence it came to pass, and quite in accordance with the fitness of things, that, while the heavier Kalima rupee bore invariably the imperial name Jahāngīr, for the lighter Salīmī coin the less exalted princely name sufficed.

GEO. P. TAYLOR,
Aḥmadābād.

NUMISMATIC SUPPLEMENT

No. XI

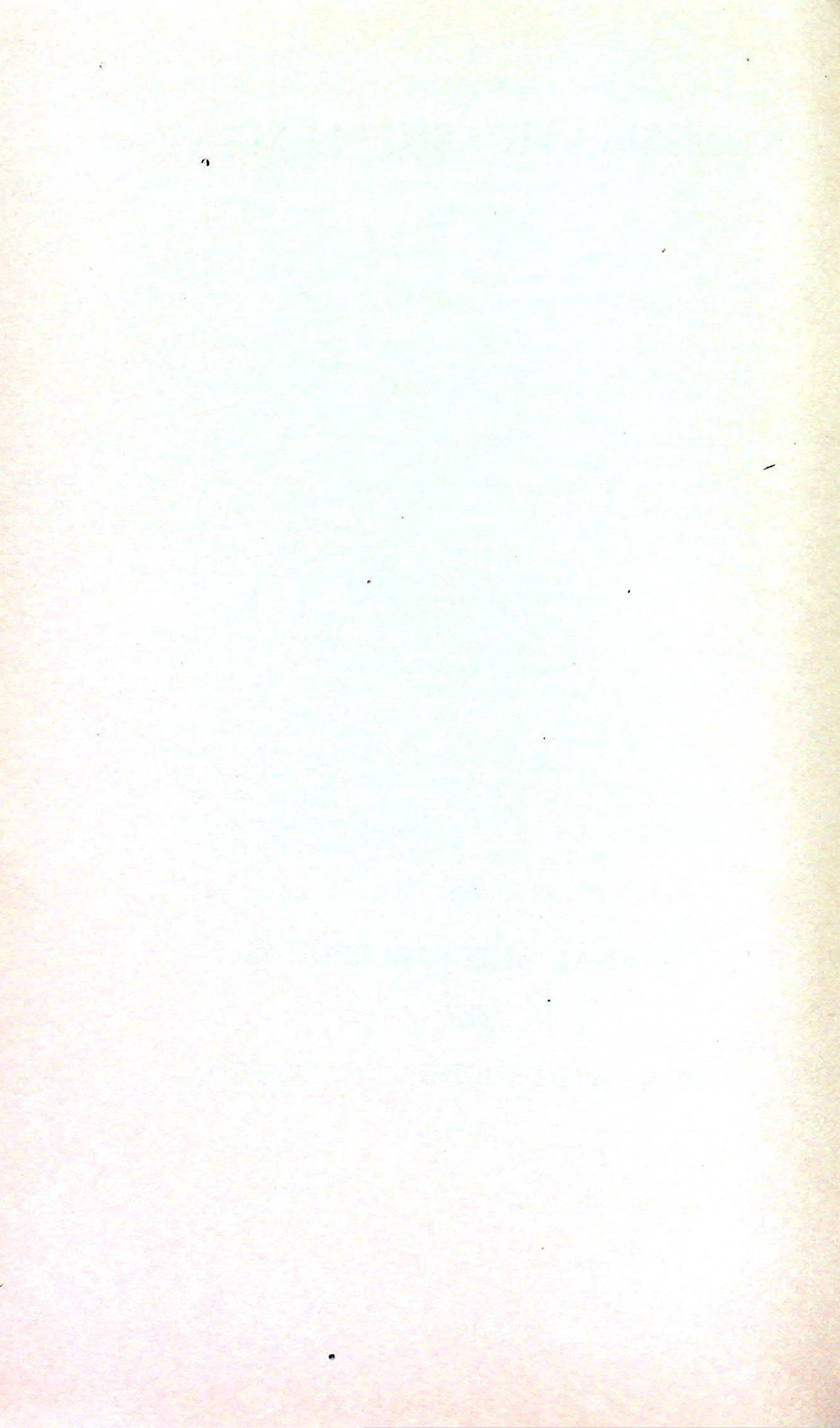
JOURNAL AND PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL

1909

New Series, Vol. 5, Pp. 307-346



29. NUMISMATIC SUPPLEMENT No. XI.

Note.—The numeration of the article below is continued from p. 592 of the "Journal and Proceedings" for 1908.

60. A FIND OF GRÆCO-BACTRIAN SILVER COINS.

Towards the end of 1899, owing to erosion of the west bank of the Indus river at the village of "Parehwar" near Amaṛkoṭ in the Rājanpūr Tehsil of the Dera Ghāzī Khān District, an earthen vessel was exposed containing 221 demi-drachmas of Apollodotus ii, Philopator (B.M.C., *Greek and Scythic Kings*, p. 37).

They were sent to me from Calcutta for report. After much trouble in cleaning them I found they fell into the following groups:—

A.—PHILOPATOR.

			Number of Coins.	TOTAL.
(1)	Like B.M.C.,	No. 4.	42	
(2)	Ditto,	No. 5.	26	
(3)	Ditto,	No. 6.	1	
(4)	Monograms gone,		5	
(5)	Monogram [monogram] *Kha* (Bühler's Table III, III —8), to right on reverse (Base silver).		22	96

B.—SOTER, WITHOUT PHILOPATOR.

			Number of Coins.	TOTAL.
(6)	Like B.M.C.,	No. 7.	1	
(7)	Ditto,	No. 8.	4	

NOT IN B.M.C. :—

(8)	Monogram [monogram], to right on reverse.	1	

	Number of Coins.	TOTAL.
(9) Monogram [monogram], to right on reverse (Base silver).	1	
(10) Monogram [monogram], to right on reverse.	3	
(11) Monogram as on (5), to right on reverse (Base silver).	11	
(12) Monogram, L.M.C., pt. iii, No. 42 to right, and No. 45 (same cat.) to left, on reverse.	61	82
C.—TOO MUCH WORN TO DETERMINE GROUP.	43	43
		221

With the exceptions noted, *i.e.*, (5), (9), (11), all are of good silver.

W. VOST.

61. GOVERNORS OF SIND.

In 1907 I examined for the Society 74 small silver coins of these rulers sent from Ajmīr with the Assistant Commissioner's No. 3552, dated 12th August 1899, and No. 1239, dated 2nd May 1901. They were found "on the site of an old demolished fortress" near "Jaola."

The find contained coins for the most part given in L.M.C., pt. ii, pp. 9, 10 :—

				COINS.
'Abdulla	Like No.	1	..	4
Walī 'Abdulla	,, ,,	2	..	2
Banū 'Amrwīya	,, ,,	6	..	22
,, 'Alīwīya	,, ,,	7	..	13
,, 'Abd ur Raḥman	,, ,,	8	..	2
,, 'Ḥātimwīya	,, ,,	9	..	1
Muḥammad	,, ,,	4	..	1
,,	,, ,,	11	..	3
Banū 'Abdulla	.. ..		..	3
'Amrāō	.. ..		..	2
Name not read	.. ..		..	1
				54
ILLEGIBLE			..	20
				74

A coin of Banū 'Abdulla is not given by Rodgers :—

Obverse	*Reverse*
الله	ن
محمد	با لله بنو
رسول	عبد الله
الله	و ناصر
عبد الله	٥
٥	

The name 'Amrāō on coins of Sind also appears to be new. The two specimens examined are illegible on one side, and on the other have

...
عمراو
و ناصر

'Amrū is a common name in early Sind history (Elliot, *History*, i, 126 127) The 'Amrāō of the coins is perhaps "'Umaro, son of the unfortunate Muḥammad, son of Ḳāsim, the Conqueror of Sind, [who] was made Governor of Maḥfúẓah, and was greatly trusted by Ḥakam, * * * and was elevated to the rank of Amír" (Elliot, *History*, i, 126; Raverty in J.A.S.B., 1893, 256, quoting the Balaẕirī who wrote about 270 H.=883-84 A.D.).

W. Vost.

62. Some rare Silver and Copper Coins of the Bahmanī Kings of Gulbarga or Aḥsanābād.

In April 1906 I went to Gulbarga for a day, and was fortunate in securing there no less than 25 silver Bahmani coins. Of these I describe eight below (Nos. 1-8). Nos. 9 and 10 are also from my cabinet.

1st Sulṭán.

'Alāu-d-dīn Bahman Shāh I (*Ḥasan Gángú*), A.H. 748—759.

No. 1. Æ

Weight, 169 grains.
Size, 1·1 inch.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
	In a square inscribed in a circle.
السلطان الاعظم	سكندر الثاني
علا الدنيا و الدين	يمين الخلافة ناصر
ابوالمظفر بهمن شاه	امير المومنين
السلطان	

Margin on the reverse, outside the circle, partly visible, reads بحضرت احسنا بند.

Date, in the lower segment reads (٧)٤٧ Pl. XII.

No. 2. Æ

Weight, 169 grains.
Size, 1·1 inch.

Obverse.
As No. 1.

Reverse.
As No. 1.
Date in lower segment.
٥٤٨ Pl. XII.

No. 3. Æ

Weight, 170 grains.
Size, 1·1 inch.

Obverse.
As No. 1.

Reverse.
As No. 1.
Date ٧٤٨ in lower segment. Pl. XII.

Coin No. 1 is remarkable both for the early date and the partial presence of a marginal legend. In No. 2 the substitution of small circle for the "٧" in the first digit of the date is noticeable. My friend Mr. Cowasjee Eduljee Kotwall has a coin similar to this one.

No. 3 is similar to the coin described by Mr. Gibbs (Num. Chronicle 1881, No. 1) and is published for the sake of comparison with the other two.

2nd Sulṭán.

Muḥammad Shāh I bin Bahman Shāh, A.H. 759—777.

No. 4. Æ

Weight, 170 grains.
Size, 1·05 inch.

Obverse.
السلطان
العهد و الزمان
حامي ملّت رسول
الرحمن

Reverse.
In a square.
ابو المظفر
محمد شاه بن
بهمن شاه السلطان
Right margin احسنا باد
Lower ,, ٧٧٧
Pl. XII.

The year hitherto accepted for the close of this Sulṭán's reign is 776 Hijri This coin indicates that Muḥammad Shāh was reigning in A. H. 777.



Silver and Copper Coins of the Bahmani Kings of Gulburga.



7 8 9

10 11 12

Silver and Copper Coins of the Bahmani Kings of Gulburga.

5TH SULṬÁN.

Muḥammad Sháh II bin Maḥmúd Khán, bin Alāu-d-din Bahman Shāh A.H. 780—799.

No. 5. AR

Weight, 169 grains.
Size, 1·1 inch.

Obverse.

الناصر لدين
الدنان الحامي
لاهل الايمان

Reverse.

In a square
الواثق بتائد
الرحمن ابو المظفر
محمد شاه السلطان
Right margin احسانا باد
Lower ,, ۷۹۹

Pl. XII.

7TH SULṬÁN.

Shamsu-d-dín Dáúd bin Muḥammad II, A.H. 799.

No. 6. AR

Weight, 169½ grains.
Size. 1·0 inch.

Obverse.

المستوثق بالله
العدنان ابو المظفر
شمس الدنيا و الدين

Reverse.

داود شاه
السلطان بن
السلطان
Lower margin ۷۹۹.

Pl. XII.

Two other rupees only of this king have been published. Mr. J. Gibbs and Dr. L. White King each possessed a specimen.

8TH SULṬÁN.

Fírūz Shāh.

No. 7. AR

Weight, 169 grains.
Siz , 1·05 inch.

Obverse.

السلطان
العهد و الزمان
الواثق بتائيد
الرحمن

Reverse.

In a square
ابو المظفر تاج
الدنيا و الدين
فيروز شاه
السلطان
Right margin احسنا باد
Lower ,, ۸۰۰

Pl. XII.

No. 8. AR

Weight, 171½ grains.
Size, 1·2 inch.

Obverse.

السلطان
العهد و الزمان
الواثق بتائيد الرحمن
ابو لمظفر

Reverse.

In a square
تاج الدنيا
و الدين فيروز
شاه السلطان

Left margin ضرب
Upper ,, بحضرت
Right ,, احسنا باد
Lower ,, ٨٢١

Pl. XIII.

Fírúz Sháh's silver coins of the type similar to No. 8 are well-known. No. 7 is a different type. The words ابو المظفر occur on the reverse of the coin instead of the obverse as is usual.

Coins of the same type as No. 8 are known with dates from 800 to 825.

I know of no other coin of the type of No. 7.

I therefore conclude that the type must have been changed in the latter part of A.H. 800.

Some change appears to have been made in the character of the writing during the year 804. Coins of this year present two types. The difference is to be seen in the formation of the ج of تاج and the ·فير of فيروز.

10TH SULTÁN.

Alāu-d-dín Aḥmad Sháh II, A.H. 838—862.

No. 9. AR

Weight, 169 grains.
Size, ·95 inch.

Obverse.

السلطان
الحليم الكريم
الروف على عباد الله
الغني المهيمن

Reverse.

In a square.
ابو المظفر علا
الدنيا و الدين احمد
شاه بن احمد شاه
الولي البهمني

Left margin ضرب
Right ,, احسنا بلد
Lower ,, ٨٤٤

Pl. XIII.

This is the earliest dated coin published of this king.

14TH SULṬÁN.

Maḥmúd Sháh, A.H. 887—824.

No. 10. AR
Weight, 169½ grains.
Size, ·95 inch.

Obverse.

المتوكل على
الله القوى الغنى
السلطان الاعظم

Reverse.

In a square.

ابو المغازي
محمود شاه بن محمد شاه
الولي البهمني

Lower margin ۸۸۷

This coin is of the first year of this king. Pl. XIII.

17TH SULṬÁN.

The copper coins Nos. 11 and 12 described below are of Walí-ullah Sháh, and Kalím-ullah Sháh, 17th Sulṭán and 18th Sulṭan respectively, both sons of Maḥmúd, as will be seen from their legends.

Walí-ullah Sulṭán bin Maḥmúd.

No. 11. Æ
Weight, 250 grains.
Size, ·85 inch.

Obverse.

بنصر الله
المويد الملك
القوي الغني

Reverse.

ولي الله
السلطـــان بن
محمود شاه
البهمني Pl. XIII.

18TH SULṬÁN.

Kalím-ullah bin Mahmúd.

No. 12. Æ
Weight, 250 grains.
Size, ·85 inch.

Obverse.

As No. 11.

Reverse.

كليم الله
السلطان بن
محمود شاه البهمني

Pl. XIII.

In his notes of the Bahmani dynasty—written in November 1904, Major W. Haig (*vide* J.A.S.B., Part I, Extra No. 1904)

expresses some doubt, like others, regarding the parentage of Kalím-ullah, whether he was son or younger brother of Aḥmad S̱háh III. He says he has seen copper coins of Kalím-ullah, and has a specimen, but unfortunately they do not bear his father's name.

I have some half-a-dozen copper coins (like No. 12) of this Sulṭán on which the word *Maḥmúd* is quite plain. We can therefore assume that Kalím-ullah was a son of Maḥmúd, and consequently brother of Aḥmad S̱háh III the 15th Sulṭán, 'Aláu-d-dín S̱háh III the 16th Sulṭán, and Walí-ullah S̱háh the 17th Sulṭán.

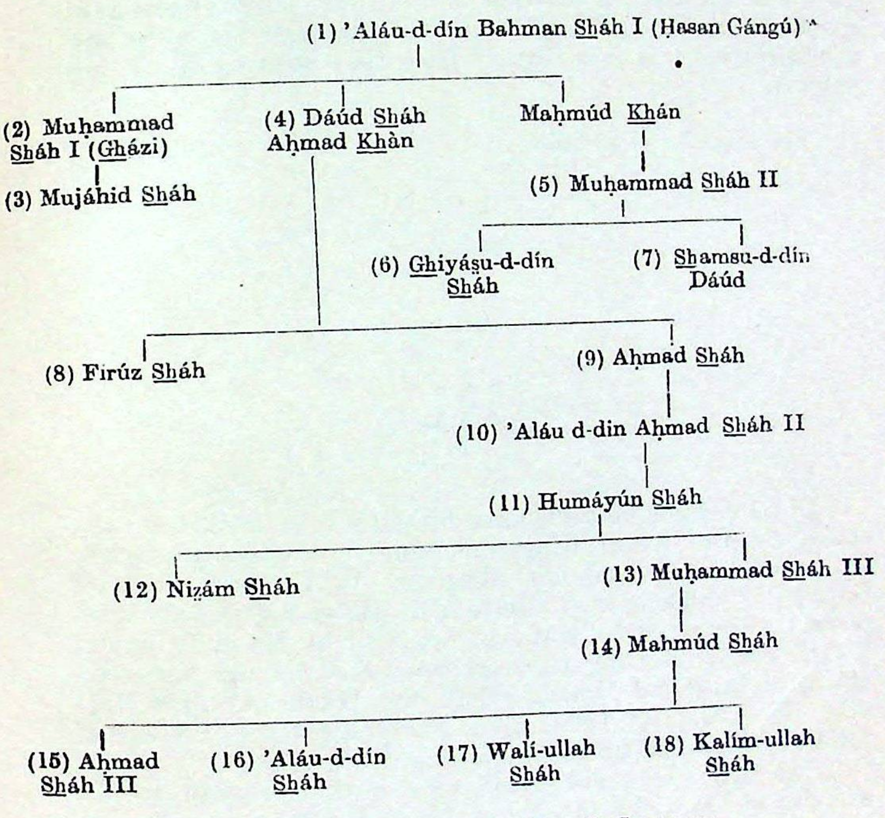
For easy reference I give below a list of the Bahmani Sulṭáns and also a table showing their pedigree gathered from different sources.

My special thanks are due to Mr. H. Cousens, Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey, Western India, for his kindness in taking casts and photographs of the coins above described for the purpose of plates to illustrate this note.

FRAMJEE JAMASJEE THANAWALA.

No.	Sultáns.	Years A.H.	Years A.D.
1	'Aláu-d-dín Bahman S̱háh (Ḥasan Gángú)	748—759	1347—1358
2	Muḥammad S̱háh I ..	759—777 ?	1358—1375 ?
3	Mujáhid S̱háh ..	? 777—780	1375 ?—1378
4	Dáúd S̱háh ..	780	1378
5	Muḥammad S̱háh II ..	780—799	1378—1397
6	G̱hiyáṣu-d-dín S̱háh ..	799	1397
7	S̱hamsu-d-dín Dáúd ..	799—800	1397
8	Fírúz S̱háh ..	800—825	1397—1422
9	Aḥmad S̱háh I ..	825—838	1422—1435
10	'Aláu-d-dín Aḥmad S̱háh II	838—862	1435—1457
11	Humáyún S̱háh ..	862—865	1457—1461
12	Niẓám S̱háh ..	865—867	1461—1463
13	Muḥammad S̱háh III ..	867—887	1463—1482
14	Maḥmúd S̱háh ..	887—924	1482—1518
15	Aḥmad S̱háh III ..	924—927	1518—1520
16	'Aláu-d-dín S̱háh ..	927—929	1520—1522
17	Walí-ullah S̱háh ..	929—932	1522—1525
18	Kalím-ullah S̱háh ..	932	1525

PEDIGREE TABLE.



63. Addenda to the Mālwā Coinage.

A large find of nearly three thousand copper coins from Naosar village in Harda Tahṣil of the Hoshangābād district was recently sent to me for examination. A very large proportion of the coins were of the Mālwā Sulṭāns of the usual square type, the remainder being round coins of the Gujarāt dynasty—evidently brought in by that conquering power during its supremacy in Málwa. Out of some 700 selected for distribution among the various Museums, no less than 653 were of Maḥmūd II, son of Nāṣir Shāh, who reigned from A.H. 916 to 937. Each year of the reign except 916 and 933 was represented, the most common date on the coins being 931. But the chief interest of the find lay in sixteen coins, of which six were of Maḥmūd's rival, Muḥammad, bearing dates 917 and 921, two of Bahādur Shāh dated 938, and eight of Qādir Shāh dated 945. None of these latter ten have been previously published.

Dr. White King in his monograph on the coins of Mālwā published in the Numismatic Chronicle, 1904, pp. 62—100 and 356—398 has ascribed two square dateless coins to Bahādur

Shāh of Gujarāt but has not figured them or given their legends. They were probably of the usual Mālwā type. In the absence of special notice it is unlikely that they were of the type now published, which is quite distinct from that used by the Khaljī Sulṭāns.

The legends are as follows :—

Obverse.

و الدین
قطب الدنیا
۹۳۸
ابو الفضل

Reverse.

بهادر شاه
بن مظفر شاه
السلطان

Of Qādir Shāh no coins have hitherto been described. As stated by Dr. White King, this king, "though practically independent, owned nominal allegiance to Bahādur Shāh of Gujarāt." Bahādur was killed in A.H. 943 and after a short interval the throne of Gujarāt was occupied by Maḥmūd son of Laṭīf. Dr. White King has recorded that "through the good offices of his friend 'Imādu-l-Mulk. the Wazīr of Sulṭān Maḥmūd III of Gujarāt, Qādīr Shāh was granted the privilege of the Royal Umbrella and the right of striking coins."

The eight coins now found bear testimony both to the exercise of the right of coining by Qādīr Shāh and his acknowledgment of the suzerainty of Maḥmūd. The legend on the obverse is not altogether free from difficulty owing to the fact that the coin is not large enough to contain the whole of it, and the specimens found are not in very good condition. I read the legends as follows :—

Obverse.

السلطان
قـــادر شـــاه
بن
شاه الجدو .(?)
محمود ۹۴۵

Reverse.

السلطان
بن
۹۴۵
السلطان

Above the ط of the lower السلطان is the ornament figured as No. 21 in the Catalogue of the Indian Museum, 1907, p. 261,

and above the ط of the upper السلطان the ornament figured as No. 23 in the same plate.

The words following شاه in the third line of the obverse are a difficulty. None of the coins give then very distinctly. After much consideration I am inclined to think they may be a blundered بن لطيف

These coins of Bahādur Shāh and Qādir Shāh are of special interest as filling up a gap in the history of the coinage of the Mālwā dynasty.

H. Nelson Wright.

64. The Quṭb-Shāhīs of Ḥaidarābād or Golconda.

A large find of 3,800 copper coins dug up in the Wun District, Berār, contained a considerable number of coins which may be assigned to 'Abdullah Quṭb Shāh. For the complete reading I am indebted to Major W. Haig, I.A., who writes: "I have been looking into the question of the Ḥaidarābād coins of 1068 H. (A.D. 1657-58). The obverse, as you say, is clear :—

دارالسلطنة
ضرب حيـــدرباد

In that year 'Abdullāh Quṭb Shāh (1626-72) was king of Golconda, but his name does not appear on the reverse, where the legend is a very touching one. He had already been attacked by Aurangzeb and compelled to marry his second daughter to Aurangzeb's eldest son, Sulṭān Muḥammad, whom he made his heir. He foresaw the speedy downfall of his kingdom, which came to an end with his successor, Abū'l Ḥasan, and predicted it on his coins in a legend which was also, I believe, used after him by his son-in-law Abū'l Ḥasan, *viz* :—

والسعـــادة
ختـــم بالخيـــر
١٠٦٨
سنة

I have coins with the legend arranged as follows : —

د
و سعـــاة
ختـــم
١٠٦٨
بالخيـــر

'It has come to an end, well and auspiciously.' I think that this is the best conceit I know in Oriental Numismatics.''

The coins under reference were of the second variety described by Major Haig. They were evidently current for some time as the other coins in the find bore later dates, being chiefly dāms of Aurangzeb from the Sūrat mint, as far as they could be read. Major Haig's supposition that Abū'l Ḥasan also used this type is borne out by the dates on some specimens, which read 1095 A.H.

R. BURN.

65. SOME NEW MUGHAL MINTS AND RARE MUGHAL RUPEES.

The rupees in Plates i, ii, and iii, with the exception of the last two in plate iii, are from a find of 1,388 coins in the Jhānsī District, U.P., in 1907. It contained specimens from two new mints of Akbar, Nahrwāla Pattan and Gaẕraula, or Gadraula, and new or rare rupees of the Ujjain, Ājmīr, Bangāla, Akbarpūr-Tānda, Āgra, Ḥiṣār-i-Fīrūza, Elichpūr and Bālāpūr mints of Akbar, and of the Bairāta and Jālnapūr mints of Jahāngīr. Plate iii, 7 and 8 illustrate two new mints of Shāh 'Alam ii, Bālānagar-Gaḍhā and Ravishnagar-Sāgar, from coins found in the Central Provinces.

They are described in the following notes. Casts of them were made by me and photographed by Mr. Henry Cousens with his usual courtesy, kindness, and care.

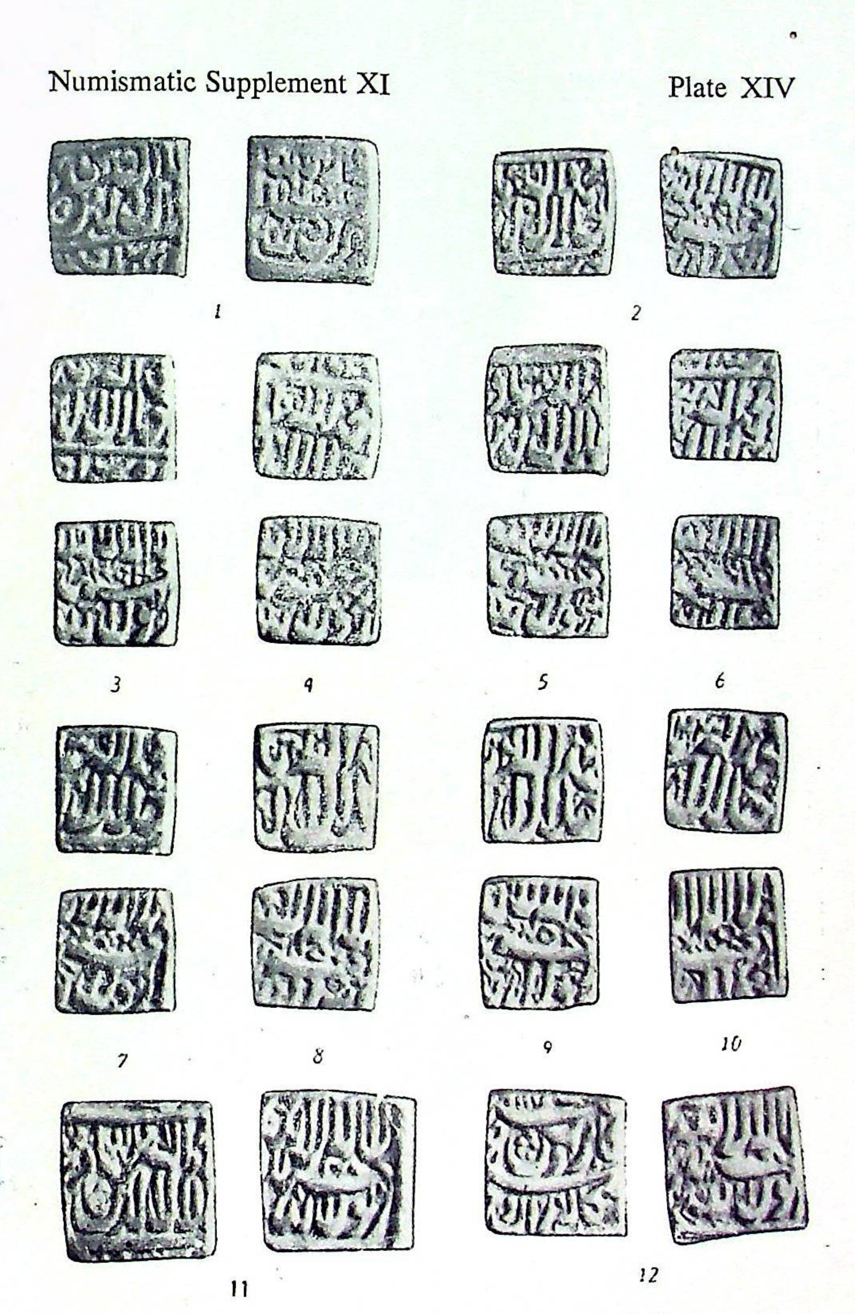
PLATE XIV.

AKBAR.

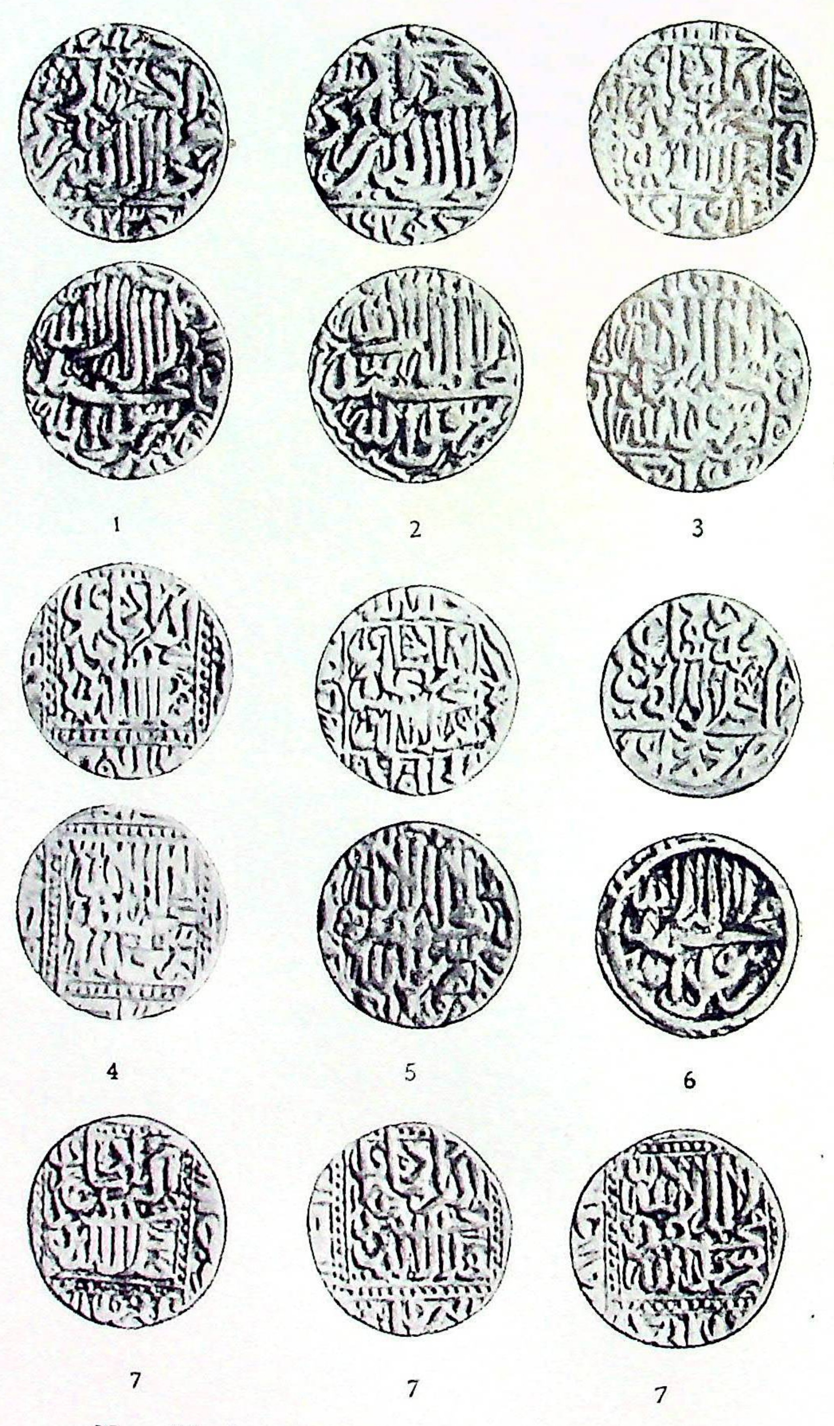
Nos. 1 to 10. These rupees form an interesting series from the Ujjain mint. Nos. 1, 2, and 3, of the years 995, 999, and 1000 H., show in the lowermost line traces of ضرب اجین preceded on that of 1000 H., by what appears to be ل of دارال. No. 4 is of 1001 H. Nos. 5 to 10 are dated 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, and 43 Ilāhī, without, however, either the word الهی or the month on them.

In the series محمد and اکبر on the obverse side are so alike I think we are able to assign with a tolerable degree of certainty those of the years 38 to 43 Ilāhī to the Ujjain mint. Ujjain seems not to have issued square rupees with الهی and the Persian month on them until 44 Ilāhī (see L.M.C. No. 207).

The weights and measurements are:—995, 173 grains (rubbed), ·7 × ·7; 999, 176, ·65 × ·65; 1000, 175, ·625 × ·625; 1001, 174, ·65 × ·65; 37, 175, ·65 × ·65; 38, 175, ·55 × ·6; 39, 175, ·6 × ·6; 40, 175, ·65 × ·65; 41, 176, ·65 × ·65; 43, 176, ·65 × ·65.



New Mughal Mints and rare Mughal Rupees.



1 2 3

4 5 6

7 7 7

New Mughal Mints and rare Mughal Rupees.

No. 11, Ajmīr? D. سه و الف —1003 H. W. 175.

S. ·775 × ·775.

Obverse. ..

سه و الف شاه

محمد اکبر باد ح

جلال ال دین غازی

ضر[ب اج ...

Reverse.

Kalima.

There is a second specimen of this rupee of the same year in the Lucknow Museum, but it gives no more assistance in reading the mint which seems to begin with اج possibly for اجمیر Ajmīr. The ح following باد may refer to the "weight or fineness of metal" and represent the initial letter of the word حق 'regular', for which refer to *Manual of Musulman Numismatics*, (Codrington), p. 9. Or ح may stand for حق تعالی, God is great.

No. 12. Bangāla. D. 1011 H. W. 173·5. S. ·7 × ·75.

Obverse.

شاه شـــد

١٠١١

اکبـــر

کابرویش ضرب

شـــــــد

بنگاله زاند لخواه

ســـــــکه

Reverse.

Kalima.

The legend translated is:— "This coin of Bangāla became attractive on this account, that its value (honour) [increased because it was] struck by Akbar Shāh."

Another Jhānsī hoard recently furnished a rupee of this mint with 39 (=1002—1003 H.) on the Kalima side above the middle of محمد and on it سکه and the dotted بن of بنگاله are clear. It is now in the Lucknow Museum.

The reading Bangāla was first suggested by Mr. Rodgers in the L.M.C., p. 245, which gives two rupees. Mr. H. Nelson Wright has also two, Nos. 315 (*a*), (*b*), in the I.M.C. Each of us differs a little in the obverse reading. In the big Jhānsī find there were 2 of 1006 (date to left of شد), and 2 of 1011 H. (date below شد). Thus there are in Museums in India rupees of 39

Ilāhī (1002—1003 H.), and of 1006, 1009, 1010, and 1011 H. We should keep a look out for gold coins of Bangāla, which are noticed by Abū-l-Fazl.

Bangāla was another name of Gaur. In the *Memoirs of Bāyazīd* (*Bajazet*) *Bīyāt* we have, "an account of Mun'im Khān's removing his headquarters from Tānda to Gaur (which Bāyazīd also calls Bangāla), and of the pestilence which broke out there,"—(see Mr. Beveridge's article, J.A.S.B., 1898, p. 315).

PLATE XV.

No. 1. Akbarpūr-Tānda. D. 973 H. W. 174·5.

S. 1·075.

Obverse.

In mihrabi area

اكبر بادشا

ه

محمد غازي

جلال الدين

Mark apparently peculiar to the Ṣūba of Jaunpūr over بر

Above area, part of

ناصر الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر

Below area, part of

اكبر ٩٧٣ پور تانده

with date over بر of پور تانده اكبر and on a level with date.

Reverse.

In pentagon with curved sides, the kalima, and in right margins,

بصد[ق ابي بكر بعدل ع[مر

Same mark as in obverse area over د of محمد

No. 2. Akbarpūr-Tānda. D. 974 H.

W. 173. S. 1·075.

Obverse.

As on Plate ii, 1.

Reverse.

As on Plate ii, 1, but margins gone, and no mint mark.

The rupees of this mint, L.M.C., Nos. 23, 26, pp 56, 57 of 971 and 973 H. are like those here described, and also the mint mark in the obverse area. I have examined pencil rubbings. On that of 971 H. the last letter of تانده is wanting and on that of 973 H. the name ends at پو[ر], the remainder not coming on the coin.

No. 3. Āgra. D. 977 H. W. 175. S. 1·1.

Obverse.

In square area with loop at corners,

اکبر بادشاہ غازي

محمد ۹۷۷

جلال الدين

Date reads from outside, and also the margins :—

Left السلطان الاعظم

الله

Upper خلد تعالی ملکه

Right و سلطانه دارا

Lower لخلافه آگره

ضرب

Reverse.

Kalima in a quadrilateral each side having 3 curves, and a loop at the corners.

Mint mark L.M.C.

No. 32

in right margin.

Margins read from outside.

Rupees of the Āgra mint of Akbar are uncommon, with the mint name clear. This one assists in the marginal readings of rupees of this year. It should be noted that the ا and ل of ال before خلافه occur in different margins. The coin itself shows this separation more distinctly than the plate does.

No. 4. Āgra. D. 982 H. W. 173. S. 1·075.

This follows the type of rupees of Āhmadābād (B.M.C., No. 105) from which, however, there are two on three distinguishing points : (1) the year reads from *outside*; (2) دارالخلافه instead of دارالسلطانه ; and (3) the mint mark, on this specimen almost obliterated by a shroff mark, is No. 3 in L.M.C., but without the hook and dot. It lies in the curve of د of محمد on the kalima side. Margins are as on Plate ii, 3, and read from outside.

From the find 2 rupees of 981, 4 of 982, and 1 of 984 H. of this type were sent to Museums.

No. 5. Āgra. D. 984 H. W. 174·5. S. 1·0.

Obverse.

In a square with loop at corners, legend as on pl. ii, 3, but 984 parallel with ج of جلال الدين

Reverse.

In a square with curve at middle of each side and loop at corners, the kalima, and mint

The upper and left margins read from inside, and the right and lower from outside thus :—

Upper خلد الله

Left تعالی ملکه

Right ضرب دار

Lower الخلافه اگره

mark L.M.C. No. 32 in د of محمد. Margins as on pl. ii, 3.

The margins are particularly good. There were found 1 of 983, and 2 of 984 H. of this type.

No. 6. Ḥiṣār-i-Fīrūza. D. 966 H. W. 174. S. ·975,

Obverse.

In a square with curve at middle of each side, but no loop at corners,

اکبر باد

محمد شاه غازي

۹۶۶

جلال الدین

Date parallel with and over ین , and mint mark I.M.C. (New), No. 61, (but erect, and without arrow below,) over ج of جلال الدین Margins read from outside thus :—

Right المکرم

Lower ضرب حصار فیـ[ر]و[زه

Reverse.

Kalima in circle and margins illegible.

Abú-l-Fazl does not note the silver coinage of this mint, but several rupees of Akbar are now known. The find contained two; one without any letters of the name of the mint, with date 967 H.

No. 7. Nahrwāla Pattan. D. 984 H. W. 174. S. 1·05.

Obverse.

Type, legends, and date as on rupees of Āhmadābād (B.M.C., No. 105.).

Reverse.

As on B.M.C., No. 105.

Margins :—

Left السلطان الاعظم

Right و سلطانه ضر

Lower ب نهر واله پٹن

Āhmadābād issued rupees of this type from 981 to 986 H. the dates reading from *inside.* The Āhmadābād rupee of 981 H., apparently the only one known of this year and now in Lucknow, is from this find. On it the year is reversed, ١٨٩ for ٩٨١.

The stroke to the right of نهر واله I take to be the tail of ب of ضرب making the name appear to read Anhalwāla, a form of the name which does occur. We had before (Pl. ii, 3.) a parallel instance of the division of the letters of a word in this position. The find contained 3 specimens, all of 984 H. from the Nahrwāla mint. The obverses of two of them are shown.

Anhalpūr or Anhalwāra was founded about 74 A.D., by Ban Rāj of the Chowra (Chāuḍā) tribe and by degrees the name became corrupted to Nahrwāra or Nahrwāla (Forbes, *Rās Mālā*, 1878, p 29). Nahrwāla is the form it takes in the time of Akbar. In the *Ṭabaqāt-i-Akbarī* (Elliot, *History*, v. pp. 196, 432) we find mention of "Nahrwāla Patan" and "Nahrwāla, better known as Pattan." The *Akbarnāma* (Beveridge, ii, p. 200) speaks of "Pattan which is the nearest city of Gujrat and used formerly to be called Nahrwāla."

The *Ā'īn-i-Akbarī* (Thomas, *Chronicles*, p. 428) mentions پٹن, evidently Nahrwāla, as one of Akbar's mints for *copper*, but none of this metal are known. The rupees now noted are the first found. The position of Nahrwāla is indicated on maps by Patan, in lat. 23° 51′ 30″ N., long. 72° 10′ 30″ E.

Plate XVI.

No. 1. Elichpūr. D. Nil—Bahman. W. 175. S. ·75.

Obverse.

الله

اکبــــر

جل جلاله

Reverse.

ماه بهمن الهی

دارا] لضرب ایلچپور

The letter preceding ضرب appears like the ل in the mint name, and is probably the ل of دارا لضرب. No other specimen seems to be known.

No. 2. Gaẕraula, or Gadraula. D. 967 H. W. 175. S. 1·0.

Legends in a square with a loop at corners :—

Obverse.

اکبر بادشاه غازي

محمد ٩٦٧

جلال الدين

Date 967 vertically above ج of جلال الدين reads from inside. Right and left margins read from inside and lower from outside:—

Right السلطان

Left خلد [الله] تعالے ملکه

Lower ضرب گذروله

Upper Wanting.

Reverse.

Kalima, with L.M.C. mint mark No. 22, in left lower corner.

Margins, from inside :—

Upper بصدق ابي بکر

Left بعدل

Right Traces.

In the mint name the و is joined to ل. This occurs on some rupees of Akbar, *e.g.*, in رسول.

One rupee of this mint was found. I do not know the position of Gaẕraula, if that be the correct reading, unless it is the present Gajraula, lat. 28° 50′ 45″, long. 78° 16′ 48″, in the Morādābād District, U.P. Villagers often pronounce ز, ض, and ذ as ج; for instance they say گجرگاه for گذرگاه, and گجري for گذري. Gujrāt is often written Guzrāt.

The inhabitants of Gajraula state that their village was founded by Suraj Dhaj, one of Akbar's officers. They have shown me documents, the earliest dated 1137 H., in which Gajraula is spelt with *j*. The name of the mint on the coin can be read Gadraula. If the early inhabitants of Gadraula were of the Yūsufzī tribe the *d* may have been pronounced or changed to *j*: a subdivision of the Yūsufzīs named Khwājozī or Khwādozī are descended from one Khwājo or Khwādo (see Raverty, *Notes on Afghānistān*, p. 208).

No. 3. Bālāpūr. D. 48 Ilahi-Di. W. 176. S. ·07.

Obverse.

As on pl. iii, 1.

Reverse.

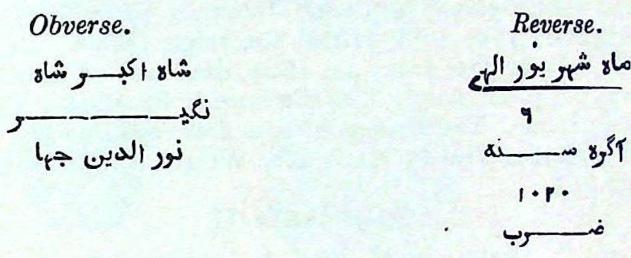
دی ۴۸ الهی

بالا پور

In the plate 48 looks like 45 Di. One found.

JAHĀNGĪR.

No. 4. Āgra. D. 1020 H., 6. Shahrīwar.
W. 174·5. S. ·85.



The ornamentation of the borders differs from other square rupees of this year given in catalogues. One found.

No. 5. Bairātā. D. 1014 H. W. 176. S. ·75.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
نورالدین	Kalima.
۱۰۱۴	
محمد	
بادشاه	
جها] نگیر بیراته	

A bird is perched, to *right*, on the ر of جهانگیر. The mint name begins to the left of the bird. There was another specimen, dated 1015 H., with bird to *left* over the نگیر of Jahāngīr's name, also I think of this mint. The name of the mint could not be read with certainty, on the latter coin.

No. 6. Jālnapur. D. Nil. W. 176. S. ·75.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
جهانگیر باد[شاه	Kalima in 3 lines, below which is,
محمد	ضرب جالن[ه] پور
نور الدین	

There were 9 like that figured; and one with جالنه above and پور below الله dated in 1015 H. None show distinctly all the letter before پور.

[On the Āhmadnagar rupees of Jahāngīr found of the same type, 4 had نگر above and احمد below الله; 1 had نگر below الله and احمد below نگر; 2 had احمد below و of رسول, without a

trace of نگر (I.M.C. (Wright) No. 642); and 3 were from a die with [نگر] احمد apparently in one line, as on pl. iii, 6. None had dates or regnal years.]

The *Akburnāma* mentions Jālnapur in connection with Āhmadnagar in the 46th year of the reign (Elliot, *History*, vi, p. 102). It is the same as Jālnā due east of Aurangabad, *History*, vii, p. 11, note). The distance is 39 miles. Old Jālnā city is in ruins. The mint name was first read and the location of the mint identified by Mr. Nelson Wright. (*Cp.* Num. Supp. III, art 24.)

Sh͟āh 'Alām II.

No. 7. Bālānagar-Gaḍhā. Lat. 23° 10′ N., Long. 79° 56′ 30″ E. D. 1207 H.—33. W. 170. S. ·8.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
١٢٠٧	مانوس
الہ حامی دین محمد	میمنت
فض______ل	۳۳
شاہ عالم بادشاہ	سنہ جلوس
سکہ______	ضرب
زد بر ہفت کشور	بالا نگر گدھا

Over 60 rupees of Sh͟āh 'Alam II from the Bālānagar-Gaḍhā mint were recently found in Sāgar city, C.P., of all regnal years from 26 to 38. The mint is seldom legible. On those of the 26th, and up to and including the 32nd year the legends on both sides correspond, except the mint name, to B.M.C., No. 1170 (a gold coin of Āhmadnagar—Farrukhābād) In the hoard rupees of the 26th year (1199) and 29th year (1202) only of this type had the Hijrī years in full. From the 33rd to the 38th year included the type is shown in Pl iii, 7, a rupee from this find. The rupees of the 33rd year only of the latter type had the Hijrī year perfect.

I have enquired at Jabalpūr and Sāgar and have been unable to hear of a Bālānagar-Gaḍhā. This may for a time have been a name of Garhá, or Gaḍhā, now an unimportant town close to the west side of Jabalpūr on the road to the Marble Rocks.

I gather from Prinsep's *Useful Tables* that the Bālānagar-Gaḍhā rupees formed the class popularly known under the name of Bālāsāhī, so called (p. 28) from Bālājī Pandit, the officer who first issued them. Prinsep (p. 53) refers to the Bālāsāhī as the "Old coinage of Ságar, current in Gurrah and Bundelkhand," and tells us (p. 29) that, "The Ságar mint was set up in 1779, by the Peshwá's officer at Garrah Mandlah, and coined about seventeen lákhs of Bálásáhi rupees per annum."



New Mughal Mints and rare Mughal Rupees.



Bālānagar, thus, may have received its name from Bālājī Pandit, who probably resided in Gaḍhā, in early times a "large city" which with the village of Kantaka or Katanga, 20 miles to the north, give its name to the immense territory called "Garha," or "Garha Katanka" ("Gadha-Katanga") mentioned in the reign of Akbar (Elliot, *History*, pp. 169, 288; Beveridge, *Akbarnāma*, ii, p. 323) and occasionally afterwards.

"Mandlah" mentioned above lies on the Narbadā river about 50 miles to the south-east of Jabalpūr. The Gond Rājas of Gaḍhā Mandala had their capital for some time at Gaḍhā.

The Gaḍhā mint was in full operation when Mr. Daniel Leckie passed through the place in 1790. (Imperial Gazetteer, 1885, v, p. 12.)

No. 8. Ravis͟hnagar-Sāgar. D. Nil—33.

W. 170. S. ·8.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
اله محمد شاه عالم باد	مانوس
شـــــــــــــاه	میمنـــت
سایه فضـــل حامی دین	۳۳
ســـــــــــــکه	سنـــه جلوس
زد بر هفت کشور	ضـــرب
	روش نگر ساگر

This rupee, with "Sagur" below it, is given by Prinsep, *Useful Tables*, pl. xlv, 9, but the name of the mint on his coin is illegible. He states (p. 66) that, "The trident, star, and flag of Siva are its distinguishing marks"—of the "Ságar" rupee—and there refers to the coin of the 51st year in his plate.

The Sāgar hoard just mentioned furnished rupees of every year from 25 to 39 of the type shown in pl. iii, 8, and in Prinsep, but none had Hijirī dates. Over 150 were found. I believe I have seen three or four with Hijirī dates in the thirties over دین.

The Deputy Commissioner of Sāgar has been kind enough to inform me that the older generation assert that Sāgar at one time used to be called Ravis͟hnagar, but they have no evidence or records in support of their statement.

According to Prinsep the mint in Sāgar city was established in 1782 (p. 59), that is in 1197 H., the 24th or 25th year of S͟hāh 'Alam, and all the old coins of Sāgar and Gadha were rapidly disappearing from circulation (p. 29) when the new Sāgar mint erected in 1824 began to issue rupees bearing the mint name Farrukhābād. with upright milling (pp. 2, 3).

In J.A.S.B. 1897, pl. xxxiii, 64, Dr. Hoernle has figured

one of the 44th year, with illegible mint-name, and (p. 271) has assigned it, for some reason not evident, to the native state of Kōc.

W. Vost.

66. On the Bījāpūr rupee of Kām Bakhsh.

In a letter written a short while ago I was lamenting the scarcity nowadays of rare coins in the Ahmadābād bazar. After posting that letter, I went straight to the bazar, and the very first coin to be put into my hand was a Bījāpūr rupee of Kāmbakhsh!

The rupee is of the same type as No. 853 in the British Museum Catalogue, but earlier by a year, and happily it contains that part of the obverse legend which is wanting in the specimen in the British Museum. Right at the top, above the words کام بخش, stands its every letter beautifully distinct, the *laqab* دین پناه "the Asylum of the Faith."

This addition to the legend thus confirms the statement expressly made by Khāfī Khān in his Muntakhabu-l-Lubāb:—

"The Prince (Kām Bakhsh) then assumed the throne. He was mentioned in the Khuṭba under the title of Dīn Panāh, and coins also were issued with this title." Dowson's Elliot, vii, 390.

Further the couplet on this rupee proves to be precisely the couplet that Mr. Rodgers "built up," and subsequently published in the J.A.S.B. (vol. lvii, part 1, No. 1—1888), namely,

در دکن زد سکه بر خورشید و ماه

بادشاه کام بخش دین پناه

'The Emperor Kām Bakhsh, the Asylum of the Faith, put his stamp on the sun and moon in the Dekkan.'

G. P. Taylor.

67. Was there a Ẓafarābād rupee of Shāh 'Ālam I?

A few days ago a money-changer here called to show me a few coins. Amongst them I was delighted to find a duplicate of the "Ẓafarābād" rupee of Shāh 'Ālam I, a rupee that Mr. Rodgers in his Lāhor Museum Catalogue (page 197, No. 3) has termed "Unique." In that Catalogue it is described as follows:—

Obverse.	*Reverse*
غازي	مانوس
شــــاه	ظفــــر
عالم باد	احد
شــــاه	سنه جلوس
سكه ۱۱۱۹	ضرب
	۱۱

Zafar[ābād], 1st year,
1119 H.

On the specimen now in my possession the arrangement of the Reverse legend differs slightly from the above, inasmuch as the سنه احد stands not to the right but to the left of جلوس, also in the lowest line no trace is to be seen of the two 'Alifs. But in all other respects the two specimens are precisely alike.

From Mr. Rodgers's attribution of this coin to the Ẕafarābād mint, it is clear that he read the reverse legend thus :—

سنه احد جلوس مأنوس ضرب ظفرآباد

Now the combination of merely the two words جلوس مانوس is, so far as I can learn, otherwise unknown, and it is, moreover, a combination quite meaningless. For these reasons one may well doubt the correctness of the above reading of the legend. I venture, accordingly, to submit that the constituent words should be read just as they are arranged on the coin itself. We shall then arrive at a legend hitherto unsuspected indeed, but perfectly intelligible, to wit,

سنه احد جلوس ظفر مأنوس ضرب

struck at......the year 1 of the accession (reign) associated with victory. The lowest line is thus assumed to contain the name, as yet unknown, of the mint: and it was, of course, just the lowest line of the reverse that in the large majority of the later Mughal coins was reserved for the mint-name.

Geo. P. Taylor.

Aḥmadābād ; 20-1-1909.

68. The Mughal Mint of Gokulgarh.

The ruined fort of Gokulgaṛh is situated two miles to the north of Rewárí, a fairly important junction on the Rájputáná-Málwá Railway in the Gurgāon District of the South-East Punjab.

The town of Rewárí itself is of great antiquity. Tradition assigns its original foundation to Rájá Karm Pál son of

Chattar Sál, and nephew of the celebrated Prithvi Rájá. The present town is said to have been built about the year 1000 A.D. by Rájá Reo or Ráwat, who called it after the name of his daughter Rewāti. In Mughal times, although Rewári was the headquarters of a Sarkár or district of the Empire, its Rájás appear to have enjoyed a large measure of independence, paying tribute but coining their own money. They built the fort of Gokulgaṛh, some of the bastions of which still remain as indications of the former strength and size of the place.

The mint of Gokulgaṛh is included amongst those of the silver coins of Shāh'Alam II only, in Mr. Burn's 'The Mints of the Mughal Emperors.' It appears to have been published for the first time in 'Some Novelties in Mughal coins' by Major Vost and Mr. White King—see Numismatic Chronicle, 1896, p. 155. The coin itself is No. 4133 in the Third Part of the White King Catalogue.

In the Numismatic Supplement No. VIII contained in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for August, 1907, Dr. Taylor has attributed a coin of Kám Bakhsh to Gokulgaṛh, but adds that it cannot be the Gokul near Muttra. It also cannot be identified with the town which is the subject of this note.

Mr. Nelson Wright's Introduction to vol. iii of the Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, contains a brief notice of the mint Gokulgaṛh. He there notes that it does not occur as a Mughal mint till the reign of Shāh'Alam II. In A.H. 1202 the latter besieged and captured the town, but rupees of earlier dates are known.

In the Dehli bazar I came across a find of some forty Gokulgaṛh rupees of Shāh 'Alam II, which had been sent from Rewári. Unfortunately there were two coins only which exhibited the entire name, and it was by their aid that I was able to read the name of the mint on the remainder. This find also enabled me to read the name Gokulgaṛh on two or three rupees of Shāh 'Alam II, which formed part of a large consignment of Treasure Trove from the Gurgáon District. These coins are said to have circulated in the bazars of Farrukhnagar, a small Gurgáon town, till the time of the Mutiny.

A rupee of Shāh 'Alam II, Mint Gokulgaṛh.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
اله محمــد شاه عالم باد	گوکل گڑه
شـــاه ١١٨٨	ضرب
سایه فضل حامي دين	میمنت مانوس
بر هفت کشور	جلوس ١٦

R. B. WHITEHEAD.

69. Old Coins in the Bahāwalpūr State Toshakhānā.

In December, 1908, I was deputed to examine the old coins in the Bahāwalpūr State Toshakhānā.

Till recent years the State Treasure was kept intact in the desert Fort of Derāwar, but has been gradually dispersed after its removal to the present capital of the State. In round numbers there are now four lakhs of silver coins, and half a lakh of gold. Fortunately I found that the coins had been roughly classified, and it was unnecessary to open most of the bags as they only contained coins of Bahāwalpūr State, and gold and silver issues of the Durrāni Kings Maḥmūd and Shāh Shujā, minted at Bahāwalpūr. Next in number came miscellaneous coins of the Durrāni Kings. In comparison with these the Mughal coins formed only a residue of the whole, but from a numismatic point of view were of great importance, because there were at least six thousand Mughal gold mohurs. The Mughal rupees were scattered at random throughout the bags of silver, and often only some half dozen would turn up out of a bag of a thousand, but the results I think have justified the labour expended. The time at my disposal, less than three weeks, was altogether inadequate for a thorough examination of so great a number of coins, and many things worthy of preservation must have escaped my notice. For instance it would have been interesting to have compiled lists of dates, but I was unable to do this. Any dates mentioned are taken from coins selected at random.

I confined my chief attention to a search for new or rare Mughal coins, and for fine specimens of known issues.

Gold Coins.

Mughal. Of the whole mass of gold coins, the oldest was a solitary mohur of Sher Shāh Sūri. I found a few gold coins of Akbar, of Sháh Jahán, and of Sháh 'Ālam II, but all the remaining Mughal issues were of the emperors from Aurangzeb to 'Alamgir II. The commonest mohur mint was Akbarábád. There must have been at least two hundred Akbarābād coins of Aurangzeb, fifty of Jahāndār Shāh, and sixty of Muḥammad Shāh. Many coins of West Punjab mints such as Dera and Multán were found, but these did not predominate.

In Mr. Burn's, 'The Mints of the Mughal Emperors', published in Part I of Volume LXXIII of the Journal, Asiatic Society of Bengal, a paper to which I have made frequent reference, twenty-four mints of the gold coins of Aurangzeb are shown. In the Bahāwalpūr Treasure mohurs of some thirty-four mints were found. As it would appear that mohurs of other emperors, in addition to Aurangzeb, have not been pre-

viously published, I have appended to this Note lists of the mints of the various emperors represented, and short references to the more interesting coins.

I came across two mohurs of Farrukh Siyar of apparently a new mint, Sīkākul. Through the kindness of Mr. Burn I have been enabled to identify this place with Chicacole or Srīkākulam, a town in Ganjām District, Madras Presidency, situated four miles from the sea on the Langūliyā river, and on the Grand Trunk Road. The town was the capital of the Mughal *sarkār* of Chicacole.

In his Introduction to Volume III of the new Indian Museum Catalogue, Mr. Nelson Wright says—' Apparently no gold coins are known of Aurangzeb from the Lahor mint.' Some fifteen of various dates were found at Bahāwalpūr. In view of the remarks made in this Introduction, which has been of great assistance to me, the following mohurs are of especial interest.

Emperor.	Mint.
Shāh Jahān.	Lakhnau.
'Ālamgīr II.	Multān.
Muhammad.	Aurangābād.

Another apparently new mint is Derajāt. What may be a new type of mohur of Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur I is of interest, as are half mohurs of Muhammad Shāh minted at Sind. The reverse side of these exhibits an unusual inscription. Fuller references to these and other matters interesting to the numismatist are made later in this Note.

Durrāni. The lists of selected Durrāni coins do not call for comment. One mohur of Ahmad Shāh, bearing the Hijrā date on the reverse side, appears to be of an Army Mint—see Army Mint of the Shahs of Persia on page 169 of Dr. Codrington's 'Musalman Numismatics.'

Miscellaneous. Miscellaneous gold coins included many mohurs of Nâdir Shāh and the Qājār Shāhs of Persia. There were some thousands of ducats.

Shāh Jahān. There are only eleven mohurs of Shāh Jahān, but they include 'square area' type coins of Akbarnagar, Bhīlsa, Kābul, Kashmīr and Lāhor mints, none of which are in Mr. Burn's Tables. The Kābul mohur is dated A.H. 1048 (*jalus* 11), and that of Lakhnau is dated 1051 (*jalus* 15). Neither appears to have been published before—see Mr. Nelson Wright's Introduction to Volume III of the Indian Museum Catalogue.

Aurangzeb. The gold coins of Aurangzeb are of at least thirty-four different mints. Those not contained in Mr. Burn's Tables are Ilahābād, Ahmadābād, Tatta, Jahāngīrnagar, Dāru-l-Jihād Haidarābād, Zafarābād, 'Ālamgīrpūr, Katak, Dāru-s-Saltanat Lāhor, Murshidābād,

and Aḥsanābād. In the earlier examples of the Aurangābād mint, the name occurs at the top of the coin (latest date *jalus* 19). Later it was changed to the bottom (earliest date 1090, *jalus* 22). Similarly in a mohur of Aḥmadnagar dated *jalus* 14, the name of the mint is at the top of the coin. Later specimens exhibit the name at the bottom (earliest date 1098). The name 'Ālamgīrpur also occurs in both places. Khanbāyat is at the top of a coin dated regnal year one. When the spelling is changed to Kanbāyat the mint occurs at the bottom of the coin (earliest date 1082, *jalus* 14). The mohurs of Dāru-ẕ-Ẕafr Bījāpūr exhibit two d stinct styles.

Out of at least two hundred mohurs of Mustaqirru-l-Khilāfat Akbarābād, one only had بدر منیر in the couplet (date 1097), the rest having مہر منیر (earliest date 1099). Coins exhibiting both versions of the couplet were found of Sūrat, of Kābul, and of Dāru-l Mulk Kābul. There are mohurs of both Gulbarga and Aḥsanābād. The gold coins of Dāru-s-Saltanat Lahore appear to be new. At least fifteen were found. The selected specimens range from 1097 to 1118, and are of the usual type, the name of the mint coming at the top. The three selected mohurs of Murshidābād are all of 49 *jalus* date. There are gold coins of Ujjain (1105 A.H.), and of Dāru-l-Fatḥ Ujjain (1112). The 'square areas' type of Jahāngīrnagar mentioned by Mr. Nelson Wright (I.M.C.) is represented by three specimens of *jalus* years 14 and 15.

Shah 'Ālam Bahādur I.

There are three mohurs apparently of Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur I bearing the following inscription :—

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
عالم گیر ثاني	جلوس مانوس
۱۱۱۹	میمنت
قراني بهادر	مستقر الخلافه
صاحب	سنه احد
....	ضرب
(Probably مبارک سکه)	اکبر آباد

They are coins of Ṣāḥib Qirān Bahādur 'Ālamgīr Sānī, struck at Mustaqirru-l-Khilāfat, Akbarābād, in 1119 (*jalus* one), and resemble silver coin No. 3, on p. 220 of C. J. Rodgers' Catalogue of 'The Coins of the Moghal Emperors of India' in the Lahore Museum. It would appear that this rupee was erroneously attributed by Mr. Rodgers to 'Ālamgīr II, and is a coin of Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur I.

On a mohur of Mustaqirru-l-Khilāfat, Akbarābād, the name is at the bottom of the coin, dated 1119, *jalus* 1. The mint of

another coin, dated 1119, *jalus* 2, is Mustaqirru-l-Khiláfat only, at the top of the coin. On other mohurs of *jalus* dates 2, 3 and 4, 'Akbarābād is called Mustaqirru-l-Mulk.

Gold coins of Dāru-l-Fatḥ, Ujjain, display two reverses. One is:—

دار الفتح
میمنت
جلوس مانوس
ضرب
اوجین ۲

The other is :—

مانوس
میمنت
۲
جلوس سنه
دار الفتح اوجین

Similarly of Farkhunda Bunyád Ḥaidarábád :—

(1).

جلوس
میمنت
مانوس فرخنده بنیاد
۱ ——— ۱
حیدراباد

(2).

جلوس
میمنت
مانوس حیدر اباد
۱ ——— ۱
فرخنده (بنیاد)

There are mohurs of Etāwa, Tatta, Farkhunda Bunyād, Ḥaidarābād, and Muḥammadābād mints, which are not represented in Mr. Burn's Tables.

Jahāndār Shāh, Gold coins of Etāwa, Mustaqirru-l-Mulk Akbarābād; Dāru-s-Sarūr, Burhānpūr, Khujista Bunyād, and Dáru-l-Khiláfat Sháhjahánábád, were found. There are two types of the Sháhjahánábád coins.

Farrukh Siyar. The mints of the mohurs of Farrukh Siyar are Etáwa; Dáru-l-Khair, Ajmer, Akbarábád; Dáru-l-Fatḥ, Ujjain, Arkát, Ilahábád; Dáru-s-

Sarúr, Burhánpúr, Peshávar, Khujista Bunyád, Sahrind, Súrat, Dáru-l-Khiláfat Sháhjahánábád, 'Azímábád, Farkhunda Bunyád, Kashmír; Dáru-s-Saltanat, Láhor, Murshidábád, Mú'azzimábád, Multán, and Síkákul. Of these Dáru-l-Khair Ajmer, Akbarábád, Dáru-l-Fath Ujjain, Arkát, Ilahábád, Peshávar, Sahrind, Súrat, 'Azímábád, Farkhunda Bunyád, Kashmír, Mu'azzimábád, and Síkákul are not in Mr. Burn's Tables.

For the first five regnal years Akbarábád is called Mustaqirru-l-Mulk. In *jalús* year 6 the epithet is changed to Mustaqirru-l-Khiláfat. As the reverse of the Ilahábád mohur is peculiar, I figure it here :—

ضرب

۷

سنه جلوس

الہ اباد

The Arkát coin is dated *jalus* 5. On 'Azímábád coins of *jalus* year 1, the name of the mint is not attended by the usual epithet Mustaqirru-l-Mulk, which only appears on mohurs of 1129, *jalus* 5.

The mohurs of Farkhunda Bunyád (Haidarábád), Kashmír, and Mu'azzimábád appear to be new.

The name Síkákul, possibly an entirely fresh mint, appears distinctly on a mohur of this reign, dated 1124.

Rafí'u-d-Darját.

The gold coin mints represented are Peshávar, Khujista Bunyád, Dáru-l-Khiláfat Sháhjahánábad, Dáru-l-Mulk Kábul, and Dár-us-Saltanat, Lahore. The unpublished mints appear to be Peshávar, Khujista Bunyád, and Dáru-s-Saltanat, Láhor.

All the mohurs are of the usual couplet type. There are two mohurs of Dáru-l-Mulk, Kábul, companions to the unique mohur in the Láhor Museum.

Sháh Jahán II.

Mohurs of Sháh Jahán II of Arkát, Khujista Bunyád, Súrat, Dáru-l-Khiláfat Sháhjahánábad, Dáru-s-Saltanat, Láhor, and Mustaqirru-l-Khiláfat Akbáràbád mints were found.

The Súrat coin is dateless and may be attributable to Sháh Jahán III. This remark also applies to the mohur of Mustaqirru-l-Khiláfat Akbarábád.

Muhammad Sháh.

The gold coin mints of Muhammad Sháh are Etáwa, Ahmadábád, Akhtarnagar Awadh, Islámábád; Mustaqirru-l-Khiláfat Akbarábád, Dáru-l-Fath, Ujjain, Aurangábád, Dáru-s-Sarúr, Burhánpúr, Tatta, Siwai Jaipur, Khujista Bunyád, Súrat, Sahrind, Sháhá-

bád Qanauj, Dáru-l-Khiláfat Sháhjahánábád, Dáru-l-Mulk Kábul, Katak, Kora, Gwaliar, Dáru-s-Saltanat, Láhor, Muhammadábád, Murshidábád, Mu'azzimábád, and Multán.

The mints not included in Mr Burn's Tables are, Ahmadábád, Islámábád, Aurangábád, Dáru-s-Sarúr, Burhanpúr, Tatta, Siwái Jaipúr, Sahrind, Sháhábád Qanauj; Dáru-l-Mulk Kábul, Katak, Kora, Gwaliar, Mu'azzimábád, and Multán.

The date of the later of the two mohurs of Dáru-l-Mulk Kábul is *jalus* 10.

The name Mustaqirru-l-Khiláfat Akbarábád occurs both at the top and at the bottom of the disc. Out of a large number of gold coins of this mint I discovered two which presented the Sháhjahánábád style of obverse. In these cases the name of the mint was at the top of the coin.

The Aurangábád coin appears to be unique, as it still preserves the name in its old form. This coin is also remarkable as the obverse is in the Sháhjahánábád style. The name of the mint comes at the top of the coin.

Ahmad Sháh Bahádur.

Mohurs of the following mints were found:—Etáwa, Mustaqirru-l-Khiláfat Akbarábád, Siwái Jaipúr, Deraját, Dera or Deraját, Sahrind, Dáru-l-Khiláfat Sháhjahánábád, Farrukhábád, Dáru-s-Saltanat, Láhor, Muhammadábád, and Multán. Those not included in Mr. Burn's Tables are Etáwa, Siwái Jaipúr, Dera, Deraját, Sahrind, Farrukhábád, Dáru-s-Saltanat, Láhor, and Multán. The name Deraját distinctly appears on one coin.

'Alamgir II.

The gold coin mints are Ahmadnagar Farrukhábád, Islámábád, Mustaqirru-l-Khiláfat Akbarábád, Siwái Jaipúr, Sahrind; Dáru-l-Khiláfat Sháhjahánábád, Dáru-s-Saltanat, Láhor Dáru-l-Amán Multán, Mahindrápur and Najíbábád. Of these mints Ahmadnagar Farrukhábád, Islámábád Mustaqirru-l-Khiláfat Akbarábád, Siwái Jaipúr, Sahrind, Dáru-l-Amán Multán, and Mahindrápur are not represented in Mr. Burn's Tables.

The earliest date of the Ahmadnagar Farrukkhábád coins is 1170 (*jalus* 3).

It is unfortunate that the Sahrind mohur is dateless.

There are four varieties of the Sháhjahánábád mohur.

(1) The obverse of the usual type:—

عالم گیـــر

ـــــــــــــ

بادشاه غاز

ـــــــــــــ

سکه مبار

(2) The couplet obverse as on No. 4092 in Part III of the White King Catalogue. In addition to the ordinary type of reverse, there is something in an additional line at the top.

(3) The obverse is in three lines as follows :—

محمد خلد الله ملکه و سلطنته

د

عزیز الدین عالم گیر بادشاه غاز

ے

سکه مبار ابو العدل

Ordinary type of reverse.

(4) Obverse in four lines is as follows :—

خلد الله ملکه و سلطنته

معمـــــد

۱۱۶۹

عالم گیر بادشاه غاز

ے

ابو العدل عزیز الدین

ک

سکه مبار

Reverse.

جهان اباد

شـــــاه

۲

دارالخلافه سنه

ـــــ

جلوس میمنت مانوس ضر

In the introduction to volume iii of the Catalogue of Coins in the Indiam Museum, Calcutta, Mr. Nelson Wright says that the latest Mughal issues from Multán mint are of Aḥmad Sháh, and that after this reign Multán became a mint town of the Durráni dynasty. Amongst the Bahawalpúr treasure I came across one mohur and several rupees of 'Alamgir II issued from Dáru-l-Amán Multán mint. They are of the true imperial type, but have a mint mark on the reverse. I shall have something more to say about this in my note on the silver coins.

Obverse.

عالم گیر
۱۱۷۳
ـــــــــ ـــــ
بادشاه غاز
ـــــــــــــ ی
سکه مبار

Reverse.

دار الامان
جلوس سنه ۷
ضرب
ملتان

Sháh Jahan III.

The mohurs of Sháh Jahán III are of Aḥmadnagar Farrukhábád, Islámábád, Dáru-l-Khiláfat Sháhjahánábád, and Mahindrápúr mints.

The Islámábád coins have no hijri dates, and may be issues of Sháh Jahán II.

Sháh 'Álam II.

The mints of Sháh 'Álam II represented are Mustaqirru-l-Khiláfat Akbarábád, Siwái Jaipúr, Mahindrápúr, and Najíbábád.

Miscellaneous Mughal gold coins.

The miscellaneous Mughal gold coins contain duplicates of those already reviewed, half mohurs of Muḥammad Sháh of Sháhjahánábád mint, and interesting half mohurs of the same emperor, apparently issued from mint Sind. There is the usual Sháhjahánábád type of obverse, but the reverse is remarkable:—

الزمان
حـــــــ
الامیر صا ۱۲
ـــــــــــ
ضر سند

Alamír Ṣáḥib-uz-Zamán Ẓarb Sind (*jalus*) 12.

Uncertain Mughal mints.

Mr. Burn has kindly given me his opinion on the uncertain mints of three Mughal mohurs. His suggestions are:—

Emperor.	*Suggested Mint.*
Aurangzeb.	Elichpúr.
,,	'Azímábád or Ḥáfiẓábád.
Muḥammad.	Kumhársain.

Nádir Sháh.

The gold coins of Nádir Sháh are of mints Bhakkar, Pesháwar, and Dáru-l-Mulk Kábul, and are of the usual type of this emperor's coins struck in India.

Aḥmad Sháh Durráni.

Aḥmad Sháh Durráni's mohurs are of mints Attak, Aḥmadnagar, Farrukhábád, Bhakkar, Pesháwar, Ashraf-ul-Bilád Aḥmad Sháhí (Qandahár), Dera, Deraját, Sahrind, Dáru-l-Khilafat Sháhjahánábád, Dáru-s-Salṭanat Kábul, Dáru-l-Mulk Kábul, Dáru-s-Salṭanat Láhor, Mashhad Muqaddas, Dáru-l-Amán Multán, Multán, Najíbábád and Hirát.

Most of the coins are of the type p. 166, 1, of Rodgers' "Catalogue of the Coins in the Láhor Museum," part ii.

One Láhor mohur is of type plate ii, fig. 1, of Rodgers' "The Coins of Aḥmad Sháh Abdalli," published in the Journal, Asiatic Society of Bengal, volume liv, part i, 1885. Type plate ii, fig. 6, is represented by gold coins of Bhakkar, Dera, and Dáru-l-Amán Multán.

The only words I can read on the reverse of one gold coin are 'Ẓarb rikáb mubárik,' and 'muḥarram'? The date of this coin is 1173, and is contained on the reverse. Possibly the mint is analogous with 'Ẓarabkhána rikáb,' or army mint of the Shahs of Persia, mentioned on p. 169 of Dr. Codrington's 'Musalman Numismatics.'

Taimúr Sháh Durráni as Nizám.

The mohurs of Taimúr Sháh Durráni as Nizám are of mints Dera, Dáru-s-Salṭanat Láhor, Dáru-l-Amán Multán, and Multán.

Taimúr Sháh Durráni as King.

The mohurs of Taimúr Sháh Durráni as king are of Ashraf-ul-Bilád Aḥmad Sháhí, Pesháwar, Dera, Dáru-s-Salṭanat Kabul, Mashhad Muqaddas, Dáru-l-Amán Multán, Hirát, and Dáru-s-Salṭanat Hirát.

Zamán Sháh Durráni.

The issues of Zamán Sháh Durráni are represented by coins of Ashraf-ul-Bilád Aḥmad Sháhí, Dera, Deraját, Pesháwar, Dáru-s-Salṭanat Kábul, Dáru-s-Salṭanat Láhor, and Dáru-l-Amán Multán.

Sháh Shujá Durráni.

Sháh Shujá's' gold coins include mohurs and double mohurs of Baháwalpúr and mohurs of Dera, Dáru-s-Salṭanat Kábul, and Dáru-l-Amán Multan.

Maḥmúd Sháh Durráni.

Maḥmúd Sháh's coins are double mohurs of Baháwalpúr, of type No. 2861 in part iii of the White King Catalogue.

Rupees : Mughal.

As a general rule rupees of Baháwalpúr mint, whether issues of the later Durráni kings or of the State, had been separated out, and as in the case of the gold coins, formed the great bulk of the four lakhs of silver coins. The remainder consisted of miscellaneous Durráni rupees, with a sprinkling of Mughal and Persian coins. There was one bag of about a thousand, 'square area' type coins of Sháh Jahán. I thought it possible that out of so many rupees of this type, I might come across a coin of Sháh Shujá, Muḥammadí, but was not successful, although I found three or four 'square area' type rupees of Muḥammad Murád Bakhsh of Aḥmadábád and Súrat mints, and several coins of Aurangzeb of this type.

Although the number of Mughal rupees was comparatively small, I found many rare coins, which are detailed below. There is a duplicate of the till now unique Murádábád rupee of Aurangzeb in the Láhor Museum. It bears the same dates.

I came across several rupees of Rafí'u-d-darját of Multán mint of the rare non-couplet type.

'Alamgír Ṣání's coins of Baldat Bikánír and Dáru-l-Amán Multán are worthy of note.

The silver coins may be said to start from Aurangzeb, and to end with 'Álamgír II. Rupees of Aurangzeb and Muḥammad Sháh predominated. The number of Muḥammad Sháh's coins of mints Kora and Akhtarnagar Awadh was remarkable. There were about equal numbers of the rupees of Farrukh Siyar and Sháh 'Álam Bahádur I. I found no *nisárs*, and no rupees of the rare emperors such as A'zam Sháh, Sháh Shujá, Muḥammad Ibráhím, and Bedár Bakht.

Durráni.

There is a great mass of material for a detailed study of Durráni silver coins, of which there must be a lakh in the State Treasury. The most interesting of the selected coins appears to be a solitary rupee of Taimúr Sháh minted at Khujista Bunyád, Ḥaidarábád

Sháh Jahán.

The rupees of Sháh Jahán include 'square areas' type coins of mints Aḥmadábád, Akbarnagar, Burhánpúr, Bhakkar, Bhílsa, Patna, Júnágarh, Jahángírnagar, Daulatábád, Súrat, Qandahár, Ḳábul, Khanbáyat, Láhor, Lakhnau, and Multán.

The obverse of the Burhánpúr coin has margins as follows:—

Right margin .. برهانپور
Bottom margin .. صاحب قران ثاني
Left margin .. خلد الله ملكه
Top margin .. شهاب الدين محمد

The left margin inscription is unusual.

One of these coins apparently of Khanbáyat mint is a

curiosity. The obverse was struck from a reversed die, but can be read in a mirror. The reverse is normal.

Coins of miscellaneous types were found of mints Aḥmadábád, Akbarnagar, Jahángírnagar, Láhor, Tatta, Burhánpúr, Patna, Dehlí, Súrat, and Bakkar or Nagar.

The reverse inscription of one type, mint and date illegible, is in three lines. The first and third lines contain the names of the four Imams with their attributes. The second line contains the Kalima.

Murád Bakhsh.

The rupees of Muḥammad Murád Bakhsh are of the usual 'square areas' type, mints Aḥmadábád and Súrat.

Aurangzeb.

Rupees of Aurangzeb were found of the following mints:— Júnágarh, Akbarábád, Dáru-l-Khair Ajmer, Aḥsanábad, Aḥmadábád, Aḥmadnagar, Islámábád, Akbarnagar, Burhánpúr, Bareli, Dáru-z-Ẓafr Bíjápúr, Tatta, Chínápatan, Sahrind, Ẓafarpur, 'Álamgírpúr, Dáru-l-Mulk Kábul, Katak, Kashmír, Kanbáyat, Gulkanda, Lakhnau, Machhlípatan, Murádábád, Multán, Nárnol, Dáru-s-Salṭanat Lāhor, Etáwa, Dáru-l-Khiláfat Sháhjahánábád, Mustaqirru-l-Khiláfat Akbarábád, Súrat, Ẓafarábád, Dáru-l-Fatḥ Ujjain, Ujjain, Dáru-l-Amán Multán, 'Aẓimábád, and Jahángírnagar—thirty-four different mints in all.

The coins are of the usual couplet type with the exception of coins of Júnágarh and Akbarábád, which are of types p. 182, 13 and 14 respectively of Rodgers' "Catalogue of the Mughal Coins in the Lahore Museum."

The most important of these coins appears to be that of Murádábád, which I have mentioned earlier in this note.

Sháh 'Álam Bahádur I.

Sháh 'Álam Bahádur I's silver coins are of mints Etáwa, Arkat, Akbarábád (Mustaqirru-l-Khilafat, and Mustaqirru-l-Mulk), Dáru-s-Sarúr Burhánpúr, Bareli, Peshawar, Chínápatan, Tatta, Kanbáyat, Dáru-s-Salṭanat Láhor, Multán, Dáru-l-Khiláfat Sháhjahánábád, Lakhnau, Súrat, Khujista Bunyád, Kashmír, and Dáru-l-Mulk Kábul.

In his Introduction to volume iii of the Indian Museum Catalogue, Mr. Nelson Wright says of Arkát—'The mint appears to have been established in the reign of Farrukh Siyar—the earliest known coins being of 1129 (cabinet of Dr. Taylor).' If my reading is correct, the Arkát coin of Sháh 'Álam Bahádur I is new. It is dated 1122 (*jalús* 4).

The rupees of Peshávar, Multán, Kashmír, and Kábul are rare.

Jahándár Sháh.

Rupees of Jahándár Sháh were found of the following mints :—Etáwa, Mustaqirru-l-Mulk Akbarábád, Dáru-s-Sarúr Burhánpúr, Bareli, Tatta, Súrat, Dáru-s-Salṭanat Láhor, and Dáru-l-Khiláfat Sháhjahánábád.

Farrukh Siyar's coins are of Etáwa, Ahmadábád, Arkát, Akbarábád (Mustaqirru-l-Mulk, and Mustaqirru-l-Khiláfat), Dáru-s-Sarúr Burhánpúr, Bareli, Pesháwar, Tatta, Khujista Bunyád, Súrat, Sahrind, 'Azímábád, Mustaqirru-l-Mulk Azímábád, Farrukhábád, Kanbáyat, Gwáliar, Murshidábád, Multán, Dáru-l-Khiláfat Sháhjahánábád, Dáru-s-Saltanat Láhor, Ahmadábád, and Dáru-l-Khair Ajmer.

Farrukh Siyar.

The rupees of Pesháwar, Tatta, Kanbáyat, and Ajmer are rare.

The silver issues of Rafí'u-d-darját are represented by rupees of Dáru-l-Khiláfat Sháhjahánábád, Dáru-s-Saltanat Láhor, and Multán.

Rafí'u-d-darját.

The rupees of Multán are of the rare type without the couplet.

Rupees of Sháh Jahán II of the following mints were found :—Mustaqirru-l-Khiláfat Akbarábád, Dáru-l-Khiláfat Sháhjahánábád, and Dáru-s-Saltanat Láhor.

Sháh Jahàn II.

The silver mints of Muhammad Sháh are :—Etáwa, Dáru-l-Khair Ajmer, Ahmadábád, Akhtarnagar Awadh, Arkát, Islámábád, Ilahábád, Dáru-s-Sarúr Burhánpúr, Bareli, Siwáí Jaipúr, Tatta, Dera, Súrat, Sahrind, Sháhábád Qanauj, Dáru-l-Khiláfat Sháhjahánábád, Azímábád, Kashmír, Kora, Kanbáyat, Muhammadábád, Gwáliar, Lakhnau, Murshidábád, Multán, Bhakkar, Mustaqirru-l-Khiláfat Akbarábád, Dáru-s-Saltanat Láhor, Dáru-l-Fath Ujjain, Khujista Bunyád, Pesháwar, and Farkhunda Bunyád Haidarábád.

Muhammad Sháh.

The coins of Tatta, Lakhnau, Khujista Bunyád, and Farkhunda Bunyád Haidarábád are rare.

If my reading is correct, the coins of Bhakkar of the ordinary type are new.

I came across several coins of Sháhjahánábád mint, not of the usual type of the rupees of this city, but of the ordinary type.

Rupees of Ahmad Sháh Bahádur of mints Etáwa, Dáru-l-Khair Ajmer, Mustaqirru-l-Khiláfat Akbarabád, Dáru-l-Mansúr Jodhpúr, Siwáí Jaipúr, Dera, Sahrind, Farrukhábád, Kálpí, Dáru-s-Saltanat Láhor, Muhammadábád, Multán, and Dáru-l-Khiláfat Sháhjahánábád were found.

Ahmad Sháh Bahádur.

The rupee of Dera appears to be unpublished. It is dated 1161 (*jalus* 1).

The silver coins of 'Alamgír II are of mints Mustaqirru-l-Khiláfat Akbarábád, Islámábád, Baldat Bikánír, Siwáí Jaipúr, Dera, Sahrind, Dáru-l-Khiláfat Shahjahánábád, Farrukhábád, Dáru-s-Saltanat Láhor, Muhammadábád, Dáru-l-Amán Multán, Mahindrápúr, Najíbábád, and Ahmadnagar, Farrukhábád.

'Alamgir II.

I came across at least a dozen rupees of the ordinary imperial type without any mint mark, but of poor workmanship, struck apparently at بلدة سعا . This I presumed was the Baldat-i-Safa (?) of Mr. Burn's Tables, and Mr. Rodgers' Catalogue. At last one good specimen exhibited two more letters at the end of the name which was obviously Baldat Bikánír. From the uniform absence of the last two letters on all the other coins, it would appear that they were struck from defective dies. The coins are of *jalús* dates 1 and 2.

One type of Sháhjahánábád rupee has the following obverse in four lines :—

خلد الله ملکه و سلطنته

ے ——————

عالم گیـــر بادشاه غاز

——————

ابو العدل عزیز الدین

ک ——————

سکه مبار

There are also coins of Sháhjahánábád of a couplet type (White King Catalogue, part iii, No. 4092), and of type No. 8 on p. 221 of Rodgers' Catalogue of Mughal coins in the Láhor Museum.

I found one coin which apparently exhibits a new couplet :—

Obverse.

عالم گیر

————

پناه جهان باد

————

چو مهر منیر

————

یافت رونق تابان

Reverse.

....

————

دار الخلافه شاه جهان اباد

————

جلوس میمنت مانوس

۴

سنه

The inscription on the obverse is not complete, but the couplet might be :—

Sikka yáft raunaq tábán chún mihr munír
Az jahán panáh bádsháh A'lamgír.

The mint is Dáru-l-Khiláfat Sháhjahánábád, and *jalús* date 4.

I have already noted the find of a mohur of this emperor coined at Dáru-l-Amán Multán in 1173 (*jalús* 7), of the true imperial type, and excellent workmanship, but bearing a mint mark on the reverse. I also came across several rupees with similar inscriptions :—

Obverse.

عالم گیر
۱۱۷۳
ے———
بادشاہ غاز
———
سکه مبار

Reverse.

مانوس
میمنت
جلوس سنه ۷ دارالامان
ضرب
ملتان

For purposes of comparison I have included with these coins a rupee of Taimúr Sháh Durráni as Nizám, and a Sikh rupee, both of Dáru-l-Amán Multán. The coin of Taimúr Sháh Durráni is of his usual couplet type on the obverse, but the reverse is exactly similar to the above with the same mint mark. It is dated 1173 (*jalús* 2). The Sikh rupee also bears the same mint mark, and is dated 1823, *sambat*, or A.H. 1180. It would be interesting to know who issued coins at Dáru-l-Amán Multán in the name of 'A'lamgír Sání in the last year of that emperor's reign

The coin of Dera appears to be new.

Sháh 'A'lam II. Sháh 'A'lam's rupees are of A'onla, Murádábád, Mahindrápúr, and Najibábád mints.

Muhammad Akbar II. A solitary coin of Akbar II is of mint Dáru-l-Khiláfat Sháhjahánábád.

Nádir Sháh. Rupees of Nádir Sháh were found of mints Dáru-s-Saltanat Isahán, Dáru-s-Saltanat Tabríz, Mashhad Muqaddas, Shíráz, Deraját, Sind,

Pesháwar, Dáru-l-Mulk Kábul, Bhakkar, and Dáru-l-Khiláfat Sháhjahánábád.

Ahmad Sháh Durráni. The rupees of Ahmad Sháh Durráni are of the following types and mints:—

Type of coin No. 2 on page 167 of part ii of Rodgers' Láhor Museum Catalogue:—Multán, Dáru-s-Saltanat Láhor, Mashhad Muqaddas, Sahrind, Pesháwar, Dera (two varieties), Dáru-s-Saltanat Kábul, Ashrafu-l-Bilád Ahmad Sháhi, Dáru-l-Khiláfat Sháhjahánábád, Súrat, Najíbábád, Aonla, Dáru-l-amán Multán.

Type of coin similar to that of Taimúr Sháh on page 171, No. 10:--Dera, Deraját, Bhakkar, Dáru-l-amán Multán.

Taimúr Sháh Durráni as Nizám. The coins of Taimúr Sháh as Nizám are of:—Bhakkar (two reverses), Sind, Dera, Dáru-s-Saltanat Láhor, Multán, Dáru-l-amán Multán (two reverses).

Taimúr Sháh Durráni. The coins of Taimúr Sháh as King are of the following types and mints:—

Type of page 171, No. 5:—

Ashrafu-l-Bilád Ahmad Sháhí (two reverses), Mashhad Muqaddas, Dáru-s-Saltanat Kábul (two reverses), Pesháwar (two reverses), Multán, Dáru-l-amán Multán (two reverses), Deraját, Bhakkar, Dera (two reverses), Hirát, Dáru-s-Saltanat Hirát, Khujista Bunyád Haidarábád, Attak.

I presume that the Khujista Bunyád Haidarábád is the Haidarábád in Sind. The coin is a single specimen in fine condition.

Type of p. 171, No. 10:—Bhakkar.

Type of p. 173, 23:—Bhakkar, Sind.

Zamán Sháh Durráni. Zamán Sháh Durráni's rupees are as follows:—

Type p. 175, 7:—Dera, Dáru-s-Saltanat Láhor, Bhakkar, Ashrafu-l-Bilád Ahmad Sháhí, Dáru-s-Saltanat Kábul, Pesháwar, Deraját, Dáru-l-amán Multán.

Type p. 175, 3:—Pesháwar.

Type as follows (name of mint in circle, marginal couplet as on page 175, 1 around it, and on reverse second couplet):—

Ashrafu-l-Bilád Ahmad Sháhí.

Sháh Shujá Durráni. Coins of Sháh Shujá are of the following mints:—Ashrafu-l-Bilád Ahmad Sháhí, Baháwalpúr, Deraját, Dáru-l-amán Multán.

Mahmúd Sháh Durráni. The rupees of Mahmúd Sháh are of:—Baháwalpúr (double rupees), Baháwalpúr, Dáru-s-Sarúr Baháwalpúr (type p. 178, 5), Ashrafu-l-Bilád Ahmad Sháhí, Dáru-s-Saltanat Hirát, Bhakkar, Pesháwar, Dáru-l-amán Multán, Deraját, Ahmadpúr (type page 178, 5).

Ahmadpúr is the old capital of the Baháwalpúr State.

Bahāwalpúr State Coins.

The Baháwalpúr State rupees found were of type p. 198, 2, and of mints :—Khánpúr, Dáru-s-Sarúr Baháwalpúr, Aḥmadpúr, and Baháwalpúr.

General.

It was a liberal action on the part of the Baháwalpúr State to afford an opportunity of examination of the old coins, and the inspection of so interesting a hoard was to me a great personal pleasure. I have made proposals that moderate prices should be fixed for the selected specimens, which would then be made available to the Museums and to private collectors.

DELHI: R. B. WHITEHEAD.
February 28th, 1909.

70. THE DATE OF THE SALĪMĪ COINS: ADDENDUM.

In my article on the date of the Salīmī Coins, published in the Num. Supplement No. X, I adduced evidence to prove that these coins were issued by Salīm *after* his accession to the throne. At the time of writing that article I omitted through inadvertence reference to a half-rupee struck by Salīm at Kābul. It was described by Mr. C. J. Rodgers in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for 1896, and has now been registered in the Indian Museum Catalogue, vol iii (No. 686, also plate vii). This half-rupee, bearing Salīm's name, is distinctly dated 1014 A.H.—thus the very year to which I assigned those of the Aḥmádábád Salīmī coins dated (Ilahī) 50. If we are to hold with Mr. Beveridge that the Aḥmadábád coins were issued while Prince Salīm was *de facto* Governor of Gujarāt, must we now maintain, on the strength of this Kábul coin, that in 1014 A.H. the Prince was also *de facto* Governor there? It is every way more probable that both at Aḥmádábád and at Kábul the coins first struck by Jahángír after his accession bore his princely name Salīm, and only the later, heavier, rupees his newly adopted royal name.

AḤMADÁBÁD: GEO. P. TAYLOR.
17th April, 1909.

NUMISMATIC SUPPLEMENT

No. XII

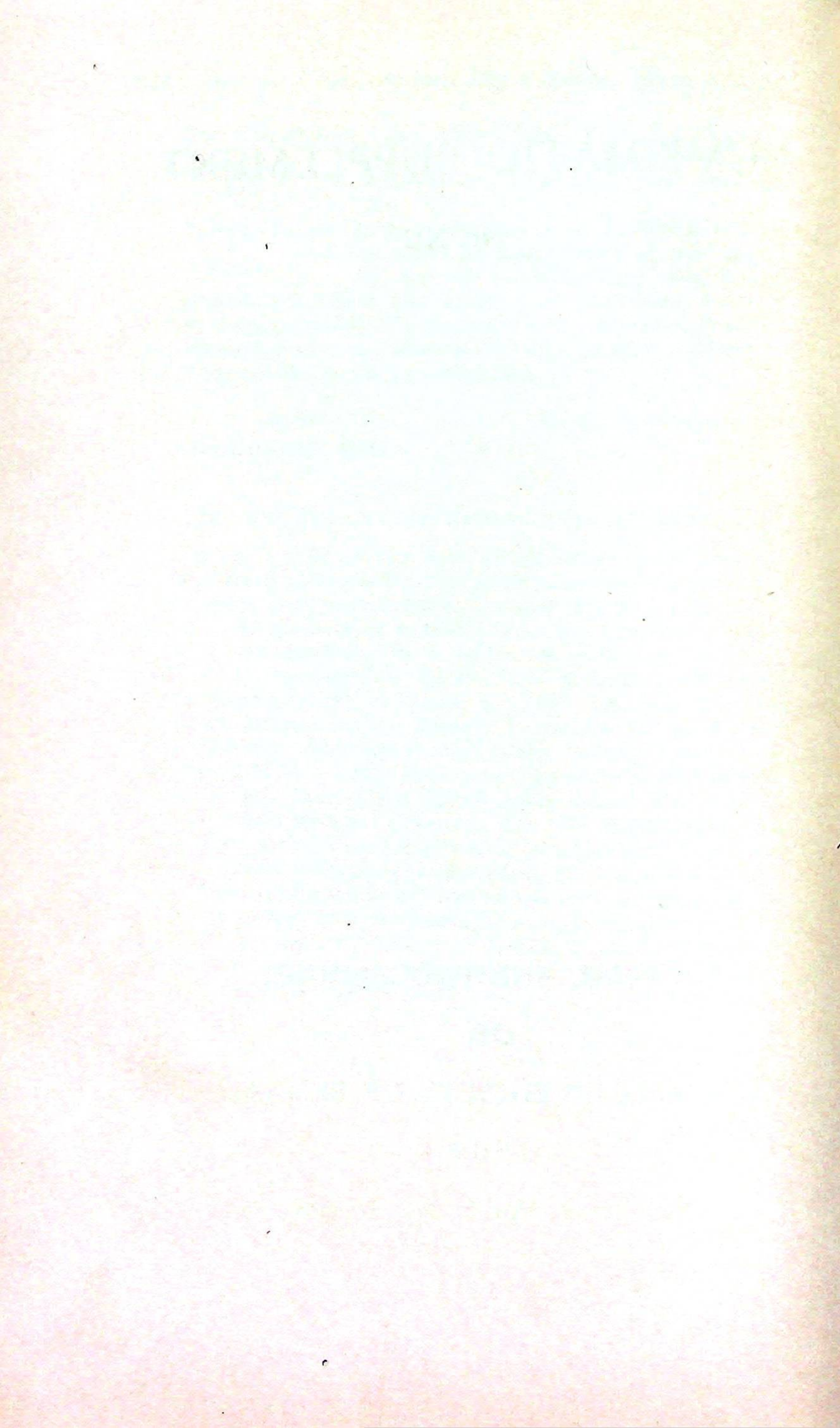
JOURNAL AND PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL

1909

New Series, Vol. 5, Pp. 377-389



34. NUMISMATIC SUPPLEMENT No. XII.

Note.—The numeration of the article below is continued from p. 307 of the "Journal and Proceedings" for 1900

71. SALĪMĪ COINS.[1]

Dr. Taylor will not allow that any of these coins were struck during the reign of Akbar. But surely the fact that some of them bear the regnal date 50 is evidence that they were coined during Akbar's lifetime, or at least before the news of his death had reached Aḥmadābād. If the date 50 means anything, it must mean that Akbar was alive, or was supposed to be alive. And does not the fact that some of them were coined in Ābān support this view? For though Akbar died early in that month—apparently on the 10th—the news of his death could hardly have reached Aḥmedabad till Āẕar. It is true that Akbar once rode and drove to Gujarāt from Fatḥpūr Sīkrī, 23 miles west of Agra, in nine days and nights, but this was always regarded as a wonderful feat, and was described by Jahāngīr as the accomplishment in a fortnight of a journey of two months (Akbar went by Deesa and the vicinity of Pattan—presumably the best route—and did not reach Aḥmadābād under a fortnight). The distance of Aḥmadābād from Agra was popularly reckoned as 400 kos, or 800 miles, though as the crow flies, it is only about 450 miles. Moreover, Jahāngīr did not ascend the throne till eight days after his father's death, or about 18 Ābān, and it will hardly be contended that he issued orders about coinage before his enthronement. He himself describes in his Memoirs how after his accession he gave elaborate orders on the subject. The mint master of Aḥmadābād could, I submit, hardly have known of Akbar's death till Āẕar, and still less could he have known in Ābān who was to succeed Akbar, for there was a plot to raise Khusrau to the throne, and no doubt this was one reason why the enthronement was delayed.

Dr. Taylor doubts if Jahāngīr ever had political power in Gujarāt, but the M'āsiru-l-Umarā, which says Gujarāt was given to him in fief, is pretty good authority, and it agrees with the statement in the Mirāt Ahmadi, p. 193 of lithograph of 1889, that in 1011 (1602-03) Prince Salīm was assigned an annual income of a lac of rupees out of the revenues of Cambay. Dr.

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[1] See Num. Supp. I, art. 5, J.A.S.B., May 1908, and Num. Supp. X, art. 59.

Taylor says that Salim's holding Gujarat in fief would not have entitled him to issue coins in his own name. But the point is not what he was entitled to do, but what he had facilities for doing, supposing that he was acting as a rebel.

Here I would remark that Dr. Taylor has much underestimated the extent of Jahāngīr's rebellion. He twice over speaks of it as short-lived and as confined, apparently, to Allahabad. On the contrary it lasted for years, and was accompanied by such incidents as Jahāngīr's march from Allahābād to Etāwah with thirty thousand cavalry, and his murder of his father's minister, Abu'l Faẓl. It certainly extended to Jaunpūr and Bihār, and there is every probability that when Jahāngīr's servants went off to Gujarāt, as the M'āsiru-l-Umarā tells us they did, they fomented the agitation there. Manucci is too late and too much of a gossip to be an authority on the subject. If Dr. Taylor would read the M'āṣir Jahangīrī of Kāmgār Ḥusainī, he would see to what lengths Jahāngīr went on the path of rebellion. It is made a charge by K͟hāfī K͟hān against the author of the Iqbālnāma that he has out of subserviency, suppressed the details of Jahāngīr's misconduct, and of course, Jahāngīr himself is not much more outspoken, though he does confess to having murdered Abū'l Fazl. It is begging the question too to say that there is no evidence that the rebellion reached Aḥmadābād. Is not the Salīmī coinage potent evidence of the fact ? And here I would point out that the legend on the Salīmī coins, as shown in Mr. Nelson Wright's book, seems a most extraordinary one if the coinage was first issued after Akbar's death and after Jahāngīr had become emperor. Instead of Sulṭān Salīm's being called Jahāngīr and Bādshāh, he is styled Māliku-l-Mulk or lord of the country. It seems to me that such an ambiguous and unusual expression was used by Jahangir or his servants because he was not then emperor, and because he did not wish to admit that he was only governor or fief-holder of Gujarāt. Besides, he and his servants knew that his being governor or fief-holder would not justify him in issuing a coinage. For these reasons I agree, if I may venture to say so, with the author of the British Museum Catalogue of Mug͟hal coins, in thinking that the Salīmī coins were originally issued before Jahāngīr became emperor.

It seems to me that he or his servants issued them because he was a rebel, and because, as he himself and Kāmgār Ḥusainī tell us, the great saint of Multān had appeared to a disciple in a dream, and had declared that in a few months Prince Salīm would be emperor. But it is possible that though the coins bore Salīm's name, they were not meant as an assumption of sovereignty. The very fact that some of them, at least, bore Akbar's regnal year, may go to negative the idea of rebellion. Salīm may have issued them in consequence of his having acted as Regent during the last year of his father's life. In the

continuation of Akbarnāma, Bib. Ind., ed. iii, f. 39, it is stated that in 1014, *i.e.*, the 50th year of Akbar's reign, an order was given that the Dīwāns should carry on the affairs of the empire under instructions from Sulṭān Salīm, and that the appointments of officers (Manṣabdārs) should bear his seal. He or his advisers may have thought that this included the power of issuing coins, especially if in them he did not call himself emperor, and inserted the year of Akbar.

I still think it highly improbable that Jahangir would after his accession begin to issue coins bearing the name of Sulṭān Salīm. He tells us that his father never used the name Salīm in addressing him, and that he himself discarded it on his accession because it had been appropriated by the Sulṭāns of Turkey. If he began the Salīmī coins after his accession, why does he not mention them when describing the establishment of his coinage in the first year of his reign? No doubt, Salīmī coins continued to be issued from the Aḥmadābād mint for some months of Jahāngīr's reign, but this, I think, must have been merely a continuation—with or without Jahāngīr's knowledge—of a practice that had sprung up in the last year of Akbar's reign.

It is rather a curious circumstance that Salīmī was a coin-designation at least ten years before Jahāngīr's accession: see Blochmann, p. 30. But in this instance, the term had, I think, nothing to do with Sulṭan Salīm, but was used with reference to Shaikh Salīm of Fatḥpur Sīkrī, just as M'uīnī referred to the saint of Ajmer.

H. Beveridge.

72. Note on Mr. Beveridge's Article on the Salīmī Coins.

Through the kindness of the editor of the Numismatic Supplement I have been privileged to read the manuscript of Mr. Beveridge's interesting article on the Salīmī coins, and an opportunity is thus afforded me of reply. My contention that these coins in silver and in copper were issued after Akbar's death is in the main based upon the date—the year *and month*—exhibited on the coins themselves. Akbar died on the 10th of Ābān, 1014 H., and the earlier Salīmī coins bear the name of that month Ābān and of the four succeeding months of the year designated 50. Mr. Beveridge writes, "If the date 50 means anything, it means that Akbar was alive, or was supposed to be alive." But can this dictum be accepted? Several Salīmī coins are dated Isfandārmuz 50, yet before the first day of Isfandārmuz Akbar had been nearly four months dead, and certainly at the time of issue of these Isfan. 50 Salīmī rupees Akbar was not alive nor was he supposed to be alive. The "50" must evidently bear some other interpretation, and I fancy it is not

far to seek. The explanation lies simply in the fact that the number has no reference to any regnal year, but is the number of the year of issue reckoned from the commencement of the Ilahī era. The Ain-i-Akbari states, " The era of the Hijrah was now abolished, and a new era was introduced, of which the first year was the year of the emperor's accession" (Blochmann, I, 195). Thus the 50 on the Salīmī coins means essentially [Ilahī] 50. It might just as easily have been written [Hijrī] 1014 ; but in this instance Salīm preferred, it would seem, to date his coin in the era that his father had desired to substitute for the Hijrī. That the Ilahī era should close with the close of Akbar's life was never contemplated.

Mr. Beveridge draws attention to the fact that Salīm's rebellion was not confined to Allahābād, but extended to Etāwa, and Jaunpūr, and Bihār. Now if it was during this rebellion that the Salīmi coins were struck, we should naturally expect they would have been issued from these cities. But the breaking out of a revolt at Allahābād and Jaunpūr can scarcely be regarded as the true cause of the minting of coins at a city so far removed from the seat of disaffection as Aḥmadābād. And how is one to account for the Salīmī half rupee struck at Kābul? (Ind. Mus. Catal. vol. iii, No. 686.) Did the rebellion also extend even to that city in the far north? If Allahābād, Jaunpur, Bihār, Etāwa, Aḥmadābād, and Kābul were really all of them contributory to Salīm's conspiracy, we should, I venture to affirm, have heard far more of it than we do from contemporary historians.

It was only *after* his reconciliation to his father (in 1013 H.) that the Prince Salīm received Gujarāt in fief (Blochmann's Ain-i-Akbari, I, 412), and accordingly, if in virtue of his being fief-holder of the province coins were issued in his name, we must assume they were struck by him not as a rebel but as his father's regent. It is, however, in the highest degree improbable that Akbar would have sanctioned such action on the part of a son who had so recently given proof of hostile intentions.

The statement " it will hardly be contended that Salīm issued orders about coinage before his enthronement " seems too emphatic when one remembers how the Sūrat authorities in their zeal struck coins in Shāh Jahān's name before his coronation (Foster : " The English Factories in India, 1624—1629," pp. xxix, 232). Similar action may readily have been taken by the partisans of Salīm in early avowal of their loyalty.

Mr. Beveridge lays much stress on the improbability of the news of Akbar's death having reached Aḥmadābād in time to admit of coins being struck in Salīm's name that same month. Akbar died at Āgra on the 10th of Ābān, thus twenty days before the close of the month. The journey from Fatḥpūr Sīkrī, 23 miles west of Āgra, to Aḥmadābād, say 400 *kos*, was accomplished by Akbar in nine days and nights—a wonder-

ful feat for royalty, but not so wonderful for relays of trained runners. News travels very quick in India, and such important news as the death of an Emperor would be communicated post-haste to the province held in fief by the heir to the throne. If Akbar, accompanied by at least some small retinue, could travel the distance in nine days, the ḍāk-runners would in a matter of urgency do the journey not less quickly. But even if a fortnight be allowed, the news would have reached Aḥmadābād by the 24th of Ābān, or about a week before the end of the month, and of that week only a day or so would be required for the engraving of the dies. Hence time-considerations do not in any way bar the supposition that the Ābān 50 Salīmī rupees were struck after Akbar's death.

At the close of his article Mr. Beveridge expresses the opinion that the issue of the later Salīmī coins "must have been merely a continuation—with or without Jahāngīr's knowledge—of a practice that had sprung up in the last year of Akbar's reign." But the coins struck after the month Ābān happen not to be of the same type as the Ābān rupee. That type was subjected to a definite revision, and only in its revised form did it continue to appear month by month for the next eight months. Thus the mere continuance of a coinage already introduced does not suffice to account for the later Salīmī issues. On these both the legend was modified and the date, as each month passed, was duly corrected. After all one is surely bound to accept the date registered on the coin itself as the true date of issue, and if only this very natural assumption be made, it follows that the Salīmī coins were struck not before but after the death of Akbar.

G. P. TAYLOR.

AḤMADĀBĀD:
June 1909.

73. MUGHAL MINT TOWNS.

NUṢRATĀBĀD.

On p. lxxi of his Introduction to "Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta," vol. iii (1908), Mr. H. Nelson Wright suggests the identification of Nuṣratābād with the present town of Dhārwār. I think there is conclusive [1] evidence that it is Sakhhar (or Sagar), now in the Niẓām's Dominions, ninety-five miles S.-E. of Sholāpur, lat. 16° 35′, long. 76° 51′, see plate 34 in Constable's "Hand Atlas." On the 2nd Safar 1099 H. (Dec. 7, 1687) this place was taken by the

[1] I agree with Mr. Irvine that the extract from the M'āsir-i-'Alamgīrī is strong evidence of the locality of the mint "Nuṣratābād," but before calling it conclusive I think we must wait for definite information that coins were struck "in the country of Sakkar" in the name of Aurangzeb.—H. N. W.

Mughals from Peḍā, Nāik, caste Dheḍh. He was introduced at court on the 2nd Rabī' I (Feb. 5, 1688) and died five or six days afterwards. "After five or six days from his admission to an audience, he suddenly started on his journey to Hell":

Ān chunān bad-zindagānī murdah bih.

"Such evil livers are better dead than alive. His sons "and relations were exalted to appropriate rank. The "country (*ūlkah*) of Sakkar by imperial order received the "name of Nuṣratābād. It is a pleasing and well-watered "region and very productive. To Him (God) the praise that "it has been wrested from the hands of ferocious beasts of prey "having the shape of men, and has become a portion of the "protected realms."—*Maāṣir-i-'Alamgīrī*, p. 307.

Āgra.

I think it would be difficult, I may say impossible, to prove by any history or narrative, that Āgra was effectively occupied by Shāh Shujā. Indeed, it may be doubted whether in 1068 H. or 1069 H. he was ever nearer to it than Khajwah (Fathpur district). In the British Museum Catalogue, "Moghul Emperors," p. 135, and plate xviii, the reading of the mint-town is obviously tentative, the name being difficult to decipher because the whole of the letters are not present. Although a more practised eye than mine may see كبر *kbar*, I confess my inability to do so; and to me the word is the same as the equally imperfect name on coin No. 691. If that yields a mythical جلون اباد *Jalaun-ābād*, then I would submit that No. 690 does so also, though a little more obscurely.

W. Irvine.

74. Treasure Trove (Mughal). A.

Out of 52 rupees recently found in village Bamhon, Tahsil Gadarwāra, District Narsinghpur, the following call for special notice :—

1. Shahjahan.
Mint, Patna
Date, A. H. *absent* R. Y. 5.
Obverse. In square area the *Kalima*.
In the margins the names of the four companions with their attributes—each marginal legend being enclosed in a "mihrāb," the top sides of which meet to form the square of the area.
Reverse. In square area similarly formed

بادشا غازے

شاہ جہان

Margins. Top شهاب الدين

Right محمد صاحب ٥

Bottom قران ثاني

Left ضرب پتنه

This coin probably represents the first issue of the square area type. The absence of any Hijra date is noticeable.

2. Aurangzeb.
Mint, Jahāngīrnagar.
Date, A. H. *absent* R. Y. 5.
Obverse. Usual couplet but with مهر for بدر

Reverse.

مانوس

ميمنت

جلوس ٥

ضرب

جهانگير نگر سنة

The early issues of this mint in Aurangzeb's reign are of considerable rarity. In a note on page 51 of Vol. III of the Indian Museum Catalogue, 1908, reference is given to a coin, somewhat similar to the present one, in the cabinet of Dr. G. P. Taylor, dated 1071-3. On that, however, the name of the mint is at the top of the reverse. On the present specimen issued two years after, we find it at the bottom. Later on still we get the square area issue.

Treasure Trove (Mughal). B.

A recent find of coins at Dhanaj, in the Yeotmal District, produced the following two rare rupees of Muḥammad Shāh.

1. Æ.
Mint, Machhlipatan.
Date, 1134 A.H.—fourth regnal year.

Obverse.

محمد شاه

١١٣٤

بادشاه غازے

کـــــ

سکه مبار

Reverse.

جلوس
میمنت
۴
مانوس سنۀ مچھلي
ضرب
پٹن

سنۀ ۴ is in the loop of the س of مانوس

2. AR

Mint, Khujista Bunyād.
Date, A. H. *absent*—seventh regnal year.
Obverse. Usual. Date to right of top line but obliterated.
Reverse. Usual. Date at bottom. A five petalled flower is in the س of جلوس

There was also a third coin which I am not able definitely to place, owing to the absence of the Hijra date and the top line of the obverse legend; as the inscription is an unusual one I give it below :—

Obverse.

بادشاه غازے
فضـــل
ابو الفتح الدين
کـــــــــــ
سکه مبار

Reverse.

جلوس مانوس
میمنت
سنۀ احد دار السرور
ضرب
[برهانپور]

The ابو الفتح on the obverse would cause one at first sight to assign the coin to Jahāndār, but it has not either of the couplets usually associated with the latter's coins, and the "laqab" فضل الدين is a further anomaly. Perhaps some coin collector may have a fuller specimen of the coin in his cabinet and be able to solve the difficulty.

The coins are in the Nāgpūr Museum.

H. Nelson Wright.

75. Where was the Mint-town Ẓafarābād?

In order to determine the locality of the mint-town Ẓafarābād it will be well, first of all, to ascertain what coins are known

to have issued from that mint. None have as yet been discovered either of gold or of copper: all are of silver, and all are full rupees. Fourteen are in my cabinet, and, excluding duplicates, five others are mentioned in the Catalogues of the Coins in the British, the Indian, and the Lāhor Museums.

The earliest specimen hitherto published is the Shāh Jahān rupee dated 32–1069 (L.M.C., page 173, No. 83). Its Obverse exhibits the Kalima in a square area, while the right-hand margin records the Hijrī year 1069. The legend in the square area of the Reverse is the normal

بادشاه غازی
شاه جهان

with the regnal year ۳۲ entered over the جها. The left-hand margin registers the mint-name ظفر اباد.

Next in chronological sequence come four coins of Aurangzēb, dated respectively احد—1069, احد —1070, 3—1070, and 3—1071, all of which bear on the Obverse the محي، لدين legend, while ظفراباد occupies the top lines of the Reverse.

Then follow five rupees ranging in date from the 6th to the 22nd regnal year of Aurangzēb, with the چو مهر منیر couplet on the Obverse, and ظفراباد now on the lowest line of the Reverse.

From the 27th till the 49th year seven specimens are known, all of the same type as the preceding, but with بدر substituted for مهر.

It is safer not to include in this list the one coin of Shāh 'Ālam I that has been conjecturally assigned to the Zafarābād mint (L.M.C., p. 197, No. 3), inasmuch as the attribution is almost certainly incorrect.

There remain two specimens, now for the first time published, of Zafarābād rupees of the reign of 'Ālamgīr II, one dated 5—xxxx, and the other 6—1171. Both are of identical type, and with legends that read as follow:—

Obverse:

عالمگیر
بادشاه غازی
سکه
مبارک ۱۱۷۱

Reverse:

مانوس
میمنت
۶
سنه جلوس
ضرب
ظفر اباد

The arrangement here shown of the words on the Obverse is, I believe, unique for coins of this Emperor.

Thus of the total nineteen specimens one is of the last year of Shāh Jahān I, sixteen range in date from the 1st to the 49th regnal year of Aurangzēb, and two are of the 5th and 6th years of ʻĀlamgir II.

We now pass to our special enquiry. Where was this mint-town Ẓafarābād ? The town best known of that name—indeed the only one entered on the Map of Mint-towns in Mr. Nelson Wright's Vol. iii of the Indian Museum Catalogue—is situated on the bank of the River Gumtī, less than five miles south-east of the city of Jaunpūr. Formerly known as Manaich, its name was changed to Ẓafarābād in 1321 A.D., the year in which Malik Ẓafar, the third son of Ghiyāṣu-d-dīn Tughlaq I, assumed the governorship of the district. Some thirty-eight years later, in 1359, Fīroz III, halting here on his way to Bengal, decided to found in the neighbourhood a new city. The work was at once started, and "after the building of Jaunpūr the older town decayed" (Imp. Gaz. of India, New Edition, XXIV, 426). So far as I can discover, Ẓafarābād, as distinct from Jaunpūr, experienced no revival of prosperity in the reign of Aurangzēb, and that this declining town should possess a mint in active operation throughout that reign seems of itself improbable. The improbability is enhanced by the fact that in the immediate vicinity the flourishing city of Jaunpūr had a mint of its own, from which were issuing both muhurs and rupees. My cabinet contains one of these Jaunpūr rupees bearing as its date the 31st regnal year of Aurangzēb, *and also* a Ẓafarābād rupee of his 30th year. That two mints situated within five miles of each other should be simultaneously producing silver coins, is scarcely credible, and accordingly we shall do well to look for the home of the Ẓafarābād mint elsewhere than under the shadow of the stately monuments of Jaunpūr.

Can then the mint-town Ẓafarābād be identified with the place of that name to which Manucci in his Storia do Mogor makes reference ? (Irvine's Trans. I, 322, 323).

"The sixth river and the chief one is called Aṭak, or otherwise Indus, because it separates the lands of India from the land of the Paṭhāns, from Persia and the province of Kābul. On the western bank of the river Aṭak is a town named Ẓafarābād, and on the eastern a castle called by the same name, where all the caravans halt from Persia, Tartary, Balkh, Samarqand, Bukhārā, Kāshgar, Kābul, and many other kingdoms."

On this passage Mr. Irvine in his admirable translation of the Storia adds the following interesting note.

"Ẓafarābād must be, I think, another name for Aṭak, although that place is on the eastern bank of the Indus. There is a castle, Khairagarh, on the opposite (western) bank. Mr. M. L. Dames is inclined to the same opinion. There is no evi-

dence that Aṭak was ever renamed Ẓafarābād; but there is an obscure, insufficiently identified mint-town of that name, which is usually placed at Ẓafarābād in the Jaunpūr district, though I suggested long ago Ẓafarābād Bīdar in the Dakhin. Mr. Dames says the shape of the letters on the coins suggests rather a northern than a Dakhinī origin. If Aṭak was also called Ẓafarābād, a gap is filled; for Aṭak, as a mint-town, disappears between Akbar's reign (1556-1605) and that of Muḥammad Shāh (1719-1748), while Ẓafarābād appears in the interval (coins of Shāh Jahān, 1627-1658; Aurangzēb, 1658-1707; and Bahādur Shah, 1707-1712)."

Further, in his Additional Notes, Mr. Irvine states that this Ẓafarābād "may well have derived its name from Ẓafar Khān, son of Zain Khān, Kokalī, who was appointed to the charge of Atak in Jahāngīr's second year (1607)." (IV. 426).

Now this hypothesis that the Ẓafarābād coins issued from the mint-town Aṭak, since commending itself both to Mr. Irvine and to Mr. Dames, should receive careful consideration. If I mistake not, however, the numismatic evidence adduced in its support has been greatly overestimated. The facts, briefly stated, are as follow.

The mint-town Aṭak—or to give it its full name Aṭak Banāras—was never in brisk operation. Rodgers indeed remarks, "Coins from this mint are very rare indeed" (L.M.C., p. 114). So far as is now known, with two exceptions, or perhaps with only one, the Aṭak coins are all of copper; the Ẓafarābād, on the other hand, are all of silver. The Aṭak *fulūs* was struck during just twelve years of Akbar's reign, from Ilahī 37 to 48, the twelve years, thus, immediately following the completion of the first Hijrī millennium (1000-1011 A.H.). Thereafter only two coins from the Aṭak mint are in evidence, one a rupee of Aurangzēb, ascribed doubtfully to Atak Banāras, and the other a rupee of 1158 H., unique as bearing the simple mint-name Aṭak without the complementary Banāras. Thus, excluding the doubtful rupee, Atak coins range from 1000-1011 A.H., and after an interval of no less than 147 years a single rupee of this mint appears in 1158 A.H. Now do the Ẓafarābād coins fill this big gap? They cover just the 48 years from 1069-1117 A.H. Hence for 99 years out of 147 not a single Atak nor a single Ẓafarābād coin is known. Verily then, the Ẓafarābād rupees notwithstanding, the gap still yawns. If, however, the Aṭak Banāras rupee of Aurangzēb be held to be correctly attributed to that mint, then, accepting the suggested identification, we shall have to admit that in the reign of Aurangzēb from one and the same mint some coins issued bearing the mint-name Aṭak and others Ẓafarābād—a procedure extremely improbable.

The statement that the workmanship of the Ẓafarābād coins bespeaks for them a northern rather than a southern origin should not, I think, be pressed. For what workmanship is

distinctly northern and what southern? In the south the Bījāpūr mint supplied excellent, the Sholāpūr fair, and the Gulkanda poor samples of the coin-engraver's art: even as in the north the Āgra coins are of superior execution to those of Multān, and these again to those of Qandahār. In the matter of workmanship the Zafarābād rupees seem to me quite up to medium quality, and their lettering bears resemblance not less to the calligraphy of Kulbarga in the south than to that Nārnol in the north. Certainly keener eyes than mine are needed to distinguish merely by their make the Zafarābād rupees from those of either the southern mint of Daulatābād or the northern mint of Lāhor.

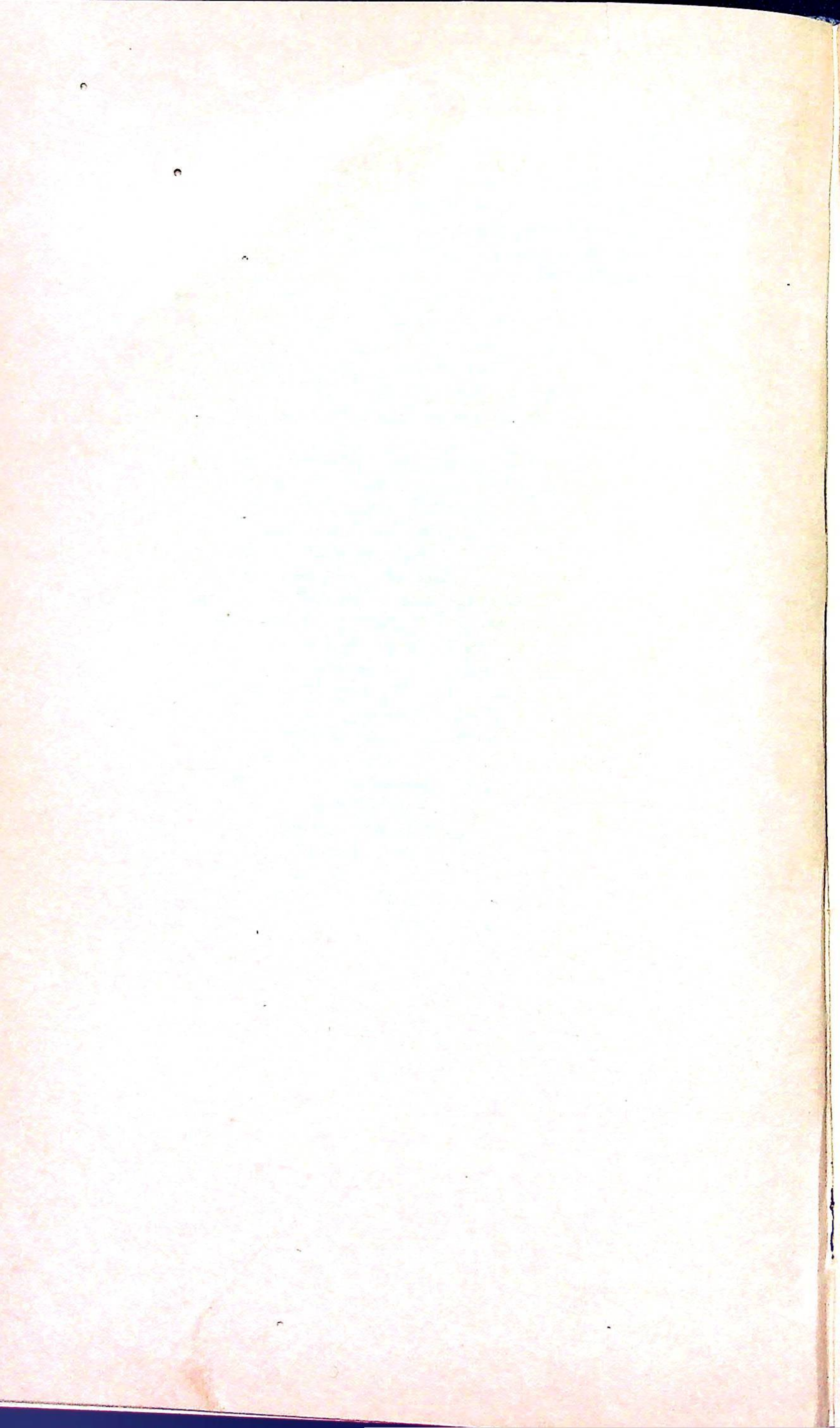
If then the Zafarābād coins along with those of Atak do not constitute a continuous series, and if the shape of the letters proves nothing as to the place of origin, there remains no evidence, so far as I am aware, to warrant the identification of the Zafarābād mint with that of Atak.

Yet another town bore the name of Zafarābād—Bīdar in the Dakhin. That this place may have been the mint-town Mr. Irvine suggested "long ago," and Mr. Nelson Wright in his recently published Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum declares in favour of this as the "more probable" location of the mint. Founded by Ahmad Shāh I, the ninth king of the Bahmanī dynasty, Bīdar supplanted Kulbarga as the seat of the government, and became about 1430 A.D. the capital of the kingdom. It is the Muhammadābād of the Bahmanī coins, and within its citadel are still to be seen the ruins of a mint that was active so late as the reign of Tīpū Sultān. It was in 1656 A.D. (1067 A.H.) that Prince Aurangzēb signalised his capture of the town by changing its name to Zafarābād. Thereafter it remained a part of the imperial dominions till Āsaf Jāh by his victory at Shakar Khelda in 1724 A.D. established his independence and founded the house of the present Nizāms. Thus this Zafarābād Bīdar came into the possession of the Mughals at the very close of the reign of Shāh Jahān I, and continued subject to them throughout the long reign of his successor. Now it is precisely this period that we find covered by the coins of Zafarābād, its earliest rupee dating from the last year of Shāh Jahān, and later issues ranging from the 1st to the 49th year of Aurangzēb. So close a correspondence of the history of Bīdar with the dates on the Zafarābād rupees constitutes a strong argument for identifying the mint-town with Zafarābād Bīdar.

How to account for the renewed activity of this mint in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of 'Ālamgīr II is a problem that still awaits solution. Inasmuch as the term Zafarābād admits of being regarded as an honorific epithet synonymous with Dār al Fath, 'the Seat of Victory,' it is conceivable that 'Ālamgīr II's Zafarābād may be an entirely different place from Aurangzēb's. This distinctly improbable conjecture. I

venture to hazard merely from my inability to suggest any adequate reason why Bīdar so late as 1757 A.D. (1171 A.H.)—thus some thirty-three years after its inclusion in the Ḥaidarābād State—should be striking coins in the name of the feeble Mughal Emperor ʻĀlamgīr II.

GEO. P. TAYLOR.



NUMISMATIC SUPPLEMENT

No. XIII

JOURNAL AND PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL

1910

New Series, Vol. 6, Pp. 227-245

Reverse—A spear head and a straight line with a parallel row of dots.

Obverse—Solar symbol, caduceus, sphere with crescents, triskelis.

Reverse—Caduceus and the profile of some animal (?).

22. *Size*—Rectangular, two corners clipped.

Obverse—Two solar symbols, a tree inside a railed enclosure, etc.

Reverse—Stūpa and a star.

23. *Size*—Nearly square, one corner clipped.

Obverse—Solar symbol, sphere with crescents and one or two more.

Reverse—Star and another illegible symbol.

24. *Size*—Oblong, two opposite corners clipped, injured by hammering.

Obverse—Solar symbol.

Reverse—Star and another illegible symbol.

25. *Size*—Oblong, one corner clipped off.

Obverse—Solar symbol, stūpa, etc.

Reverse—Illegible.

26. *Size*—Oblong, two adjacent corners clipped.

Obverse—Solar symbol, svastika, *liṅga* and three others.

Reverse—Illegible.

27. *Size*—Oblong. In good preservation.

Obverse—Solar symbol, sphere surrounded by taurines, another surrounded by crescents, etc.

Reverse—Illegible.

28. *Size*—Oblong, one corner clipped.

Obverse—Solar symbol, lower part of standing human figure, etc.

Reverse—Illegible.

29. *Size*—Oblong, two adjacent corners clipped.

Obverse—Solar symbol, front legs of a quadruped, etc.

Reverse—Illegible.

Class *IV.—Three or more marks on the Reverse.*

30. *Size*—Irregular, three corners clipped.

Obverse—Solar symbol, taurine, head of an animal, etc.

Reverse—Two boughs, bow and arrow, and four or five illegible ones.

31. *Size*—Irregular, in a fair state of preservation.

Obverse—Solar symbol, stūpa with hare, Brāhmī *na* in ellipse and four or five more.

Reverse—Stūpa with crescent, and two more indistinct symbols.

32. *Size*—Oblong, irregular, two opposite corners clipped.
    Obverse—Solar symbol, stūpa, elephant, sphere with arrow heads, etc.
    Reverse—Three illegible symbols.
33. *Size*—Oblong, irregular. In good preservation.
    Obverse—Solar symbol, sphere with taurines and arrow heads.
    Reverse—Four dots, and four other symbols, more or less indistinct.
34. *Size*—Nearly square. Both sides illegible.
35. *Size*—Oblong, one corner clipped off.
    Obverse—Solar symbol, elephant, etc.
    Reverse—Three illegible marks.
36. *Size*—Oblong, irregular, one corner clipped.
    Obverse—Solar symbol, humped bull, sphere with taurines, Brāhmī *na*, etc.
    Reverse—Five or six illegible marks.
37. *Size*—Oblong.
    Obverse—Sphere with four crescents, stūpa with hare, a letter (Brāhmī *da*), etc.
    Reverse—Tree in enclosure and five other marks.
38. *Size*—Oblong, two adjacent corners clipped off.
    Obverse—Solar symbol, taurine, etc.
    Reverse—Sphere with four tridents, and two small illegible marks.
39. *Size*—Oblong, cast silver, only specimen come to light. Both sides illegible.

Roughly Circular or Oval Coins.

Class I.—Blank Reverse.

40. *Obverse*—Palm of the hand, sphere with crescents and etc.
41. *Obverse*—Lotus and other obscure symbols.

Class II.—One mark on the Reverse.

42. *Obverse*—Bull and another quadruped in square incuse, etc.
    Reverse—Man and quadruped.
43. *Obverse*—Solar symbol, sphere with taurines tree in railed enclosure, etc.
    Reverse—Illegible.

Class III.—Two marks on the Reverse.

44. *Obverse*—Four or five obscure symbols.
    Reverse—Stūpa and another illegible symbol.

Rakhal Das Banerjee.

77. Rare Mughal Coins.

The following have been selected from a number of rare Mughal coins in the cabinet of Mr. W. S. Talbot, I.C.S., Settlement Commissioner, Kashmir.

1. Æ. *JAHĀNGĪR.*

Mint—Agra.
Date—1019 A. H.
Regnal year—5.
Month—Bahman.
Weight—219 grs.
Size—1·11.

Obverse.—In an octagon, each side of which is surmounted by a triple arch enclosing arabesques

در بهمن بـزر گل اله

سـ‍ـــــکــــــه

زد باگـــرة ه

Reverse.—In octagon, similarly ornamented

اکبر باد

نگیر ابن شاه

جهــــــــــا

نورالـــدین ۱۰۱۹

شاه

The couplet on this coin is the same as that on the gold coin of the same king and mint described as No. 4 in the catalogue of the collection of the late Mr. C. S. Rodgers in the Lāhor Museum. The coins of the last few months of 1019 and the first few months of 1020 mark the high-water mark of beauty in design of Mughal coinage. I know of no duplicate of this particular coin.

2. Æ. *JAHĀNGĪR.*

Mint—Tatta.
Date—1027 A.H.
Regnal year—12.
Month—Dī.
Weight—174 grs.
Size—·75.

The only peculiarity about this coin is an ornament in the shape of a peacock just above جها on the obverse. For the legends see No. 799 of Vol. III of the Indian Museum Catalogue, 1908.

3. AR. *SHĀHJAHĀN.*

Mint—Akbarābād, Dāru-l-khilāfat.
Date—1068 A.H.
Regnal year—31.
Weight—175 grs.
Size—·94.

Obverse.—In eight-foiled circle
the *kalima.*
In margin, divided into four partitions

بصدق ابی بکر - و عدل عمر- بازرم
عثمان - و علم ٦٨ ١ علی

Reverse.—In eight-foiled circle

بادشاہ غازی
٣١
شاہ جہان

In margin, divided into four partitions

شہاب الدین محمد - صاحب قران ثانی -
ضرب دارالخلافہ - اکبر اباد

The coinage of Akbarābād (Agra) in the reign of Shāhjahān after presenting a variety of designs during the first six years settled down to what is known as the ' square areas " type in 1043 A.H., and to this type it appears to have remained constant for the remainder of the reign except for these "circular areas" coins of 1068-31, specimens of which are very rare.

4. AR. *AURANGZEB.*

Mint—Kābul.
Date—1084 A.H.
Regnal year—16.
Weight—175 grs.
Size—·81.

Obverse.—Usual inscriptions but مہر for بدر Date to left of middle line.

Reverse.

جلوس
میمنت
مانوس
١٦
ضرب
کابل

The Indian Museum Catalogue, Vol. III, 1908, figures a muhar of this type (No. 1129), and similar muhars were also found in the Bahāwalpūr Toshakhāna by Mr. Whitehead (Num. Supp. XI, art. 69). But no rupees appear to have been published previously.

5. Æ. *AURANGZEB.*

Mint—(Akbarabad) Mustaqirru-l-khilāfat.
Date—Absent.
Regnal year—? 49.
Weight—43 grs.
Size—·625.

This is a quarter-rupee with fragmentary inscriptions following the usual type. I have a similar one of regnal year 45.

6. Æ. *SHĀH 'ĀLAM BAHĀDUR.*

Mint—Tatta.
Date—Absent.
Regnal year—2.
Weight—174 grs.
Size—·825.

Obverse.

غازی

شـــاه

شاه عالم باد

ســـکـــه

....

Reverse.

مانوس

میمنـت

۲

سنه جلوس

ب

ضرتته

Mr. Whitehead mentions finding rupees of Tatta in the Bahāwalpūr Toshakhana (N. S. XI, art. 69)—probably of this type. Those hitherto published in the Lāhor and Indian Museum Catalogues are of the couplet type on which the king's former name of Mu'azzam is given, and of the first year of the reign.

7. Æ. *SHĀH 'ĀLAM BAHADUR.*

Mint—Ajmer, Dāru-l-khair.
Date—1119 A. H.
Regnal year—aḥd (1).
Weight—176 grs.
Size—·94.

Obverse.

غازی
شـــاه
عالم باد
شــــاه
سکه ۱۱۱۹

Reverse.

دارالخیر اجمیر
ضـــرب
میمنت مانـــوس
جلـــوس احـــد
سنة

The epithet دارالخیر, which clung to Ajmer during the Mughal upremacy, gave place early in this reign to the more pretentious one of مستقر الخلافة. I know of only one other specimen of the present type—in Dr. Taylor's Cabinet.

8. Æ. *JAHĀNDĀR.*

Mint—Aḥmadnagar.
Date—Absent.
Regnal year—aḥd (1).
Weight—173 grs.
Size—·94.

Obverse.—The coin is in poor condition, but the arrangement of the inscription appears to be the same as on No. 1722 of the I.M.C., Vol. III.

Reverse.

احمد نگر (بلده ؟)
ضـــرب
سنة احد مانوس
میـمـنـت
جلوس

This mint appears to be unpublished for Jahāndār.

9. Æ. *FARRUKHSIYAR.*

Mint—Imtiyazgadh.
Date—1124 A.H.
Regnal year—Absent.
Weight—170 grs.
Size—·94.

Obverse.

بحر و بر فرخ سیر
شـــــــ ـــــــاه
حق بر سیم و زر (باد)
فضـــــــــــــــل
سـکـه زد (از)

Reverse.

....
میـمـنـت
مانـــوس ۱۱۲۴
ضـــرب
امتیاز گده

This mint seems new for Farrukhsiyar in silver. The Hijra date on the reverse is unusual.

10. Æ. *SHĀHJAHĀN II.* ?

Mint—Burhānpūr, Dāru-s-sarūr.
Date—?
Regnal year—2.
Weight—169 grs.
Size—·94.

Obverse.

شاه جهـــان
ـــــــــــــے.
بادشـــاه غازا...
ک
ســـکـــه مـبـــار

Reverse.

جلوس مانوس
میـــمـنـــت
۲
سنـــة دارالسرور
ضـــرب
بـــرهانپور

The attribution of this coin to the second Shāhjahān (Rafi-'u-d-daulah) is not free from doubt, but of whichever king it is, it seems to be unpublished though Dr. Taylor has a rupee of this mint and reign of Shājahān II. The regnal year "2" is noticeable.

11. Æ. *MUḤAMMAD SHĀH.*

Mint—Derajāt.
Date—1160 A. H.
Regnal year—30.
Weight—175 grs.
Size—·9.

Obverse.

محمد شاه

ے

۱۱۶۰

بادشاه غاز

ی

سکه مبار

Reverse.

مانوس

میمنت

۳۰

سنة جلوس

ضرب

دیر جات

Mr. Longworth Dames writes: "The Derajāt mint has hitherto only been known on the coins of the Durrānis. The earliest I have seen of Aḥmad Shāh Durrāni is of the year 1171. Its appearance on Muḥammad Shāh's coins is remarkable as Nādir Shāh's invasion took place in 1152 and the Derajāt remained in his possession after that date. He was assassinated in 1160, the year in which this coin is dated, and it would seem that on his death the mint at Dera Ismail Khān (Derajāt) again issued coins in the name of the Mughal Emperors until Aḥmad Shāh's invasion."

Rupees of "Dera" of Muḥammad Shāh and Aḥmad Shāh were found by Mr. Whitehead in the Bahāwalpūr Toshakhāna (N.S. XI, p. 342), and a rupee of Muḥammad Shāh of the same mint is described on p. 214 of the Lāhor Museum Catalogue. This may, Mr. Dames thinks, be Dera Ghazī Khān.

12. Æ. *SHĀH ĀLAM.*

Mint—Katak.
Date—Absent.
Regnal year—22.
Weight—176 grs.
Size—1·02.

Obverse.

....
حامی دین
شاه
سایۂ فضل شاه عالم
سکه
زد بر هفت کشور

Reverse.

مانوس
میمنت
۲۲
سنۂ جلوس
ضرب
کتک

The only other specimen that I know of was in Dr. White King's collection. (Catalogue of sale No. 4111.)

H. NELSON WRIGHT.

78. TREASURE TROVE (MUGHAL).

Sixty-six Mughal rupees were recently found buried in the village of Ladkhed in the district of Yeotmal and sent to me for examination. The following four coins are of special interest:—

1. Æ. *JAHĀNDAR SHĀH.*

Mint—Fatḥābād (Dhārūr ?).
Date—A.H. 1124.
Regnal year—*aḥd.*

Obverse.

جهاندار شاه
ـے
چون مهر و ماه ابو الفتح غاز
۱۱۲۴
سکه
در] افاق [زد

Reverse.

مانوس
میمنت
احد
جلوس سنة فتح اباد
ضرب

....

The bottom line of the reverse is unfortunately obliterated. The omission may, however, be supplied by comparing the coin with the one described and figured in Numismatic Supplement II, article 15. The arrangement of the reverse is the same and there are similar collections of dots in the curves of the س of جلوس and the ح of فتح

That coin was of Farrukhsiyar. The mint is new for Jahāndār.

2. Æ. *MUḤAMMAD SHĀH.*

Mint—Satāra.
Date—A.H. 11. Regnal year obliterated.

Obverse.—Usual inscription. Date to right of top line.

Reverse.

مانوس
میمنت
... جلوس
ضرب
ستارا

This is an addition to the list of Mughal mints. Is the Satāra of this coin the well-known town in the Bombay Presidency, which bears the same name but is apparently spelt Sātāra (see Imperial Gazetteer) ? I have been unable to identi fy it with any other place.

3. Æ. *MUḤAMMAD SHĀH.*

Mint—Balwantnagar.
Date—A.H. 115 × Regnal year, 28.

Obverse.—Usual inscription. Date to right of top line.

Reverse.—Usual arrangement. Mint name in bottom line.

In Mr. Burn's list of Mughal mints (J.A.S.B., Vol. LXXIII, Part I, No. 2, 1904) is given a coin from my cabinet of this mint struck in the reign of Aḥmad Shāh. This coin was

obtained at Jhānsī, and on enquiry from the Taḥṣīldār of that town I was informed that the old name of Jhānsī was Balwant-nagar, and that there is still a Muḥalla in the town known as "Taksāl," *i.e.*, mint, which is evidence of the issue of coins. The present coin carries the mint back to the reign of Muḥammad Shāh.

4. Æ. *MUḤAMMAD SHĀH.*

Mint—? Qandahār.
Date—A.H. 115× Regnal year, 30.

Obverse.—Usual inscription in three lines. Date to right of top line.

Reverse.—Usual arrangement. Mint name in bottom line.

The first two letters of the mint name are not quite distinct, but there are traces of the top of the ق and to its left a dot over the place where the ن should be. If, however, the reading is correct, it is not easy to understand how a coin came to issue from Qandahār in A.H. 1159 (A.D. 1746) in the name of Muḥammad Shāh of Dehli. Nādir Shāh, the Persian invader of Hindustān, took possession of Qandahār in 1737 A.D. (A.H. 1150-1151) and built a new city. Qandahār was taken by Aḥmad Khān Durrānī some ten years later, and it is just possible that in the confusion of these troublous times, the Dehli Emperor may have seized the opportunity to renew the old Mughal claim to Qandahār by issuing coins professing to be struck there under his authority. But that there was any striking of coinage at Qandahār itself in the name of Muḥammad Shāh seems extremely improbable.

H. NELSON WRIGHT.

79. TREASURE TROVE (MUGHAL).

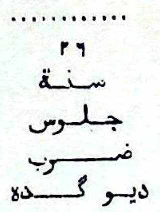
Out of a find of 129 silver coins discovered in an earthen pot while digging the foundation for a new building at Hanūmān Tāl in the Jubbulpore City, and sent to me for examination, I selected the following five rupees for a note in the Numismatic Supplement:—

1. In the name of SHĀH 'ĀLAM II.
A.H.—1199.
Regnal year—26.
Mint—Deogadh ?
Obverse.

شاه عا ...

...۱۹۹
بادشاه

Reverse.



This is a small thick coin (size ·75″) with lettering much cruder than on the coins of this mint of Shāh 'Ālam II usually met with. This fact probably indicates the loss of influence of the suzerain power. Mr. W. S. Talbot, C.S., has a similar coin dated 1198. A coin of Deogadh in my cabinet of the normal fabric is dated 1190-17.

2. Shāh 'Ālam II.
 Mint—Bālānagar Gaḍha.
 A.H.—Absent.
 Regnal year—36.

A coin of this type has been published by Colonel Vost in Numismatic Supplement XI, p. 326. This coin has as mint marks a *trisūl* and 12-pointed star on the obverse in the second line, and a star to the right of the regnal year on the reverse.

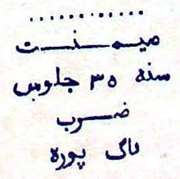
3. Shāh 'Ālam II.
 Mint—Nāgpūr?
 A.H.—1227.
 Regnal year—35.
 Size—·85″.

Obverse.

... محمد ...
فضل
شاه عالم بادشاه
سکه
مبارک ۱۲۲۷

Over "bādshāh" are a *trisūl* and a flower with 11 petals and a stalk.

Reverse.



Below the سنه ۳۵ is a *trisūl* on its side.

4. In the name of AḤMAD SHĀH.
   Mint ?
   A.H.—Absent.
   Regnal year—56 ?
   Size ·82′

Obverse.

احمد شاه بهادر

———————

Reverse.

....

میـمـنـت

٥٦

سنه جلوس

ضـرب

گدنارت

An arrowhead to left of the گد in the lower line.

5. As on No. 4 but a smaller coin (size = ·75″) and the mint is written ناگرت. The regnal year is represented by the figures ٥٦.

These last two coins are evidently Mahraṭṭa-struck. They resemble in execution the Katak coins on pages 248-250 of the Indian Museum Catalogue, Volume III, 1908. What their mint town was I am not able to conjecture.

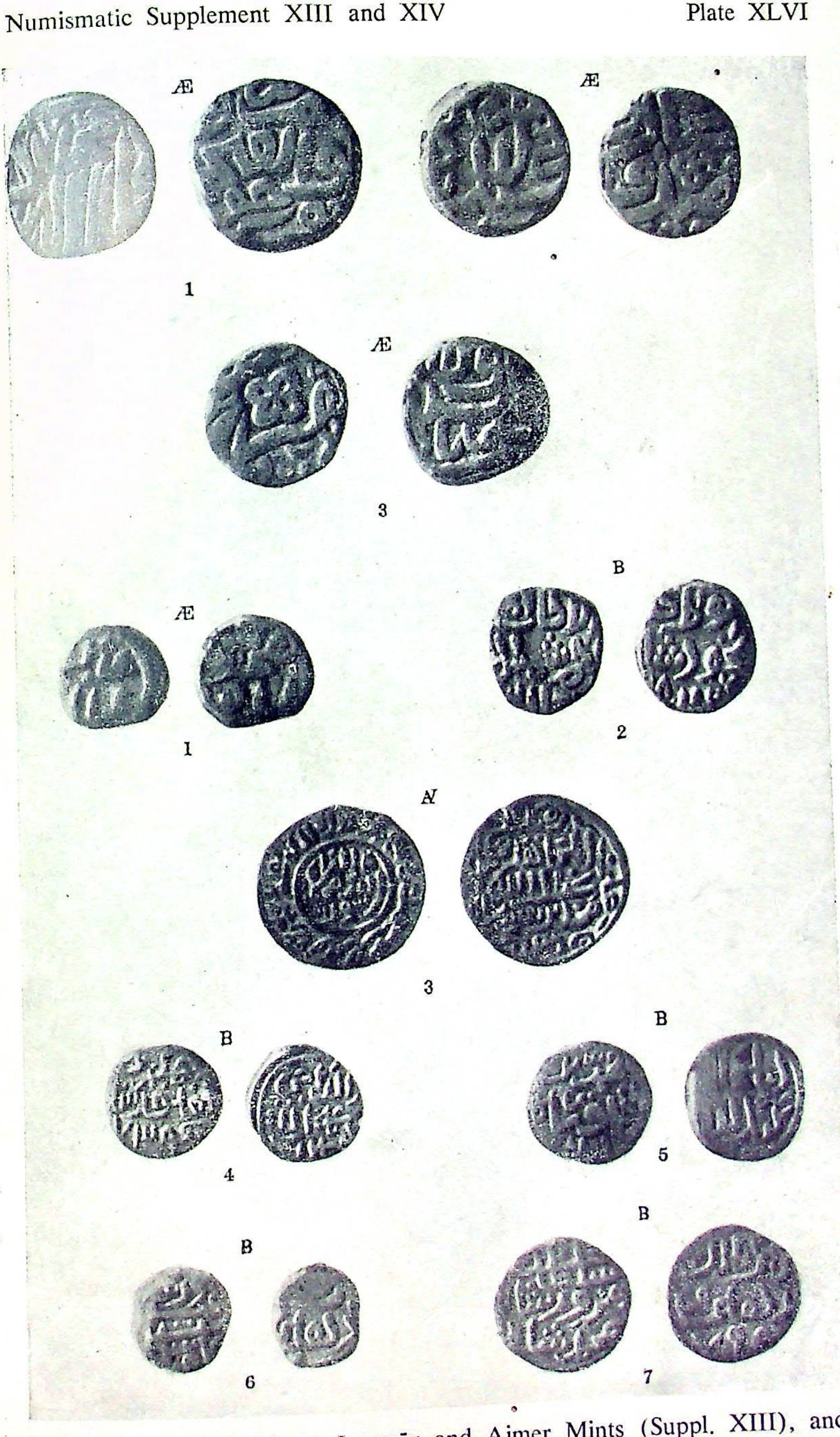
All the above coins are in the Nāgpūr Museum.

H. NELSON WRIGHT.

80. DĀMS OF AKBAR STRUCK AT JAUNPŪR AND AJMĒR MINTS.

Jaunpúr.

On the gold and silver coins of Jaunpúr mint, Akbar is entitled ناصرالدنیا و الدین and Jaunpúr is ordinarily termed 'Dáru-l Khiláfat'—see Mr. Nelson Wright's Introduction to Vol. III of the Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta. That Museum contains different types of Akbar's copper coins struck at Jaunpúr, Nos. 449 and 451. The first is of the usual type with the obverse inscription 'Fulús Jaunpúr Dáru-l Khilāfat', and the date is in words on the reverse side. The second is a quarter *dám* exhibiting a geometrical device on the reverse, and the inscription 'Dāru-ẓ-ẓarb Jaunpúr' on the obverse side.



Dāms of Akbar struck at Jaunpūr and Ajmer Mints (Suppl. XIII), and some rare Paṭhān Coins (Suppl. XIV).



In the Delhi Bazar I have found a third type, the inscriptions on which are as follows :—

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
محمد اکبر	ناصر الدنیا و الدین
جلال الدین	ابو الفتح
	فلــوس جونپور

Every word of this reading on the obverse is quite clear, but possibly بادشاه formed part of the legend. Over the last letter of the word Muḥammad is ornament No. 25 in the Table of Ornament found on Mughal Coins—Vol. III of the Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta. The first and third lines of the reverse are cut, but there is sufficient to make my reading almost certain. The epithet 'Abū-l-fatḥ' is exhibited in full, and as far as I know this is the first instance of its use on coins in connection with Akbar's name. It invariably formed the reverse inscription on the smaller copper coins of the Jaunpúr kings, and the Indian Museum possesses one of these of as late a date as A.H. 887—Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, Vol. II, Jaunpúr, No. 175.

Possibly the use of the epithet on the present coin is a survival.

Since writing the above I have seen Col. Vost's article 'On some rare Muhammadan Coins' published in the A.S.B. Journal for 1896. I find that this *dám* was described by him—see Plate II, No 7—but he read it as being a coin of Muḥammad Sháh, Súrí. The only word legible on the obverse of that specimen is Muḥammad.

Ajmér.

The Indian Museum possesses two types of *dáms* struck at Ajmér mint. On one type Ajmér is probably styled 'Dáru-l Manṣúr' and the second is the common variety presenting the obverse inscription 'Ẓarb Ajmér sikka fulús' Indian Museum Catalogue, Vol. III, Nos. 358 and 359. Amongst a large number of Akbar's copper coins struck at Ajmér and Chítor mints, I came across two apparently new varieties of Ajmér *dām*. The inscriptions on the first are :—

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
اجمیر	دو
(دار الخلافه)	هشتـــاد...
سلیم اباد	نهصد و
ضــرب	....

Those on the second are :—

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
فلوس	هشت
سکــــه	... هزار
سليما باد	۱۰۰۸
ضــــــرب	....

In each case the reverse bears ornament No. 24 of the Table of Ornaments already referred to.

The first coin is a *dám* of Dáru-l-khiláfat Salímábád, Ajmér, struck in the year 982. The second is a *dám* of Salímábád, dated 1008. The style of the obverse of the first is distinct, but that of the obverse of the second follows the usual style of the copper coins of Ajmér and Chítor.

In his paper, 'The Mints of the Mughal Emperors,' Mr. R. Burn noted on a copper coin of Ajmér of mint Salímgaṛh, Ajmér, dated 982. On my copper coin of same date, the name is undoubtedly Salímábád. Mr. Burn remarks that this name for Ajmér is doubtless connected with Shaikh Salím Chishtí from whom Prince Salím took his name. Shaikh Salím died in 979, and Prince Salím was born in 977.

Coins of Akbar are now, therefore, known of Ajmér, of Ajmér with its name Salímábád, and of Salímábád alone. I may instance the parallel case of the issues of Shāh 'Ālam II minted at Bindrában, *alias* Múminábád. Shāh 'Ālam II struck coins bearing the names of Múminábád, of Bindrában, and of the combination Múminábád, Bindrában, the first two in copper, and the last in silver.

R. B. WHITEHEAD, C.S.

81. MUGHAL EMPERORS—RAFI'U-D-DARJĀT.

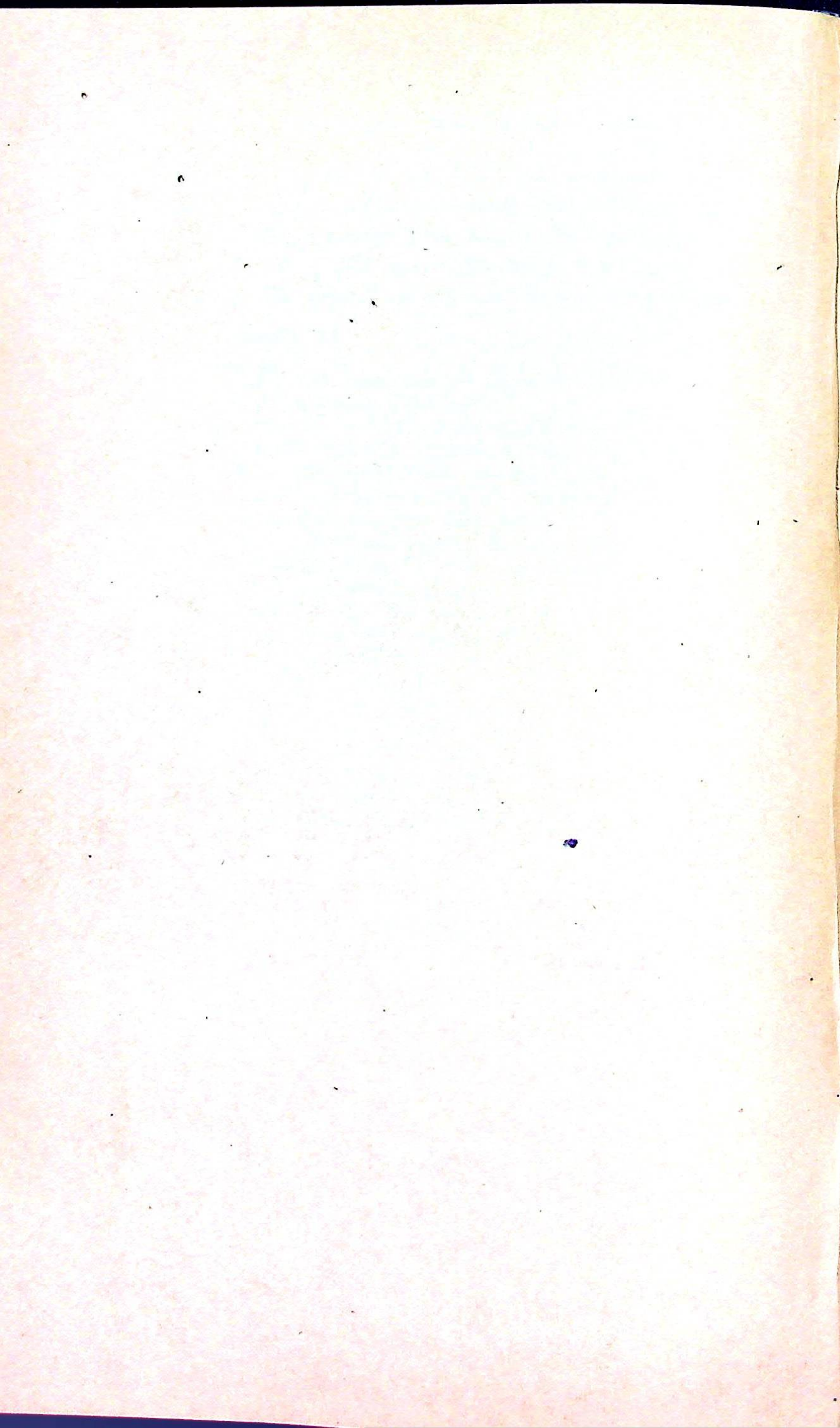
Gold.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
(رف) يع الدرجات	مانوس
ب	ميمنت
(بر) كا شاهنشه افاق	احد جلوس
(زد) (~) ـــــــــ سكه	سنه
(۱) ۱۱۳ با هزاران	ضرب
(بهند)	خجسته بنياد

The above muhar adds another to the list of Rafī'u-d-darjāt's mints. The title شاهنشه افاق in place of the usual شاهنشه بحر و بر is also new. With these two pretentious titles

may be compared شهنشاه زمان (*e.g.*, Jahángír, I.M.C., Vol. III, 564); بادشاه جهان (*e.g.*, Jahāndār, I.M.C., 1713) بادشاه بحر و بر (Farrukhsiyar). The phrase در آفاق appears in place of the usual در جهان on coins of Jahāndār (*e.g.*, I.M.C., III, 1709). The above coin is at present in a private English collection.

J. Allan,
British Museum.



NUMISMATIC SUPPLEMENT

No. XIV

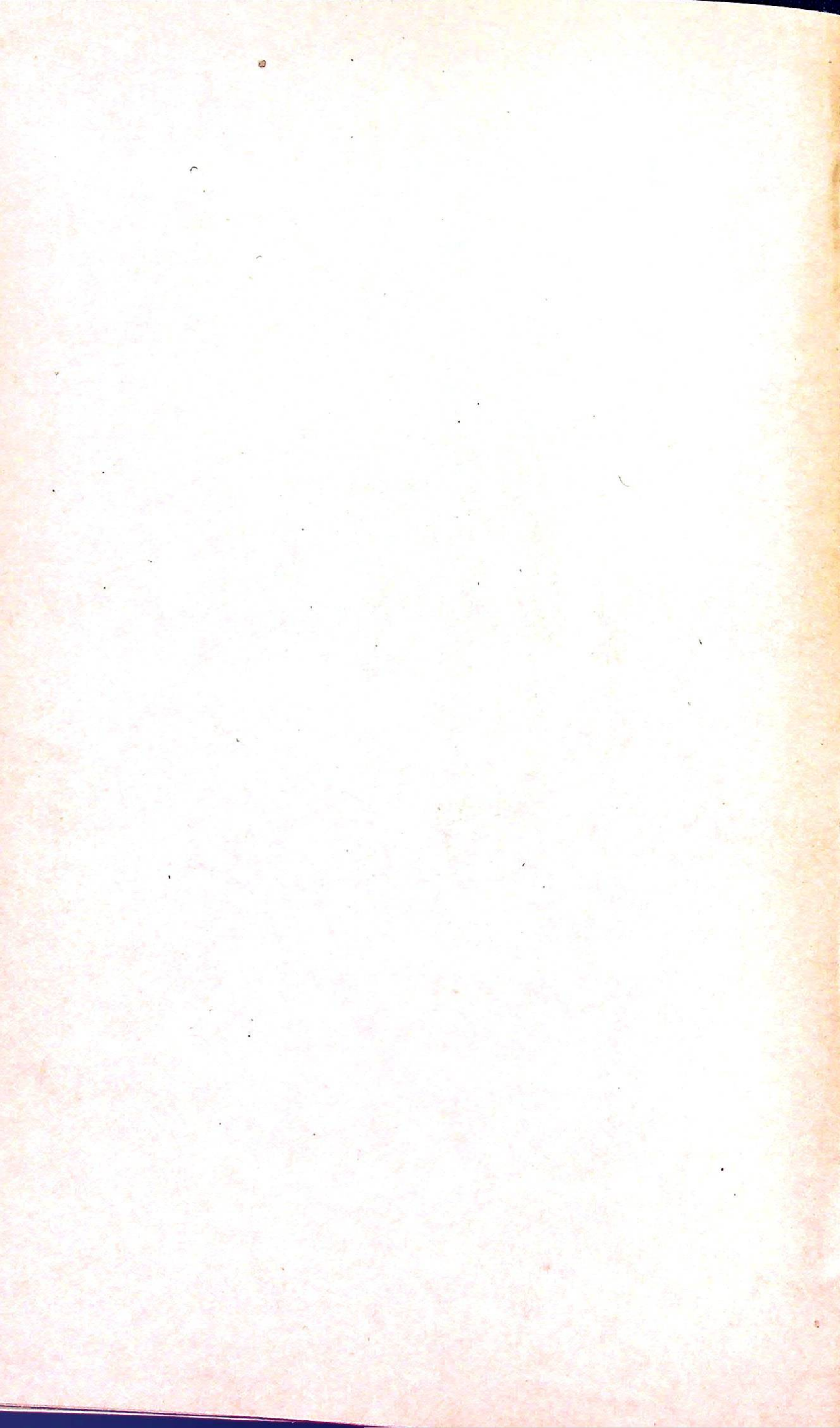
JOURNAL AND PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL

1910

New Series, Vol. 6, Pp. 557-581



49. NUMISMATIC SUPPLEMENT, No. XIV.

Note.—**The numeration of the article below is continued from p. 245 of the "Journal and Proceedings" for 1910.**

82. Some rare Indo-Greek and Scythian Coins.

In the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for the years 1897 and 1898, Mr. Vincent Smith published an interesting series of papers on some coins of ancient and mediæval India, entitled 'Numismatic Notes and Novelties.' I have written the following brief notes on similar lines, descriptive of a few coins which have come into my hands during the last four years. The references are all to Volume I of the new 'Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta,' by Mr. Vincent Smith. The British Museum Catalogue is that of the coins of the Greek and Scythic Kings of Bactria and India.

1. Archebios.

Silver, round. Weight, 35 grains. Size, ·75 inches.

Obverse.—Bust of king r., diad. Legend, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ, below ΑΡΧΕΒΙΟΥ.

Reverse.—Zeus standing, facing, holding sceptre in l. and hurling thunderbolt with r. hand; mon., l. Pl. VII, 16; r similar to Pl. VII, 28. Kharosthi legend, *maharajasa dhramikasa jayadharasa*, below *Arkhebiyasa*.

This hemidrachm of Archebios is a variety of the common type as illustrated at B. M. Cat., Pl. IX, 2. The bust is different, and apparently depicts the king as a man of more mature age than he appears on the usual variety. On the reverse are two monograms similar to those on coin B. M. Cat., Pl. IX, 5.

2.

Copper, square. Weight, 123. Size, ·85.

Obverse.—Bust of Zeus r., diad.; sceptre on shoulder. Legend on three sides as on 1.

Reverse.—The caps of the Dioscuroi, and two palms. Mon. below, similar to Pl. VII, 67. Legend on three sides as on 1.

This has been published in the B. M. Cat., Pl. XXXI, 5, but is a rare type. The monogram of this specimen is different.

3. Apollodotos.

Copper, square. Weight, 145. Size, ·8.

Obverse.—Apollo facing undraped but shod, holding arrow in r. and bow in l. hand. Legend on three sides ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΠοΛΛοΔοΤοΥ ΣΩΤΗΡοΣ.

Reverse.—Tripod of peculiar form on stand, in square of dots; mon. И. Kh. legend on three sides, r. *maharajasa*, top *Apaladatasa*, l. *tratarasa*.

This is a rare variety of a very common type of the copper coinage of Apollodotos. Not only is the tripod strikingly different in shape from that usually occurring, but the attitude of Apollo is distinct. The issue has been recognized as a separate variety by Cunningham in his 'Coins of Alexander's Successors in the East,' and he says that all the specimens of this variety are of inferior execution, which I think is open to question. He only knew of one weight, the chalkons, and the specimens in the British and Indian Museums are of this weight. The coin now published is a dichalkon. I also possess a lepton.

4. Zoilos.

Copper, round. Weight, 230. Size, ·85.

Obverse.—Apollo r., clad in chlamys and boots; holds in both hands an arrow; quiver at his back. Legend, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡοΣ, ΖΩΙΛοΥ below.

Reverse.—Tripod; l. Kh. figure 4; r. figure 1. Kh. legend, *maharajasa tratarasa*, below *Jhoïlasa*.

This is a thick and dumpy coin. It is similar in type to the coins of Apollodotos illustrated at Pl. IV, 7, and bears the same relation to the usual variety with the small elephant in the l. field of the obverse, that this coin of Apollodotos bears to the common Apollodotos medallion of the same type depicted at Pl. IV, 6.

5. Menander.

Silver, round. Weight, 35. Size, ·6.

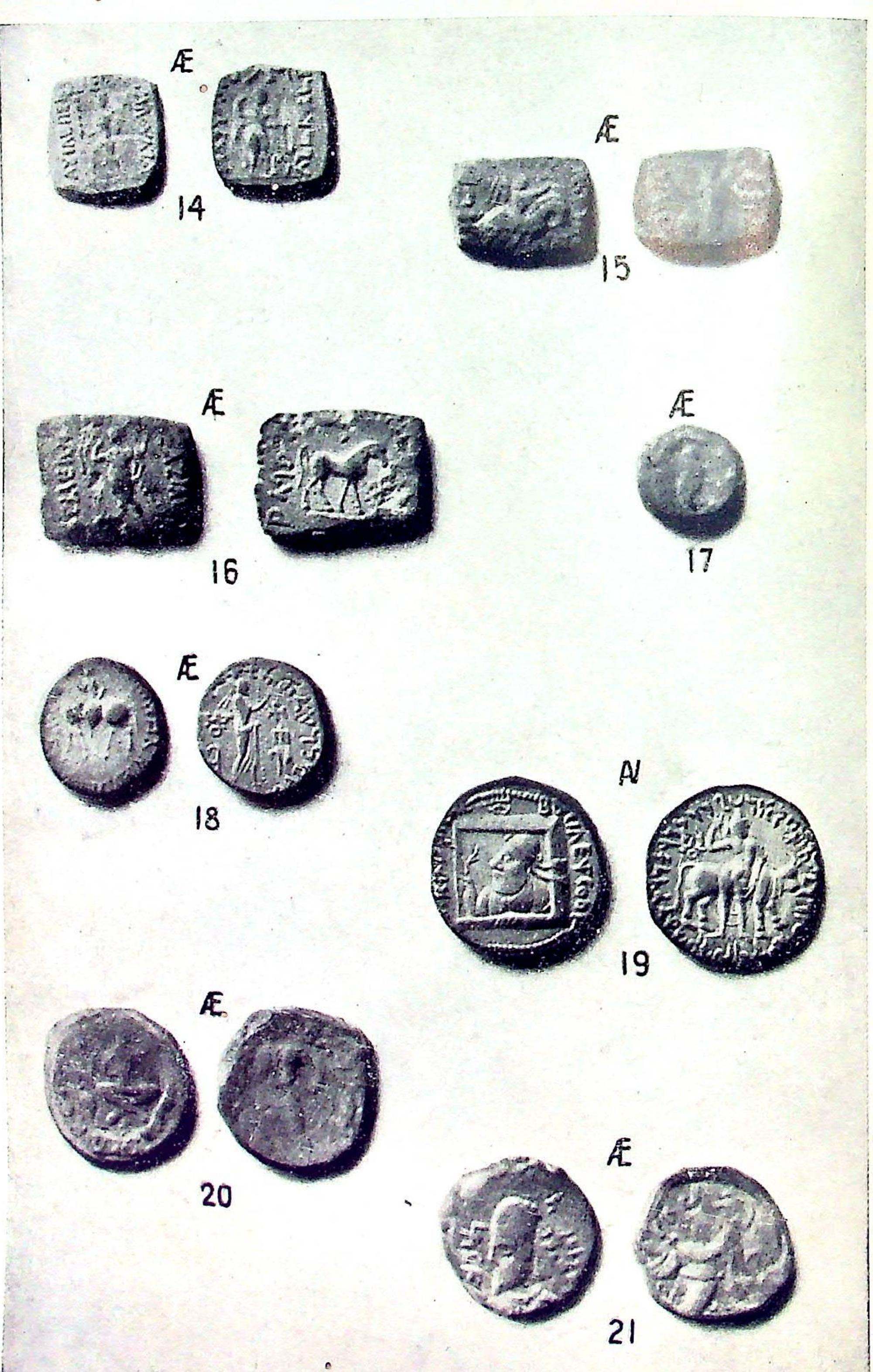
Obverse.—Bust of king l., helmeted, thrusting with javelin. Legend, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡοΣ, below ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡοΥ.

Reverse.—Pallas l., holding aegis in l., and hurling thunderbolt with r. hand; mon. Pl. VII, 86. Kh. legend, *maharajasa tratarasa*, below *Menadrasa*.

A very rare variety of the common type in which the king is depicted as diademed and hurling the javelin. It is not described in the existing Brit. Mus. Cat., but is illustrated



Some rare Indo-Greek and Scythian Coins.



Some rare Indo-Greek and Scythian Coins.

in the 'Ariana Antiqua' and in Cunningham's 'Coins of Alexander's Successors in the East.' As both these works are difficult of access, I illustrate a specimen in my possession.

6.

Copper, square. Weight, 60. Size, ·6.

Obverse.—Helmeted bust l. Legend, l. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, top ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ, r. ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ.

Reverse.—Niké r., holding palm and wreath; mon. illegible. Kh. legend, top *tratarasa*, l. *Menadrasa.*

The only specimen of this common type of Menander's copper coinage known to me in which the bust is turned to the left, instead of to the right.

7. Dionysios.

Copper, round. Weight, 260. Size, 1·1.

Obverse.—Apollo to r., clad in chlamys and boots; holds arrow in both hands, quiver at back. Legend on three sides, l. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, top ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ, r. ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ.

Reverse.—Tripod; r. trident, l. Kh. letter *ji*. Kh. legend, r. *maharajasa*, top *tratarasa*, l. *Dianisiyasa.*

A round copper coin of Dionysios is a novelty. It is a counterpart of a well-known copper coin of Apollodotos, as might have been expected, since all the known types of the issues of Dionysios are taken from those of Apollodotos.

8. Philoxenos.

Copper, square. Weight, 110. Size, ·75.

Obverse.—Deity standing facing with r. hand resting on hip, and cornucopiae in l.; mon. to l. [monogram] Legend, l., and t p illegible but presumably ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΙΚΗΤΟΥ. To r. apparently ΗΛΕΞΛΟΥ or ΦΙΛΕΞΛΟΥ.

Reverse.—Humped bull standing r.; below Gr. letter Σ. Kh. legend, r. *maharajasa*, top *apadihatasa*, l. probably *Philasinasa.*

When I first acquired this coin, which is obviously genuine, I thought that I had found a specimen of a new Indo-Greek king. The coin is of passable workmanship, and the figure of the deity on the obverse is quite distinct from that found on the usual copper coins of Philoxenos. On the latter she is shown as standing l. with r. hand advanced. Here she is facing with her r. hand on her hip. Also the style of the design is quite distinct. Although the name of the king is almost

certainly Philasinasa on the Kharosthi side, it is not ΦΙΛοΞ ΕΝοΥ on the Greek side. In support of the possibility of its being some other name, perhaps new, I may instance the copper coin exhibiting the joint names of Lysias and Antialkidas —Br. Mus. Cat., Pl. XXXI, 2. But the probabilities are that an ignorant engraver blundered the name ΦΙΛοΞΕΝοΥ. Still the coin is a new and interesting one.

9. Hippostratos.

Copper; round. Weight 240. Size, 1.

Obverse.—Conventional design of Apollo standing r. holding arrow in both hands, and clad in chlamys and boots. Legend gone but probably ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡοΣ, below ΠΠοΣΤΡΑΤοΥ. The first five letters of the name are just visible.

Reverse.—Tripod; mon. r. Kh. letter m; mon. l. Plate VII, 110. Kh. legend *maharajasa tratarasa*, below (*Hipathratasa*).

Round copper coins of Hippostratos are very rare, and have so far never been figured. Dr. White King had two, see White King Sale Cat., Part I, No. 161, and supplement to Parts I and II, No. 4549. Of No. 161 it is remarked in the Catalogue that till the time of its publication, such round pieces were unknown. Yet they are mentioned by Cunningham in his 'Coins of Alexander's Successors': see coins of Hippostratos the Great, No. 5*a*.

10. Artemidoros.

Copper, square. Weight, 20. Size ·45.

Obverse.—Artemis l. wearing short chiton and holding out bow. Greek legend worn and illegible.

Reverse.—Humped bull standing to right. Kh. legend r. *maharajasa*, top *apadihatasa*, left probably *Artemi* . . . .

This small coin is a novelty. In weight and size it corresponds with the hemi-lepton of Menander, B. M. Cat., Pl. XII, 7.

11. Strato.

Billon, round. Weight, 45. Size, ·6.

Obverse.—Diademed bust to r. surrounded by barbarous Greek inscription.

Reverse.—Pallas to l. with aegis, hurling thunderbolt. Mon. r. Plate VII, 142; l. Kh. letter. Kh. legend *maharajasa tratarasa*, below *Stratasa*.

Professor Rapson has seen this coin and describes it as a

new variety of Strato. It belongs to the types attributed to Strato II. This coin and another like it were found by me in the Ambala District of the Punjab.

12. Telephos.

Copper, rectangular. Weight, 120. Size, ·85.

In No. III of his paper 'Numismatic Notes and Novelties' (Journal A. S. B. for 1898), Mr. Vincent Smith published a copper coin of Telephos, the description of which was as follows :—

Obverse.—Zeus (or king) seated l. on throne with back; his r. hand advanced; in his l. sceptre.

Greek legend, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ (l.), ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤοΥ (top), ΤΗΛΕΦοΥ (r.).

Reverse.—Figure to r., seated in crouching attitude, with r. arm extended; l. arm not visible.

Kharosthi legend, *Maharajasa* (r), *Kalinakrama* (top), *sa Téliphasa* (damaged, on left).

Mr. Vincent Smith remarked: 'The coinage of Telephos is of extreme rarity, and has heretofore been known in silver only. The Elliot hemidrachm in the Bodleian Cabinet was considered unique until Von Sallet identified two duplicates of it among the unnamed coins of the Guthrie collection at Berlin.'

The copper coin of Telephos now described was sent to me four years ago. The obverse is the same as that of the coin described by Mr. Vincent Smith, but the reverse is new.

Reverse.—Soldier (?) walking to r., wearing short cloak which floats behind his shoulders. His right arm is extended, and over his left shoulder he is carrying a spear or long staff. On his head is a Phrygian cap. To r. is the monogram peculiar to the coinage of Telephos, and to the biga type of the silver issues of Maues. Below the monogram is a peculiar object, possibly a stone or an altar. Kh. legend on three sides, r. *maharajasa*, top, *Kalonakráma*, l. *sa Téliphasa.*

The reverse design is unique, but resembles that of the unpublished hemidrachm of Strato I and Agathokleia in the British Museum.

Every letter of the Kharosthi word corresponding to ΕΥΕ ΡΓΕΤοΥ is distinct. The first character is *ka*, and the second is *l*, but the short vertical stroke only extends below the horizontal line of the *l*, converting the character into *lo*. The third character is a hook turned to the right, and according to Mr. Vincent Smith is either the cerebral, or the dental *n*. The fourth letter appears to be clearly *kr*, but there is a dot below and to the left of the character.

13. Hermaeos.

Silver, round. Weight, 150. Size 1.

Obverse.—Bust of king l., diad. Legend, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ, below ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ.

Reverse.—Throned Zeus l. radiate, with r. hand advanced, sceptre in l. Mon. Pl. VII, 72. Kh. legend, *maharajasa tratarasa*, below *Haramayasa.*

The didrachms of Hermaeos are well known, but I illustrate this specimen as it is in fine condition, and exhibits an unusual monogram.

14. Azes.

Copper, square. Weight, 50. Size ·75.

Obverse.—Male figure striding to l., chlamys flying behind; holds club in r., and trident in l. hand. Legend on three sides ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ.

Reverse.—Female figure to r., peplum flying; holds out long fillet or garland; mon. Pl. V, 10. Kh. legend on three sides, *maharajasa rajarajasa mahatasa Ayasa.*

This is a rare variety of the copper coinage of Azes, and has not been figured before. It is identical with B. M. Cat., p. 89, No. 185.

15.

Copper, rectangular. Weight, 70. Size, ·8 × ·5.

Obverse.—King on horseback r. carrying whip and bow; mon. r. similar to Pl. X, 18. Legend on three sides .... ΙΛΕWΒ.........ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ.

Reverse.—Zeus standing l., holding Nike bearing wreath and palm in extended right hand, and long sceptre in l. hand; mon. Pl. X, 3, l.; Kh. letter *sm* and another character r. Kh. legend on three sides *maharajasa* .... *mahatasa Ayasa.*

A square copper coin of Azes bearing the presentiment of the standing Zeus Nikephoros, so common on this king's silver coinage, is a novelty. I know of no other specimen.

16. Azes and Azilises.

Copper, rectangular. Weight, 165. Size 1 × ·75.

Obverse.—Herakles standing facing; holds in l. hand club and lion's skin; and with r. crowns himself; mon. l. Pl. VII, 72. Legend on three sides, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ) ΑΖΙΛΙΣ(ΟΥ).

Reverse.—Horse walking r.; mon. r. illegible. Kh. legend on three sides (*maharajasa rajarajasa mahatasa*) *Ayasa.*

This type of copper coin is neither new nor extremely rare, but the fact that it bears the joint names of Azes and Azilises has not been previously recognized. Professor Rapson, who has seen the specimen now described, agrees that the type should be ascribed to Azes and Azilises jointly. The B. M. Collection contains four examples of this type, two of which has been attributed to Azes—Pl. XIX, 11—and two to Azilises —Pl. XXI, 5. But there is no vestige of the name on the obverse of Pl. XIX, 11, while on Pl. XXI, 5, the name on the Greek side is Azilises, while it is assumed that the corresponding name on the reverse is *Ayilishasa.* But only the first two characters are visible, and these are not *Ayi*, but *Aya*, *i.e.*, the first two syllables of *Ayasa*.

Silver coins of Azes and Azilises jointly are known—see B. M. Cat., Pl. XX, 3, and Pl. XXXII, 9. See also Cunningham's 'Coins of the Indo-Scythians, Sakas and Kushans.'

17. GONDOPHARRES.

Copper, round. Weight, 65. Size ·6.

Obverse.—Conventional presentiment of Apollo standing r. holding arrow in both hands, and clad in chlamys and boots; design in area surrounded by raised beading; no legend.

Reverse.—Area filled by Gondopharrian symbol ⚲. Kh. legend extant but rubbed and illegible.

This interesting coin was brought to me from Mathura. An Apolline type of the issues of Gondopharres is a novelty. With regard to the reverse design, compare coin B. M. Cat., Pl. XXII, 12.

18. GONDOPHARRES AND ASPAVARMA.

Copper, round. Weight, 150. Size ·8.

Obverse.—The king on horseback to left holding whip. In front of the horse is the Gondopharrian symbol ⚲ and ℸ. The Greek legend is corrupt and illegible, resembling that on the coins ascribed to Azes II—Plate IX, 6, or on those of Gondopharres with inscription Sasasa.

Reverse.—Zeus, naked to the waist, standing r., with r. hand raised, and long sceptre in l.; to right symbols Kh. letter *a*, 卄, and monogram, Plate X, 11; to left mark Plate X, 33, and symbol ϶. Kh. inscription reading from the bottom up towards the left from the outside of the coin—*Aspavarmasa* (*putrasa*) *Indravarma strategasa*; then returning to the bottom and reading up towards the right from the inside of the coin—*Jayatasa tratarasa.*

This coin is No. 274 in the first part of the White King Catalogue. It is there described as unpublished, and it is pointed

out that the coin possibly shows that Aspa Varma was connected with Gondopharres, and Wema Kadphises, as well as with Azes.

The usual variety of Azes and Aspa Varma copper coin is illustrated at B. M. Cat., Plate XX, 2, and it will be seen at a glance that the present coin is very different from it. The king on horseback is to the left, and in front of him is the symbol of Gondopharres. On the ordinary Aspa Varma coins the name Azes on the obverse can be plainly read, but the Greek inscription on the specimen now discussed is quite barbarous and illegible. The name Azes cannot be read either on the coin illustrated in the White King Catalogue, or on any of the three specimens in my possession.

The figure of Jupiter on the reverse is identical with that on the coin of Gondopharres illustrated at Plate IX, 9. It seems invidious to call the mark Plate X, 33, the symbol of Wema Kadphises. A symbol with at least an equal claim to that title would appear to be Plate VII, 154. The mark Plate X, 33, or a modification of it, is found on the coins ascribed by Mr. Vincent Smith to Azes II (Plate IX, 6); on those of Azes II and Aspa Varma (Plate IX, 7); of Gondopharres (Plate IX, 9); of Zeionises; and of Wema Kadphises.

The arrangement of the Kharosthi inscription on the reverse is peculiar. Then in addition to the words on the ordinary Aspavarma coins, there is the term *tratarasa.* I have filled in the word *putrasa* on the analogy of the usual Aspavarma inscription, but am not sure of it as there is a gap in the same place in all my three specimens, and the White King coin at this place is indistinct.

The marks on the coin are almost identical with those on the coin of Gondopharres, Plate IX, 9, already referred to. Instead of Kh. *pra* is Kh. *a*. The other symbols are the same. So are the obverse and reverse designs and their positions. It seems to me that the coin provides strong evidence to show that Aspavarma was the governor or satrap of Gondopharres as well as of Azes. This is consistent with Mr. Vincent Smith's view that Azes II was succeeded by Gondopharres.

19. Kadphises II.

Gold, round. Weight, 245. Size 1.

Obverse.—Within square frame bust of king to l. wearing diadem; r. hand grasps thunderbolt or twig, l. hand rests on bottom edge of frame; his coat buttons at the neck. Above and below dotted circle, and over top edge of frame is mon. Pl. VII, 154. To r. and l. legend ΒΑϹΙΛΕΥϹ ΟΟΗΜΟ ΚΑΔΦΙϹΗϹ.

Reverse.—Siva standing front, head r.; holds trident in r.

hand, round body and over l. shoulder necklace; body radiate: flames arising from head. He is leaning with his left arm on the hump of a bull standing behind him to r.; to left symbol Pl. VII, 152. Kh. legend, *maharajasa rajadirajasa sarvaloga iṣvarasa mahiṣvarasa himakapiṣasa tratara.*

This is a new type of double stater of Wema Kadphises, and is a superb specimen. The obverse resembles that of the coin B. M. Cat., Pl. XXV, 10, while the reverse is the same as that of the double staters in the British Museum, except that Siva is facing right instead of left. The coin has been purchased for the Indian Museum.

20. Huvishka.

Copper, round. Weight, 240. Size 1.

Obverse.—King seated to front cross-legged on clouds, head r.; l. hand raised. Greek legend illegible.

Reverse.—Wind-god running l., his hair loose; both arms raised; to r. OAΔO.

The presentment of Oado, the wind-god, is common on the copper coins of Kanishka, but very rare on those of Huvishka. In his 'Coins of the Indo-Scythians, Sakas and Kushans' Cunningham published copper Oada coins of Huvishka, but with the elephant-rider obverse only, and remarked 'Very rare; only two specimens.' The coin now described is No. 444 of the first part of the White King Catalogue, but has not been previously figured.

21. Indo-Parthian.

Copper, round. Weight, 110. Size ·85.

Obverse.—Bust of the king to l., wearing tiara. Kh. (?) legend.

Reverse.—Winged Nike facing, holds wreath. Kh. legend.

This is a new Indo-Parthian coin, but I cannot read the fragmentary inscriptions.

R. B. Whitehead.

Dalhousie:
3rd June, 1910.

83. Some Rare Coins of the Paṭhán Sulṭáns of Dehli.

The following seven coins of the Dehli Sulṭáns are, to the best of my knowledge, so far unpublished, with the exception of that of Shamsu-d-Dín Maḥmúd Sháh, but this does not appear to have been adequately described. All but the gold coin were found by me in the Dehli bazar within the last two years. The gold coin came from Rāwalpindi.

I. Ghiyáṣu-d-Dín Balban.

Copper.

Weight—30 grs. Size—·6.
Mint—Fakhrábád.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
In double circle.	In circle.
عدل	بفخر
غیاثی	اباد

The only mint of Balban published by Thomas was Dehli. Subsequently silver coins of Lakhnautí mint became known, and specimens are in the Indian Museum. Then in the first Numismatic Supplement to the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Mr. Nelson Wright published a rupee and a copper coin of Balban struck at Sulṭánpúr. The copper coin was an *'adlí* of the usual type, but on the reverse it bore the words بسلطان پو instead of بحضرت دهلي.

The *'adlí* now published adds a fourth to the three known mints of Balban. It is not a good specimen, but the inscription *Ba Fakhrábád* appears to be quite clear. Fakhrábád was presumably some place in or near the province of Bengal.

II. Shamsu-d-Dín Maḥmúd Sháh.

Billon.

Weight—50 grs. Size—·65.
Date—718.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
السلطان الا	ابو المظفر
عظم شمس الد	محمود شاه
نیا و الدین	السلطان ۷۱۸

This remarkable coin was picked out of a large number of silvery billon coins of the Dehli Sulṭáns covering the period from Mu'izzu-d-Dín Kaiqubád to Muḥammad Tughlaq. It is of a common Dehli type, but the king's name is new. I could find no reference to Shamsu-d-Dın Maḥmúd in any of the usual standard works and catalogues, but ultimately I found a paragraph in Mr. C. J. Rodgers' "Coin Collecting in Northern India," which I proceed to quote verbatim.

"During the reign of Mubárak Sháh a coin was struck bearing the name of Shamsu-d-Dín Maḥmúd Sháh. We do not know who he was. In the second year of his reign the Emperor

went a tour in the Dekkan. He took a cousin with him and left Dehli in the hands of one of his creatures. When returning, he suddenly ordered his cousin to be executed, and when he arrived in Dehli the same fate was measured out to the man who had been left as governor of that city. It is surmised that the cousin and the governor were plotting for the throne. The coin was evidently struck in Dehli. The king probably saw it, and as it bore on it the year of his absence, he imagined that either the governor, or his cousin, or both, were plotting against him. No mention is made of Shamsu-d-Dín Maḥmúd in history. His name and date are found only on one known coin. If more coins could be obtained, we might get to know more about him."

In the Introduction to his "Catalogue of the Coins in the Government Museum, Lahore," Mr. C. J. Rodgers gives a list of the Dehli Ṣulṭáns which includes Shamsu-d-Dín Maḥmúd. The date of his accession is given as 718 A.H., and it is stated, that only one billon coin is known.

These two references are all the information I have been able to find. I cannot ascertain whether the coin was ever described, and to whom it belonged, or now belongs. If it was the property of Mr. Rodgers, he probably disposed of it to the British Museum, yet it is not published in his Supplements.

Possibly the present notice will stimulate further enquiry, but Shamsu-d-Dín Maḥmúd can have been nothing more than the figure head of an obscure palace conspiracy.

III. Muḥammad-bin-Tug͟hlaq.

Gold.

Weight—170 grs. Mint—Tug͟hlaqpúr *alias* Tirhut.
Size—·85. Year—735.

Obverse.

In circle, Kalima.
Marginal inscription within outer circle.

ضرب هذه السكه اقليم تغلق پور عرف ترهت
في سنه خمس و ثلثين و سبعمايه

Reverse.

In centre of coin

المجاهد في
سبيل الله
محمد بن تغلق

On four sides names of the four *imāms*: all within outer circle.

This mohar is in fine condition. It is a gold coin of Tug͟hlaqpúr *alias* Tirhut mint, and as such is a novelty. Previously the only known coins of Muḥammad Tug͟hlaq struck at

this mint were forced currency issues of the design common to it and to Dehli, Dár-ul-Islám, Lakhnautí, Daulatábád, Satgāon, and Darra Dáhár or Dhár. The date of the coin now published is 735, while the only date so far known to exist on the forced currency issue of Tirhut mint is 731.

IV.

Billon.

Weight—50 grs. Size—·6.
Date—734.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
In circle.	In double circle.
محمد بن	الراجي
تغلق سنه	رحمة الله
۷۳۴	الكريم

This is a variety of a common billon type of the issues of Muḥammad Tughlaq, in which the date is always expressed in words. In one respect the coin is a freak because the word سنه (year) when used on the coinage of the Dehli Sulṭáns, is invariably followed by the date in words. Otherwise it is a normal, well-executed specimen. Two of this variety were found in the same lot from which I got the coin of Shamsu-d-Dín Maḥmúd.

V.

Billon.

Weight—52 grs. Size—·7.

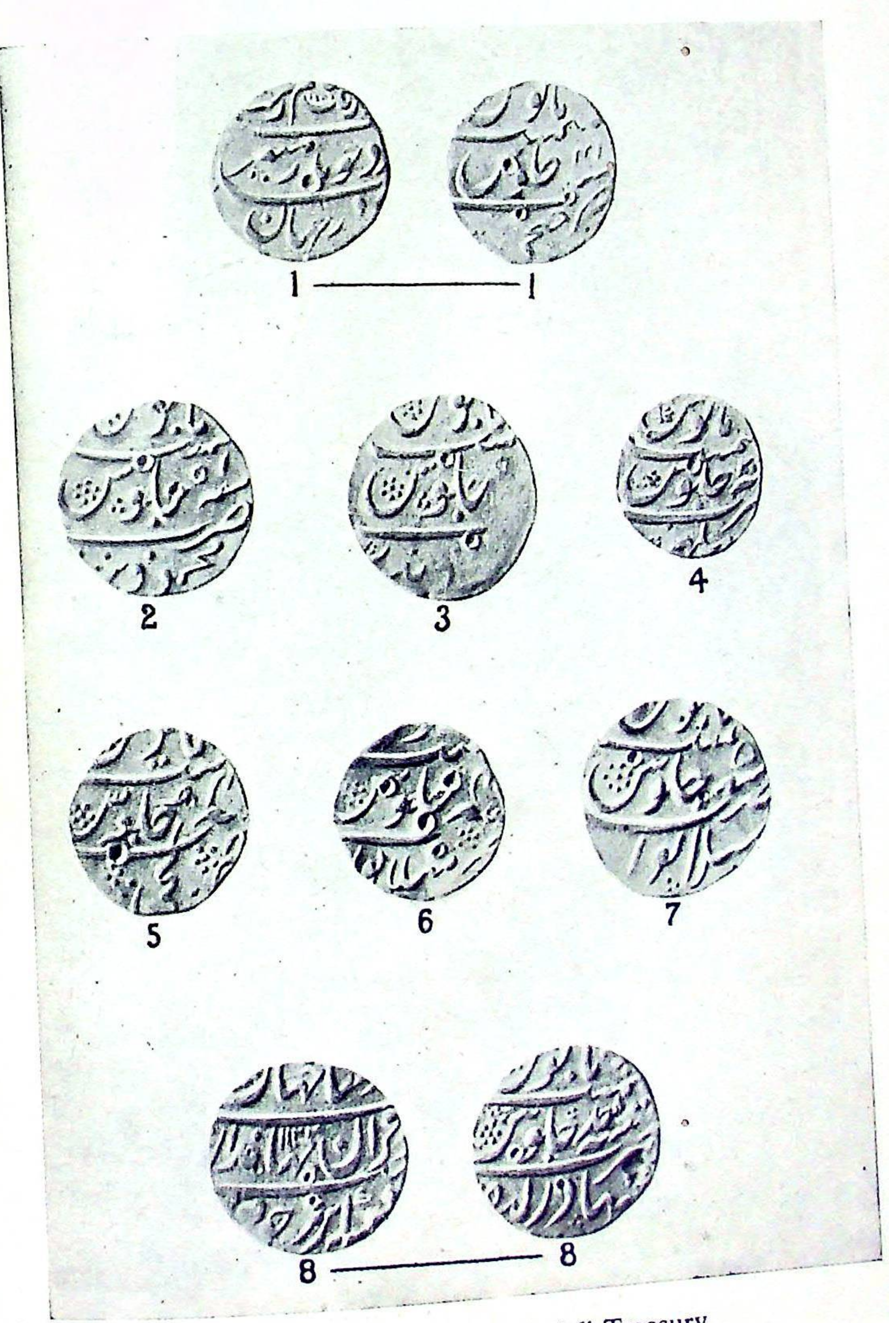
Obverse.	*Reverse.*
In circle	In circle.
محمد بن	المجاهد في
تغلق شاه	سبيل الله
السلطان	

Like the preceding coin, this is a variety of a common billon type of Muḥammad Tughlaq's coinage. Instead of the date in figures appear the words السلطان. The coin is thin, and the lettering is distinct in style.

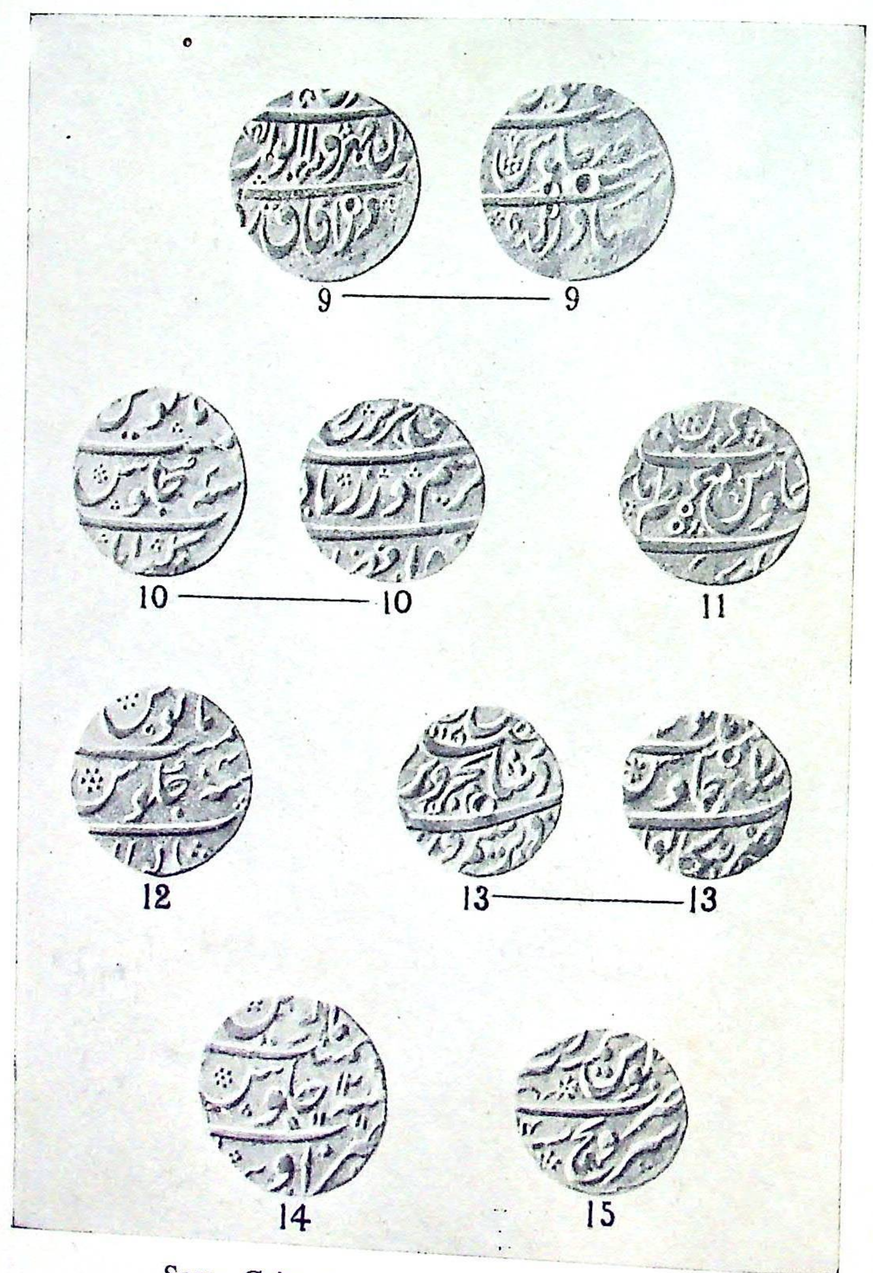
VI. Fíroz Shāh with Ẓafar.

Billon.

Weight—75 grs. Size—·5.
Mint—Dehli.



Some Coins from the Limbdi Treasury.



Some Coins from the Limbdi Treasury.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
	In circle.
فيــــروز شاه	دار الملک
ظفر سلطاني	دهلي

VII. Muhammad bin Fíroz.

Billon.

Weight—120 grs. Mint—Dehli.
Size—·7. Date— 790.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
In circle.	In circle.
سلطـــاني	دار الملک
فيروز شاه	دهلي
محمد شاه	٧٩٥

The last two coins are novelties as they are both of Dáru-l-Mulk Dehli. The first of the two belongs to the dateless varieties, and is a dumpy piece of poor workmanship ; the second is well executed and in fine condition.

R. B. Whitehead, C.S.

Lahore :
1st April, 1910.

84. Some Coins from the Limbdi Treasury.

In June last (1909) it was my good fortune to spend six delightful days at Limbdī, the capital of the State of that name in the Province of Kāṭhīāwāḍ. Mr. Jhaverbhai Nāthābhai Amīn, the capable and trusted diwān, had suggested to His Highness the Ṭhākor Ṣāḥib that a hoard of coins which long had been lying untouched in the State Treasury should be examined, and it was on this welcome errand that I visited the place. Every facility was afforded me for the inspection of the coins, each one of which passed through my hands. Numbering some 6,500, they were all, with the exception of a few Native State coins, either rupees or half-rupees of the Mughal Emperors of India. The Great Mughals, Akbar, Jahāngīr, and Shah Jahān were but poorly represented, the large majority of the coins ranging from Aurangzēb to Muḥammad Shāh. The Ṭhākor Ṣāḥib very kindly presented me fifty that were new to my collection. A description of these will perhaps be of interest, the more so as several of them have till now remained unedited.

Aurangzēb.

Of the rupees of Aurangzēb's reign four in the hoard issued from mints hitherto unregistered, but on two of these the mint-names still defy decipherment. One of the new mints is Jinjī, جنجي (Fig. 1, Obv. and Rev.). The obverse of this Jinjī rupee displays the ordinary چو بدر منير legend, while the Hijrī year 1109 appear in the *gāf* of اورنگ زيب. The reverse reads quite distinctly—

مانوس
ميمنت
سنه ۴١ جلوس
ضرب
جنجي

Eighty miles south-west of Madras, "the fortress of Jinjī occupies seven adjacent hills, on each of which stands a fort bearing a distinct name", Elliot (Dowson), VII, 348. In his "History of the Mahrattas" Grant Duff tells at some length the story of the siege of Jinjī. It appears that in 1693 the place was invested by the Mughal troops under the prince Kām Bakhsh, but so languidly were operations conducted that not till January, 1698, was the fortress carried by escalade. The Jinjī rupee must have issued from the mint but a few months after this success, for the year of its issue, 1109 H., closed on July 9th, 1698.

Another new mint that now falls to be registered is Maḥmūdbandar, محمود بندر (Figs. 2 and 3, Rev. only). Two duplicate rupees, each dated 51–1119, mutually help to reveal the mint-name, one containing its earlier letters Maḥmūdban ....and the other its later letters....ūdbandar. Where this Maḥmūdbandar was situated is unknown to me.[1]

Yet two other rupees, one dated 30–1098 and the other 4x–1109, are of the ordinary type, but in each case I have failed to read the mint recorded. In the hope that some coin-collector may be able to suggest the correct reading of these names, the two Reverses are shown in Figs. 4 and 5.

Of Aurangzēb's Mailāpūr rupees one was described fourteen years ago in King and Vost's article entitled "Novelties in Mughal Coins." A rupee from this rare mint is also in Mr. Burn's cabinet. At Limbdī two specimens came to light, on one of which the mint-name is entered as Mahīlāpūr with an 'h', مهيلا پور, and on the other as simple Mailāpūr, without the

[1] My cabinet has long held an Aurangzēb rupee of the regnal year 4x that was struck at Islāmbandar. This "bandar" too baffles me.

'h', میلا پور [1] (Figs. 6 and 7, Rev. only). "Mylapore", lies on the left bank of the river Adyar, and forms with St. Thomé the southern suburb of the present town of Madras.

Other rare Aurangzēb rupees were two from the mints at Ẓafarpūr and Dāru-l-mulk Kābul.

A'ẓam Sẖāh.

It was an especial pleasure to light upon an Aḥmadābād A'ẓam Sẖāh in mint condition. The only other specimen known to me is in the British Museum, No. 850.

Sẖāh 'Ālam I.

Sẖāh 'Ālam I was represented by rupees from the following mints, all of them rare for that Emperor's reign: Ajmēr, Aḥmadnagar, Akbarnagar, Purbandar, Ch̲īnāpattan, Sẖolāpūr, and both Dāru-l-jihād and Farkẖunda bunyād Ḥaidarābād. Of two Ajmēr rupees, each of the first regnal year, one, probably the earlier issued, bears the mint epithet Dāru-l-Kẖair, but the other Mustaqirru-l-Kẖilāfat. This latter title is also present on the rupee No. 866 in the British Museum, which coin, however, differs from the Limbdī rupee in the arrangement both of the Obverse and of the Reverse legends. Evidently then during Sẖāh 'Ālam's first year three several dies were designed and used in the Ajmēr mint.

Jahāndār.

The Jahāndār rupees included a very early Arkāt (1-1124)[2] and a good specimen from the exceedingly rare mint Bahādur-gaṛh. This latter displays the صاحب قران *bait*, but a second rupee, already long in my possession, of the same Emperor and mint, bears the ابو الفتح distich (Figs. 8 and 9, Obv. and Rev.).

The situation of Bahādurgaṛh is not known for certain. It was somewhere in the Deccan, and "perhaps the place was on the Mān river", E.D.. VII, 383, note 2.

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1 Having these two coins in hand for reference, I have no hesitation in affirming that the muhr and rupee, Nos. 860, 874, in the British Museum catalogue, there attributed to Sẖolāpūr (with 'short o'), really issued from the Mailāpūr mint. On coins Sẖolāpūr is written fully (*scriptio plena*) with a *wāw* present in the first syllable, thus not شلا پور but شولا پور

2 In his "Old Coins in the Bahāwalpūr State Toshakẖāna," Mr. Whitehead mentions a rupee struck at the Arkāt mint still earlier by two years. He says, "If my reading is correct, the Arkāt coin of Sẖāh 'Ālam Bahādur I is new. It is dated 1122 (*jalūs* 4)."

Farrukh-siyar.

Of Farrukh-siyar's reign one rupee I am inclined to assign, though somewhat doubtfully, to the new mint Gulshanābād (Fig. 10, Obv. and Rev.). It displays the normal legends, but on this specimen the mint-name itself is not very clear. The fort of Gulshanābād, in Baglānā near Junīr, is mentioned in the history of the operations conducted by the Imperial forces against the Marāṭhās in the early years of the twelfth century after the Hijra (E.D., VII, 337, 345); but I have not succeeded in discovering what connexion the Emperor Farrukh-siyar may have had with this place.

Another rupee of this reign issued from the mint of A'ẓamnagar (Fig. 11, Rev. only). The lowest line of the Reverse contains several incomplete letters, which may perhaps have served to indicate that the mint's full name was A'ẓamnagar Gokulgaṛh. The specimen in the British Museum, numbered 936, seems to be without this supplemental line.

Fig. 12, Rev. only, represents a puzzling rupee. Though its mint-name has not yet been deciphered, enough of its letters are present to render probable the inference that this coin issued from some town hitherto unregistered in any mint-list.

Other noteworthy rupees of Farrukh-siyar were those from Dāru-l-Khair Ajmēr, Dāru-l-Fatḥ Ujjain, Islāmābād, Bankāpūr, Chīnāpattan, and Mustaqirru-l-mulk 'Aẓīmābād. The Bankāpūr rupee (Fig. 13, Obv. and Rev.), dated 7-1130, differs in the arrangement of its Obverse legend from King and Vost's No. 32.

Rafī'u-l-Darajāt.

Of Rafī'u-l-Darajāt's short reign rupees bearing this Emperor's distinctive couplet were in evidence from the Dāru-l-Fatḥ Ujjain, Aḥmadābād, and Lakhnau mints. There was also a Multān rupee bearing, as indeed seems to be usual in the case of this mint, not the couplet but the simpler legend that is present too on the Multán muhr. The Aḥmadābād rupee, a broad specimen and in perfect condition, is the first one I have seen *without* the Zīnatu-l-bilād epithet. Just the plain name Aḥmadābād is entered at the bottom of the Reverse. It would be interesting now to discover gold pieces of this simpler type, corresponding to the well-known Zīnatu-l-bilād muhrs.

Shāh Jahān II.

Shāh Jahān II's rare mints at Burhānpūr, 'Aẓīmābād, and Korā were represented by their rupees. Also a rupee from Dāru-l-Khair Ajmēr was found, which, though wanting the Hijrī year, may be confidently assigned to this Emperor rather than to Shāh Jahān III.

Muḥammad Shāh.

Two noteworthy coins of Muḥammad Shāh were from the Ausā and Sironj mints (Figs. 14, 15, Rev. only). Unfortunately neither of the two shows the Hijrī year, but on the Ausā rupee the regnal year is 12, and on the Sironj 4 (or possibly $x4$). Also of this reign were two Machhlīpattan rupees, dated 2—1132 and 8—1139, of the type already described in Numismatic Supplement VIII, 592, and XII, 383.

The Plate illustrating this article exhibits the following rupees :—

No. 1. Aurangzēb	:	Jinjī : 41—1109 : Obv. and Rev.
,, 2. ,,	:	Maḥmūdban[dar] : 51—1119 : Rev.
,, 3. ,,	:	[Maḥm]ūdbandar : 51—1119 : Rev.
,, 4. ,,	:	Mint unknown : 30—1098 : Rev.
,, 5. ,,	:	Mint unknown : $4x$—1109 : Rev.
,, 6. ,,	:	Mahīlāpūr : R. Y. $4x$: Rev.
,, 7. ,,	:	Mailāpūr : $5x$—1118 : Rev.
,, 8. Jahāndār	:	Bahādurgaṛh : 1—1124 : Obv. and Rev.
,, 9. ,,	:	Bahādurgaṛh : R. Y. 1 : Obv. and Rev.
,, 10. Farrukh-siyar	:	? Gulshanābād : R. Y. 2 : Obv. and Rev.
,, 11. ,,	:	A'ẓamnagar : No date : Rev.
,, 12. ,,	:	Mint unknown : R. Y. 4 : Rev.
,, 13. ,,	:	Bankāpūr : 7—1130 : Obv. and Rev.
,, 14. Muḥammad Shāh	:	Ausā : R. Y. 12 : Rev.
,, 15. ,,	:	Sironj : R. Y. 4 : Rev.

GEO. P. TAYLOR.

AḤMADĀBĀD :
9*th May*, 1910.

85. A POSTSCRIPT TO THE ARTICLE ON "SOME COINS FROM THE LIMBDI TREASURY."

Note.—May Maḥmūd Bandar be Porto Novo on the Coromandel Coast? Only yesterday I had the good fortune here in Bombay to pick up a copy of that rare book Alexander Hamilton's "New Account of the East Indies" (1727), and turning over its pages I lit upon the following relevant passage :—

"The next Place of Commerce is Porto Novo, so called by the Portugueze, when the Sea-coasts of India belonged to them; but when Aurangzeb subdued Golcondah, and the Portugueze affairs declined, the Mogul set a Fouzdaar in it, and gave it the Name of Mahomet Bander. The Europeans generally call

it by its first Name and the Natives by the last " (I, 350).

It is, of course, quite true that Mahomet and Maḥmūd are different names, and that thus this " Mahomet Bander" is not necessarily to be identified with the mint-town Maḥmūd Bandar. But it would be surprising if the distinction between the two names had been observed by Hamilton, a rough, plain-spoken " Captain ", who by his own telling was at Madras officially declared " a rank Pirate ". He disavows any claim to exact scholarship. " We Britains, who either go voluntarily or are sent to Neptune's Schools in our Youth, to learn Politeness and Eloquence, very rarely meet with Apollo's bright Sons or Disciples to instruct us in the knowledge of Languages." He openly admits that what he has recorded in his book "came posting through a weak and treacherous Memory with little Elegancy." It thus may well be that on occasion his memory played him false, and that from this cause he has handed down in a form slightly altered a name that originally read Maḥmūd Bandar.

BOMBAY: GEO P. TAYLOR.
21*st May*, 1910.

86. ON THE SYMBOL 'ṢĀHIB QIRĀN.'

It is well known that the *'alāmat* Ṣāḥib Qirān is present as a royal title on many of the coins of the Mughal Emperors of India, and it may be helpful to have on record just when and where and by whom this title was used. But first a word as to its meaning. The term قران, *qirān*, indicates in the astrology of Persia a conjunction of two or more planets. Now not all conjunctions are held to be auspicious, for while some planets, such as Venus and Jupiter, are supposed to shed a beneficent influence, others, such as Mars and Saturn, are deemed to exert a malignant power. A pair of planets, each of good omen, is expressed in Arabic by the dual سعدين, *sa'dain*, but if the two import bad luck the term employed is نحسين *naḥsain*. Hence the full form قران سعدين means definitely an auspicious conjunction, but قران نحسين a conjunction as definitely inauspicious. It would seem, however, that قران when used absolutely can carry with it سعدين understood, and accordingly it admits of interpretation as a conjunction presaging happiness.[1] By consequence the title Ṣāḥib Qirān comes to

[1] As is well known, "the horned moon with one bright star" is at the present day the felicitous emblem of the 'Ŏthmānlī Sulṭāns of

mean 'Lord of the (happy) conjunction,' whence arose the derivative meanings, 'a favourite of Fortune,' 'a great Emperor,' 'a Kaisar,' 'an Augustus.'

Tamerlane is said to have been the first monarch to have borne this title, but the epithet has not been found on his coins. The late M. Ed. Drouin in his paper on "Les Symboles astrologiques sur les monnaies de la Perse" mentions that Tīmūr in his desire to foster the prosperity of his capital city Samarqand invited thither astrologers and other men of learning. During his reign (A.H. 771-807) a remarkable planetary conjunction took place, and the astrologers, availing themselves of the occasion, fashioned as an adulatory tribute to their imperial patron the title Ṣāḥib Qirān. Inasmuch as the celestial phenomenon then observed recurs but once in thirty years, they foretold that Tīmūr's reign would last for at least that period of time, and as a matter of fact it did cover the thirty-five years from 1369 till 1404. The title thus assigned to Tīmūr seems to have become for a while a term distinctive of that Emperor. The Tūzuk-i-Jahāngīrī expressly states:

"In these Memoirs whenever Ṣāḥib Qirānī is written it "refers to Amīr Tīmūr Gūrgān."[3]

In the Preface to the Persian translation of the Mulfūzāt-i-Tīmūrī the translator, Abū Ṭālib Ḥusainī, says:

"I saw in the library of Ja'far, Governor of Yaman, "a book in the Turkī language, dictated by His Majesty "who now dwells in Paradise, Ṣāḥib Qirānī."[2]

In Jahāngīr's time the Royal Signet of the Great Mug͟hal bore, inscribed in the topmost of its nine circles, the words:

امیر تیمور صاحب قران

None of Tīmūr's successors on the throne of Samarqand bore the title of Ṣāḥib Qirān, but in that later Empire of the Great Mug͟hals, founded in Hindūstān by Bābar, sixth in descent from Tīmūr, the coins of no less than nine of the Emperors (or Claimants to the throne) exhibit the title either

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Turkey. Its origin dates so far back as B.C. 339. In that year Philip of Macedon, while besieging Byzantium, attempted in the early night hours an escalade of the city; but it is said a sudden silver gleam flashing from the western sky revealed the advancing enemy, and thus Byzantium was saved. In commemoration of the Divine aid so wonderfully vouchsafed, it was forthwith decreed that the city's badge should be a crescent, its light reinforced by a star, and that both star and crescent should be graven on the city's coins. This emblem was adopted by the Turks after Constantinople fell to Muḥammad II in 1453, and since then it has come to be popularly regarded as the distinctive symbol of Islām. To the Muḥammadans of India, however, it is a foreign ensign, in no way associated with their religion.

1 The Tūzuk-i-Jahāngīrī, translated by Rogers and Beveridge, page 5.

2 The Mulfūzāt Tīmūrī, translated by Stewart, page 1.

unchanged or in a slightly varied form. The nine Emperors are—

> S͟hāh Jahān I, S͟hāh S͟hujā‘, Murād Bak͟hs͟h,
> S͟hāh ‘Ālam Bahādur I, Jahāndār, Farruk͟h-siyar,
> Muḥammad S͟hāh, S͟hāh ‘Ālam II, and Akbar II ;

and the variant titles are the following four:

> Ṣāḥib Qirāni, Ṣāḥib Qirān T͟hānī, T͟hānī Ṣāḥib Qirān, and T͟hālit͟h Ṣāḥib Qirān.

I. Ṣāḥib Qirān, صاحب قران.

The simple term Ṣāḥib Qirān is present, unaltered, on the coins of Murād Bak͟hs͟h and Jahāndār.

(*a*) Murād Bak͟hs͟h caused rupees of two different types to be struck at Sūrat in A.H. 1068. Of the rarer type the legend on the Obverse reads :—

مراد شاه غازی

محمد سکندر ثانی

ز صاحبقران جهانی

گرفت

ارث احد

سنه

Muḥammad Murād, the victorious King, the Second Alexander,
Took the heritage from (S͟hāh) Jahān, Lord of the Conjunction.

(*b*) Jahāndār approved two distichs for his coins, of which the one given below contains his title Ṣāḥib Qirān.

بزد سکه بر مهر (زر (or) چو صاحب قران
جهـــانـــدار شاه بادشـــاه جـــهـــان

This legend, with occasional slight variation, is present on both muhrs and rupees struck at K͟hujista Bunyād, and on the rupees that issued from Etāwā, Dāru-l-Fatḥ Ujjain, Dāru-s-Sarūr Burhānpūr, Barēlī, Sūrat, Dāru-l-K͟hilāfat S͟hāhjahānābād, and Lakhnau.

[Nādir S͟hāh is not included among the Emperors of India, but it may here be noted that, during his sanguinary invasion of the country in A.H. 1152, he caused coins to be struck in his name at Dēhlī and Aḥmadābād, on which he too is styled Ṣāḥib Qirān. They bear the legend :

مست سلطان بر سلاطین جهان
[شاه شاهان نادر صاحب قران]

II. Ṣāḥib Qirānī, صاحب قراني.

The title 'Lord of Conjunction' with the mere change of قران to the adjectival قراني occurs on the coins of Shāh 'Ālam I and Shāh 'Ālam II.

(*a*) Mr. Whitehead in his report on the "Old Coins in the Bahāwalpūr State Toshakhānā" (Num. Supp. XI, p. 333) mentions three muhrs of Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur I from the mint Mustaqirru-l-Khilāfat Akbarābād bearing the following inscription :—

[مبارک سکه] صاحب قراني بهادر عالم گیر ثاني

Instead of the first two words مبارک سکه Mr. Rodgers would read بزر زد سکه.

The same epithet Ṣāḥib Qirānī also occurs on the Akbarābād rupee, No. 3, on page 220 in the Lāhor Museum Catalogue, which, as Mr. Whitehead points out, has been there erroneously attributed to Ālamgīr II. It is, one may confidently affirm, a coin of Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur I.

(*b*) On both muhrs and rupees of Shāh 'Ālam II from Aḥmadnagar-Farrukhābād and Dāru-l-Khilāfat Shāhjahānābād, and on that Emperor's rupees from Mustaqiru-l-Khilāfat Akbarābād, Barēlī Qaṭ', Muẓaffargarh, and (perhaps) Jodhpūr, we meet with the following legend :

سکه صاحب قراني زد زتائید اله
حامي دین محمد شاه عالم بادشاه

III. Ṣāḥib Qirān thānī, صاحب قران ثاني

This title, 'the Second Lord of Conjunction,' was adopted by the four Emperors, Shāh Jahān I,[1] Shāh Shujā', Muḥammad Shāh, and Akbar II.

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[1] Shāh Jahān I was the first of the Mughal Emperors to have the title Ṣāḥib Qirān thānī entered *on his coins*, but M. Ed. Drouin has adduced interesting evidence which goes to prove that the title was as a matter of fact borne by Shāh Jahān's father Jahāngīr.

"Les poètes persans contemporains qui étaient à la cour de ce "sultân (Djehân Gîr,) et célébrèrent son avènement en 1605, disent "bien qu'il monta sur le trône au moment où avait lieu la seconde con-"jonction (ce qui est faux astronomiquement), mais Djehân Gîr n'a "jamais pris ce titre sur ses monnaies ni dans ses protocoles. Je dois

(*a*) From the very first year of his reign S̲h̲āh Jahān I introduced this epithet on his coins, and it is to be seen on nearly all the muhrs, rupees, and nit̲h̲ārs that were issued prior to his death. The area of the Reverse of the famous 200-muhr piece exhibits the legend which, with variations as to the arrangement of its constituent words, continued throughout this Emperor's reign to be the normal legend for his coins in gold and silver.

شهاب الدین محمد صاحب قران ثاني

شاه جهان بادشاه غازي

(*b*) The two rupees of S̲h̲āh S̲h̲ujā', Nos. 690 and 691 in the British Museum Catalogue, very probably bear in their margin the epithet Ṣāḥib Qirān t̲h̲ānī. The Catalogue itself gives the words قران ثاني as the reading of the right margin of the Reverse of No. 690; and in Num. Supp. VI, pp. 265, 266, Mr. Burn has shown reason for rejecting, as to No. 691, the extremely doubtful rendering "Jal ūn-ābād," which Mr. Lane-Poole had ventured to suggest, and for accepting in its stead the reading Ṣāḥib Qirān t̲h̲ānī.

(*c*) On the coins of Muḥammad S̲h̲āh stood the severely simple legend

سکه مبارک بادشاه غازي محمد شاه

but it would seem that some two years after this Emperor's accession the words صاحب قران ثاني were inserted after مبارک on the coins, both gold and silver, that issued from the S̲h̲āhjahānābād mint, a change which was maintained till the close of the reign. The legend as thus altered reads—

سکه مبارک صاحب قران ثاني محمد شاه بادشاه غازي

(*d*) Akbar II's S̲h̲āhjahānābād muhrs and rupees bear a legend identical with the one last recorded, save

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"cependant mentionner ce fait que, en 1896, il a été présenté au cabi-"net de France (qui n'en a pas fait l'acquisition) un rubis rapporté du "Turkestan, et sur lequel était gravée une inscription que j'ai cru "pouvoir lire de la manière suivante: *Djehân Gîr shâh Akbar shâh* "*sâhib-qirân tsâni*, 1019, ce qui prouverait, si la pierre est authen-"tique, que ce souverain aurait pris, avant son fils Shâh Djehân, le "titre de 'deuxième maître de la conjonction.'"

Les Symboles astrologiques sur les monnaies de la Perse (Gazette belge de Numismatique, Bruxelles, 1901).

only that the name Akbar is added after Muhammad. They thus read—

سکه مبارک صاحب قران ثاني محمد اکبر شاه بادشاه غازي

IV. T͟hānī Ṣāḥib Qirān, ثاني صاحب قران.

This variant form, in which ثاني comes first instead of last, appears on two gold coins of S͟hāh Jahān I, both of them from the S͟hāhjahānābād mint. One of these is the 200-muhr piece, on which in the left margin of the Reverse the Emperor is styled

ثاني صاحب قران شاه جهان دين پناه

The other is the beautiful muhr, No. 568 of the British Museum Catalogue, dated 30—1066, which in the margin surrounding the circular area of the Reverse bears the distich

سکه شاهجهان اباد رائج در جهان
جاودان بادا بنام ثاني صاحب قران

V. T͟hālit͟h Ṣāḥib Qirān, ثالث صاحب قران.

I have seen but a single coin exhibiting this epithet, a Tatta rupee of Farruk͟h-siyar, dated 1—1125. It is one of the treasures in the cabinet of my kind friend Mr. Framji Jamaspji Thanawala.

The ordinary legend on Farruk͟h-siyar's coins proclaims the Emperor's title of بادشاه بحر و بر 'Bādshāh of sea and land,' but on this Tatta rupee he is styled instead ثالث صاحب قران 'the Third Lord of Conjunction.' The whole legend reads—

سکه زد از فضل حق بر سیم و زر
ثالث صاحب قران فرخ سیر

NOTE.—In several of the Native States of Rājpūtānā their rulers have at one time or another issued coins more or less closely resembling those of the contemporary Mug͟hal Emperors. Of these Native State coins the following exhibit the Emperor's name associated with the title Ṣāḥib Qirān t͟hānī:—

Muḥammad S͟hāh rupees from the mint at Jaisalmēr; S͟hāh 'Ālam II rupees from Būndī, Bīkānēr, and Qaraulī; and Akbar II rupees from Būndī, Bharatpūr, Dholpūr, and Sawāī-Jaipūr.

GEO. P. TAYLOR.

AḤMADĀBĀD:
10*th June*, 1910.

P.S.—Through the kindness of Mr. R. B. Whitehead, I.C.S., I am able to add a reference to another coin on which the title Ṣāḥib Qirān Thānī is ascribed to the then regnant Emperor. Shāh Jahān II issued from the Tatta mint a coin bearing a couplet which Mr. Whitehead reads as follows:—

سکه زد بر زر با امن امان
صاحب قران ثاني شاه جهان

The Second "Lord of the Conjunction," Shāh Jahān,
Struck coin in gold with security and tranquillity.

G. P. T.

87. Moghal Mint Towns—Fīroznagar.

In the list upon page 174 of his "Manual," Dr. O. Codrington places a mark of interrogation against the name of Fīroznagar. I find that it is the new name by which 'Ālamgīr Aurangzeb disguised Rāechor (Niẓām's Territories), as he did so many other places. In the *M'āṣir-i-'Ālamgīrī* (Bibl. Ind.), p. 332, line 2 from foot, we have an entry headed "Capture of Rāechor," which states that on the 26th Ṣafar [1101 H. Dec. 29, 1689 N.S.], 33rd year, the Bakhshī-ul-mulk, Rūḥullah Khān, took the fort of Rāechor, which received the name of Fīroznagar. In 1117 H. (1706), year 50, Chīn Qīlich Khān, Bahādur, was appointed *faujdār* of Fīroznagar *vice* Yūsuf Khān; *ibid.*, p. 513.

William Irvine.

88. The Qandahār Rupee of Muḥammad Shāh.

Dr. G. P. Taylor of Ahmadabad writes:—"Just a couple of days after reading your description of a rupee, doubtfully assigned by you [1] to the Qandahār mint, and dated the 30th regnal year of Muḥammad Shāh (N.S. 13: 240), Mr. Qadri, the Oriental Translator to the Bombay Government, very kindly gave me a rupee—normal type—of the same Emperor, on which the mint-name Qandahār is quite clearly written. Its date is the 27th regnal year. It would thus appear that in the 27th and the 30th years of the reign of Muḥammad Shāh (A.H. 1157-1159; A.D. 1744-1746), and presumably from the 27th till the 30th year, coins were issuing from Qandahār in the name of the Dehli Emperor. How is this fact to be explained, if throughout that period the city was under Persian rule? There is another Qandahār, a taluq of Nānder District in the

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[1] Numismatic Supplement XIII, J.A.S.B., Vol. VI, No. 4, 1910, p. 240, article 78.

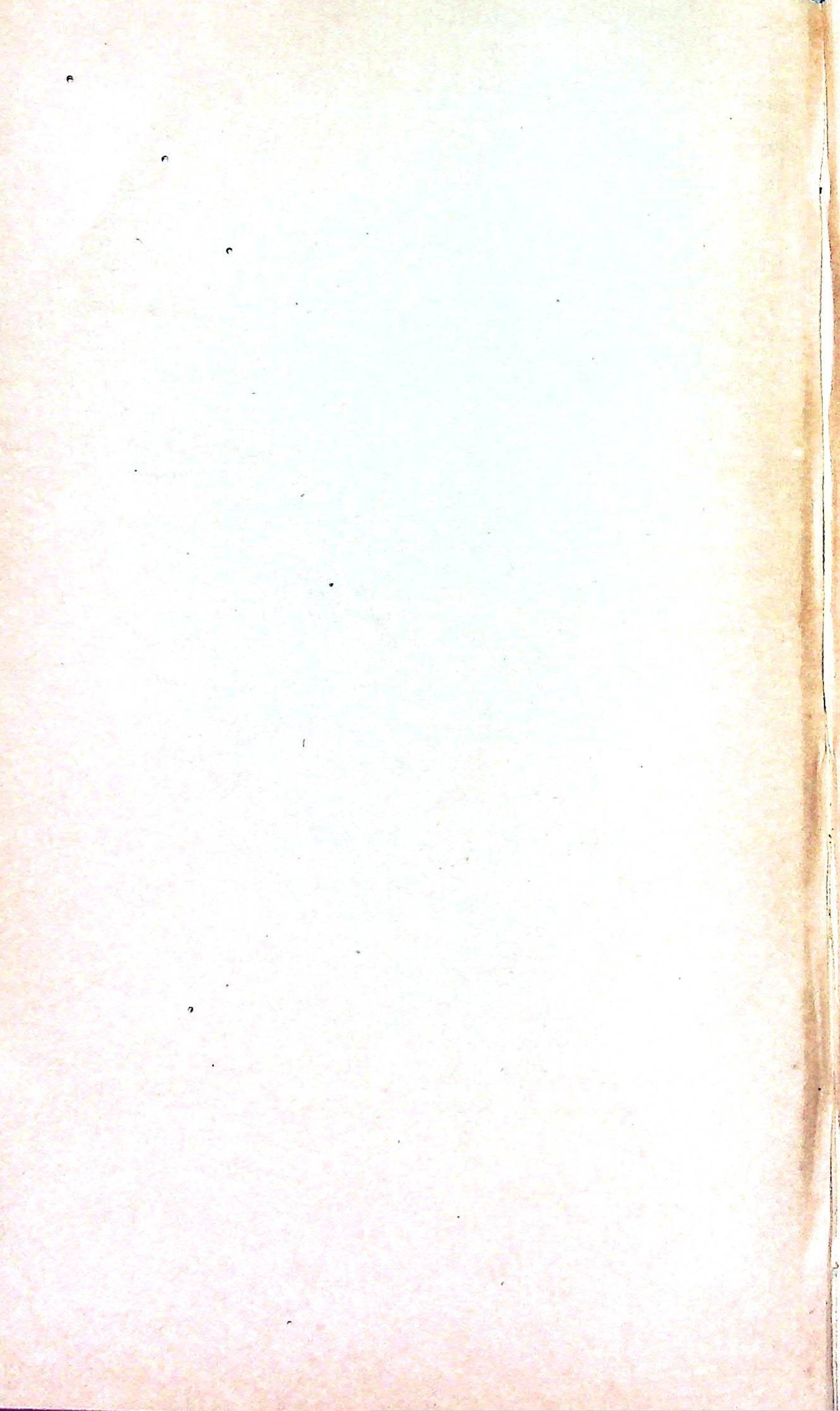
Haidarābād State (Imp. Gaz. XIV, 377). Can this be the true home of these coins?''

The suggestion that the coin described by me may have issued from the South Indian Qandahār was made to me by Mr. R. Burn before I wrote my note, but as I could only find Qandahār given as the name of a talūq, I thought the probability of that source doubtful. Dr. Taylor's rupee of the 27th year of Muḥammad, however, is against the theory I put forward in my note, and I have since had the opportunity of reading Major J. S. King's "History of the Bahmanī Dynasty," on pp. 8 and 122 of which are references to the "Fort of Kandhār" and "the town of Kandhār and its dependencies." In the map attached to this history the town of "Kandhār" is located on the Manāda River, longitude 77°, latitude 19°. Qandahār was evidently a place of some importance on the border between the Ahmadnagar and Bidar principalities, and I am disposed to agree that the rupees of Muḥammad Shāh of the Qandahār mint more probably issued from the Qandahār of the Dakhan and not from the Qandahār of Afghānistān.[1]

H. Nelson Wright.

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[1] Since writing the above Dr. Taylor has written: "In Rogers and Beveridge's Translation of the Tūzuk-i-Jahāngīri, page 179, occurs a reference to Qandahār as a fort in the Dakhan, and a footnote adds 'Sixty miles north of Bidar, *Elliot* VI. 70.'"



NUMISMATIC SUPPLEMENT

No. XV

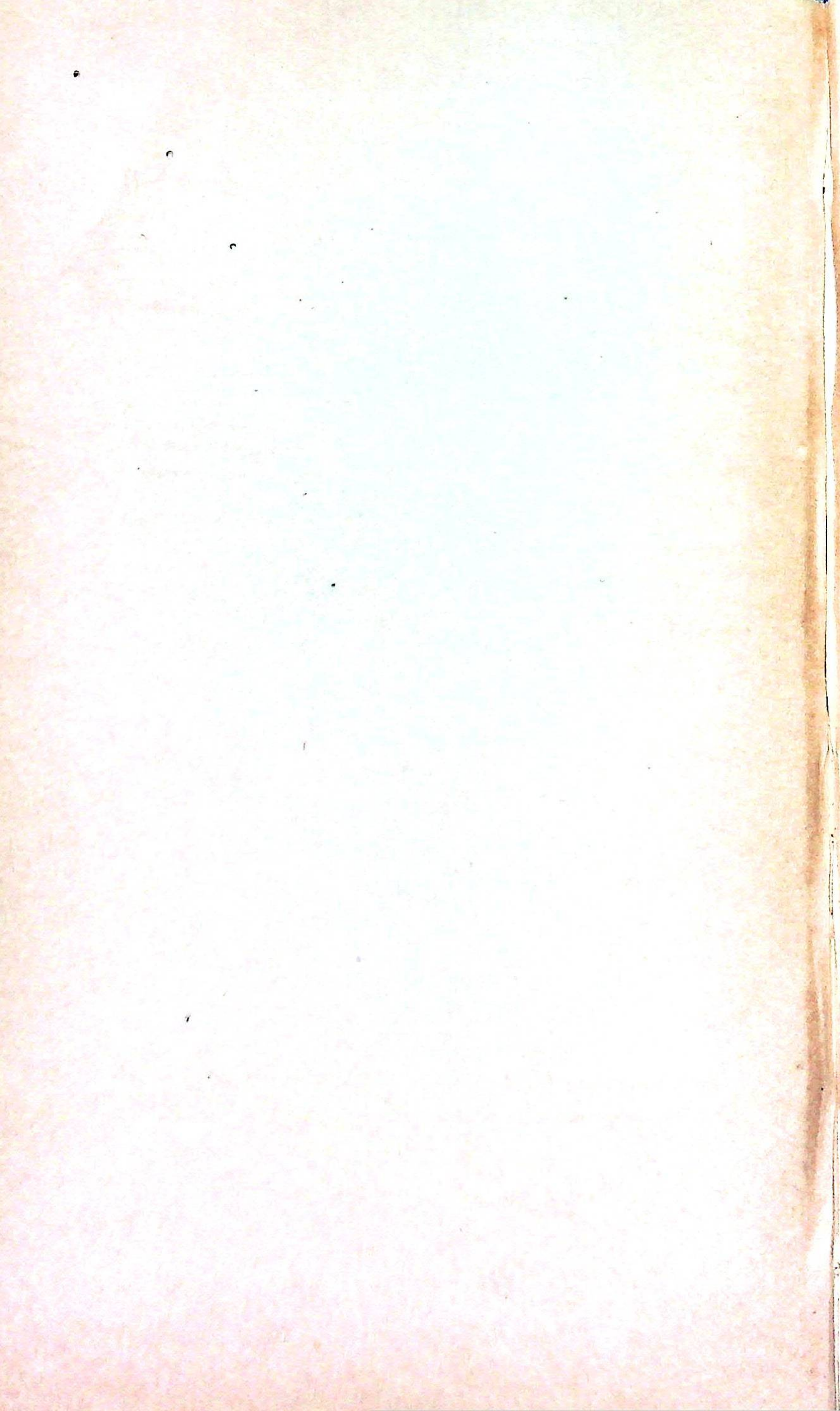
JOURNAL AND PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL

1910

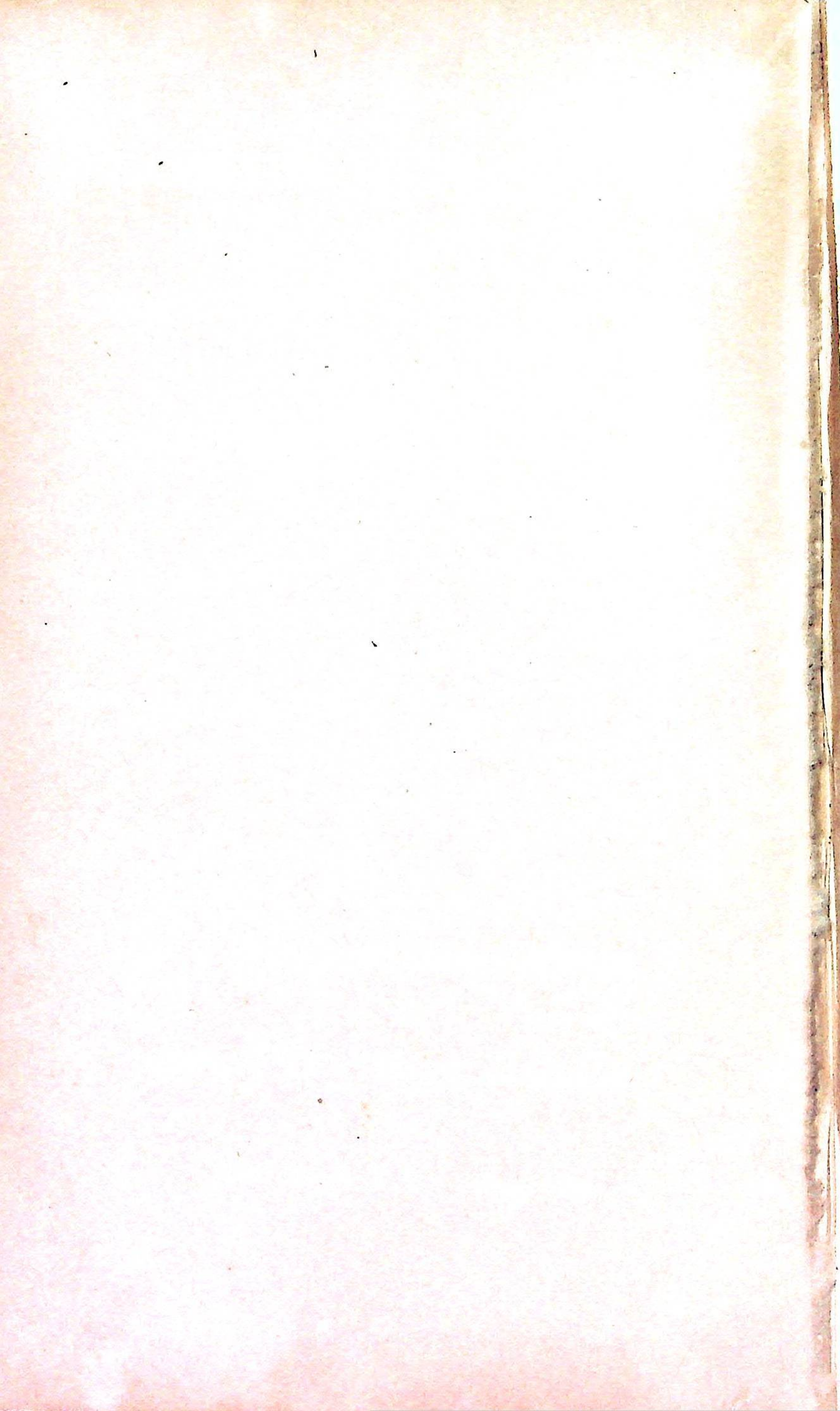
New Series, Vol. 6, Pp. 651-691

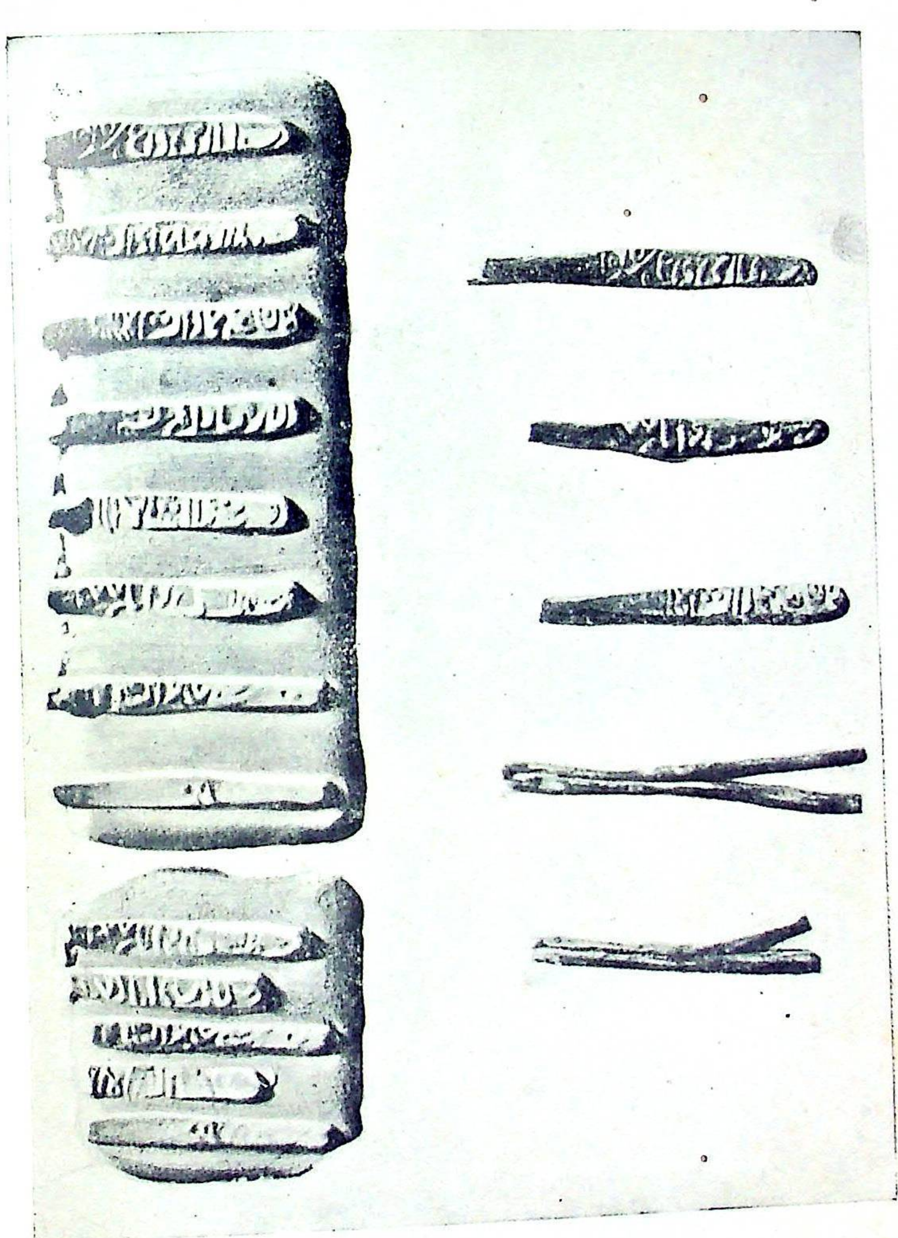


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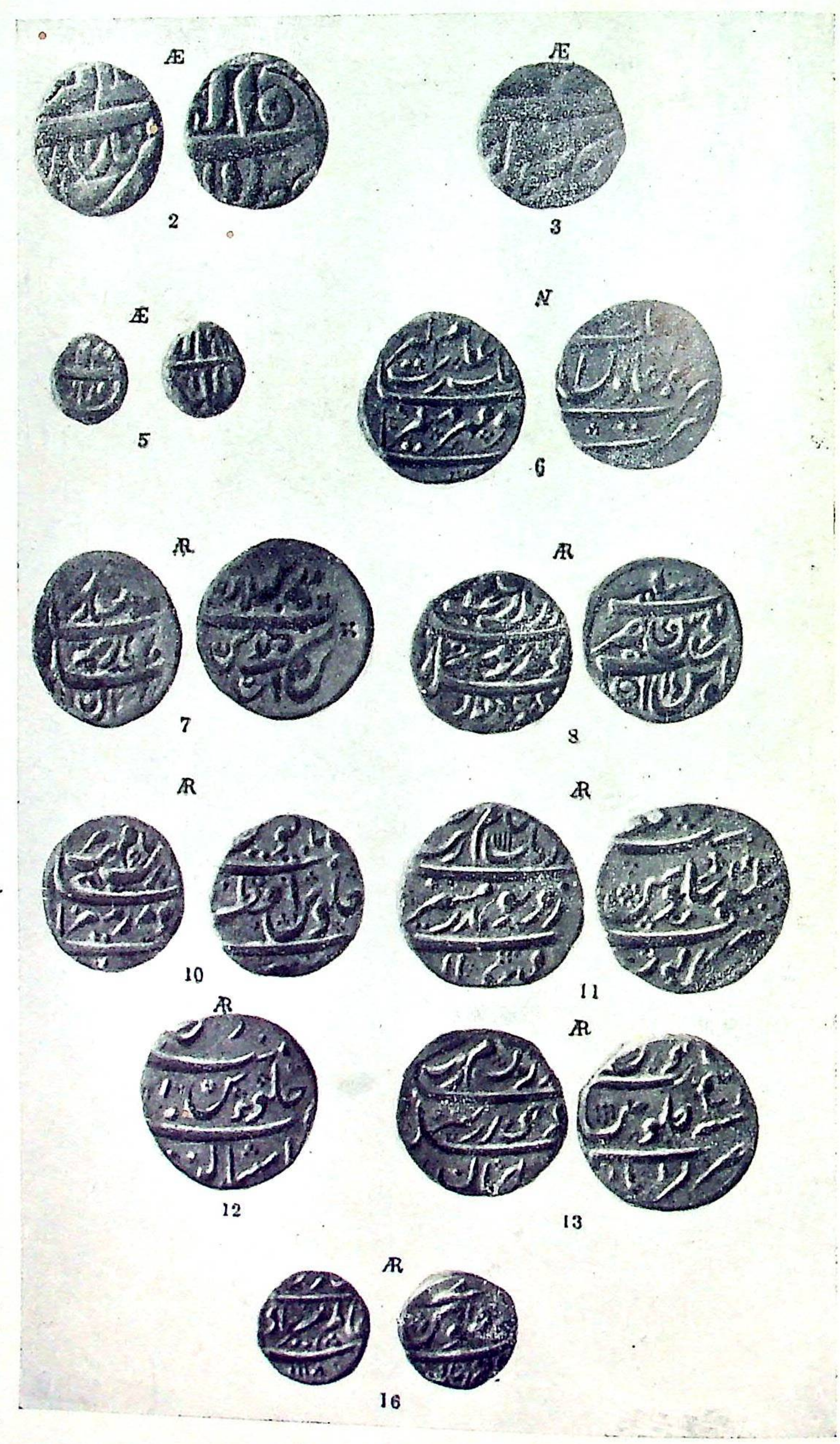
No. XV

JOURNAL AND PROCEEDINGS
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THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL
1910
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Lari or Larin.



Some Mughal Coins.

56. NUMISMATIC SUPPLEMENT No. XV.

Note.—The numeration of the article below is continued from p. 581 of the "Journal and Proceedings" for 1910.

89. Notes on Some Mug͟hal Coins.

The following notes are to a certain extent supplementary to my paper "Old Coins in the Bahāwalpūr State Tos͟hak͟hānā," published in the eleventh Numismatic Supplement to the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. I have also included notices of new and interesting coins obtained from other sources. Where the weight and size are not given, the coins are rupees of the usual dimensions. Where there are no indications to the contrary, the specimens described are in my own collection.

Kāmrān.

No. 1. Æ. *Weight*, 70 ; *size*, 1
Mint, Lāhor.
Date, 946 A.H.

Obverse.

In wavy square, the Kalima.

Margins.

Top امير المومنين
Right اميرالمومنين عمر عبدالله
Left على عبدالله

Reverse.

In wavy circle

همايون
محمد
غازي
٩٤٦

Margin.

السلطان الاعظم المكرم
... ضرب لاهور
... خلد الله

The reverse is counterstruck with a quatrefoil in which is:—عدل كامران بادشاه غازي. Otherwise the coin is identical with I. M. Cat., Vol. III, No. 18.

AKBAR.

No. 2. Æ. *Weight*, 310; *size*, ·8.
Mint, Nārnol.
Date, 50 Ilāhī; month Khūrdād.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
تنکه اکبر شاهی	٥٠ الهی
ضرب نارنول نیم	خور داد

This is an *ilāhī dām* of Nārnol mint, and as such appears to be a novelty.

No. 3. Æ. *Weight*, 315; *size*, ·8.
Mint, Sambhal.
Date, —; month Ardībihisht.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
تنکه اکبر شاهی	... الهی
ضرب سنبل نیم	بهشت
	اردی

Coin No. 3610 in the Third Part of the White King Catalogue is a *dām* of Sambhal mint, but as far as I know the coin has not been previously described.

SHĀH JAHĀN.

No. 4. Æ. *Weight*, 310; *size*, ·8.
Mint, Shāhjahānābād.
Date, 24 R. ? .

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
(بادشاه غازی)	دارالخلافه
شاه جهان	... اباد ع ...
صاحب قران ثانی	

Copper coins of Shāh Jahān of mint Shāhjahānābād are new. This specimen was found in Dehli, but is unfortunately in poor condition. It is probably of regnal date 24.

No. 5. Æ *Weight*, 30; *size*, ·45.
Mint, Shāhjahānābād.
Date, —.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
... ثانی	اباد
صاحب قران	... جهان
	دار الخلافه

I ascribe this small, dateless, copper coin of Shāhjahānābād mint to Shāh Jahān because of its style, and because it is akin in weight and size to the small copper coins of this emperor struck at Dehli mint. It was found in Dehli.

AURANGZEB.

No. 6. AV. *Weight*, 170; *size*, ·85.
Mint, Nuṣratābād.
Date, 1114 A.H.; 46 R.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
سکه زد در جهان چو مهر منیر	مانوس
شاه اورنگ‌زیب عالم گیر ۱۱۱۴	میمنت
	سنه ۴۶ جلوس ا(باد)
	ضرب
	نصرت

A gold coin of Aurangzeb struck at Nuṣratābād is a novelty.

No. 7. AR.
Mint, Aḥmadābād
Date, 1069 A.H.; 1 R.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
As on No. 6, but	احمد اباد
بدر منیر instead of	ضرب
مهر منیر. Date	میمنت مانوس
۱۰۶۹	جلوس سنه احد

No. 8. AR.
Mint, Khambāyat.
Date, 1070 A.H.; 1 R.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
As on No. 7; date ۱۰۷.	کهنبایت ب مانوس ضر میمنت جلوس سنه احد

No. 9. AR.

Mint, Multān.
Date, 1069 A.H.; 1 R.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
ابو المظفر محي الدين محمد ۱۰۶۹ اورنگ زیب بهادر عالم گیر بادشاه غازي	دار الامان ملتان ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس سنه احد

Government Collection, Lahore.

I publish the above three rupees of Aurangzeb as specimens of the Aḥmadābād, Khambāyat, and Multān mints, struck in regnal year one. The Khambāyat rupee is similar to the mohur described in the Bahāwalpūr paper.

The Multān coin is in the Government Cabinet, Lahore, the catalogue of which was compiled by Mr. Rodgers and published by the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta, in the year 1891. As this catalogue does not appear to have been consulted by Mr. Burn when he wrote his paper "The Mints of the Mughal Emperors," I will give particulars of one or two other interesting coins in the Cabinet which do not appear to have been previously described.

No. 10. AR.

Mint, A'ẓamnagar.
Date, — A.H.; 50 R.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
As on No. 7; no date.	مانوس میمنت جلوس ۵۰ اعظم ن(گر) ضرب

There is a rupee of Farrukh Siyar of A'ẓamnagar mint in the British Museum—B. M. Cat. No. 936. This coin carries the mint back to the fiftieth year of Aurangzeb's reign for silver; a copper coin was in the White King Cabinet.

No. 11. AR.
Mint, Bankāpūr.
Date, 1113 A.H.; 44 R.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
As on No. 7; date	مانوس
۱۱۱۳	میمنت
	سنه ۴۴ جلوس
	ضرب
	بنکا پور

The Bankāpūr mint is only represented in Mr. Burn's Tables by rupees of Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur, and Farrukh Siyar.

No. 12. AR.
Mint, Imtiyāzgaṛh.
Date, — A.H.; 43 R.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
As on No. 7; dateless.	مانوس
	میمنت
	جلوس ۴۳
	ضرب
	امتیاز گده

In his Introduction to I. M. Cat., Vol. III, Mr. Nelson Wright says: "The earliest appearance of Imtiyāzgaṛh as a Mughal mint is on a dateless coin of Aurangzeb (Lahore Museum Catalogue)." This specimen is of regnal year forty-three.

No. 13. AR.
Mint, Kurpā.
Date, — A.H.; 37 R.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
As on No. 7; dateless.	مانوس
	میمنت
	سنه ۳۷ جلوس
	ضرب
	کرپا

Kurpā is a new Mughal mint, and is the old name of Cuddapah in the Madras Presidency. The district was conquered by Aurangzeb about the year A.H. 1100.

I am indebted to Dr. Taylor for the reading of this mint. The coin was found in Paṭhānkoṭ, as was No. 10.

No. 14. Æ.
Mint, Daru-l-Jihād.
Date, 1114 A.H.; 46 R.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
As on No. 7; date	جلوس
١١١۴	ميمنت
	دار الجهاد مانوس
	۴٦
	ــــــ
	....

Supplementary Collection, Lahore Museum.

In a paper entitled "On some rare Muḥammadan Coins" (J.A.S.B., 1895), Colonel Vost published and illustrated a mohur of Aurangzeb struck at a mint read by him as Daru-l-Jihād Tatta. This coin is a facsimile of the mohur, and shows that what was read as Tatta is really the first part of the letter *sīn* of *manūs*. However, the style of the coin is distinct from that of the Ḥaidarābād mintage, but its mint if different has yet to be determined.

No. 15. Æ.
Mint, Peshāwar.
Date, —.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
As on No. 7; date extant but rendered illegible by a shroff mark.	مانوس
	ميمنت
	جلوس
	ضرب
	پيشاور

The earliest coins of Peshāwar mint recorded in Mr. Burn's Tables are gold and silver issues of Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur. This rupee carries the mint back into the reign of Aurangzeb Unfortunately the regnal year is illegible, while the *hijri* date has been bored out. The units figure is three.

No. 16. Æ. *Weight*, 50; *size*, 6.
Mint, Aḥmadnagar.
Date, 1118 A.H.; — R.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
غازي شاه	مانوس
عالمگیرباد	میمنت
ـــثـــار	سنه ×ه جلوس
۱۱۱۸	ضرب
	احمد نگر

An Aḥmadnagar *niṣār* of Aurangzeb is a novelty.

A'ẕam Shāh.

No. 17. AR.

Mint, Khujista Bunyād.
Date, 1119 A.H.; 1 R.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
ممالک اعظم شاه	جلوس (اشر)
شــــــــــــاه ۱۱۱۹	فـــــــــ
بدولت و جاه باد	سنه احد
ســــکــــه	ضرب
(زد در جهان)	خجسته بنیاد

The British Museum contains a mohur of A'ẕam Shāh struck at Khujista Bunyād, and there was also one in the White King Cabinet—Catalogue, Part III. No. 3951. A rupee is a novelty.

Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur.

The Rodgers Cabinet in the Lahore Museum contains two coins struck by Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur using his princely name of Mu'aẕẕam Shāh. The first is a rupee struck at Tatta in regnal year one, and bears the following couplet :—

سکه مبارک در هفت کشور زد بر مهر و ماه
شاه جهان ثانی سلطان معظم پادشاه

The second is a rupee, the only certain words on the obverse of which, according to Mr. Rodgers, are :—

......
شاه غاز
معظم
صاحب قرانی
......

He described the coin as being unique, but in poor condition, and could not read the mint. The date is regnal year one—see the Rodgers' Catalogue of the Coins of the Mughal Emperors in the Lahore Museum, p. 197, No. 5.

I have seen this specimen, and read the mint as Murshidābād. Subsequently Dr. Taylor informed me that he had this coin, probably of Murshidābād mint, so I think the mint may be put down with certainty as Murshidābād. The following coin is of similar type. It is so badly rubbed as to be almost illegible, but fortunately there is enough to make certain that the mint is 'Aẕīmābād.

No. 18.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
	سنه
....	احد
شاه غاز	مانوس
معظـــــــــم	میمنت
قرانی	آباد جلوس
صاحب	عظیـــم
....	....

The reverse is exactly similar to that of the 'Aẕīmābād rupees of Aurangzeb's fiftieth and fifty-first years—I. M. Cat., Pl. XII, No. 1252.

I cannot make even a suggestion as to what the couplet is because both top and bottom lines are illegible on this specimen, and on that of Murshidābād mint just referred to.

In my paper on the Bahāwalpūr coins I described mohurs having the following inscriptions :—

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
عالم گیر ثانی	جلوس مانوس
۱۱۱۹	میمنت
شاه	مستقر الخلافه
قرانی بهادر	سنه احد
صاحب	ضرب
......	اکبرآباد

I went on to say, 'They are coins of Ṣāhib Qirān Bahādur Alamgīr Ṡānī, struck at Mustaqirru-l-Khilāfat Akbarābād in 1119 (julūs 1), and resemble silver coin No. 3 on page 220 of C. J. Rodgers' Catalogue of 'The Coins of the Mughal Emperors of India in the Lahore Museum.' It would appear that this

rupee was erroneously attributed by Mr. Rodgers to 'Ālamgīr II, and is a coin of Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur I.'

Since writing the above I have seen this silver coin in the Lahore Museum, and find that it is exactly similar in type to the gold coins, and bears the same dates. I figure it here :—

No. 19. Æ.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
عالم گیر ثانی	جلوس مانوس
شاه ۱۱۱۹	میمنت
قرانی بهادر	مستقر الخلافه
صاحب	سنه احد
......	ضرب
	اکبراباد

Rodgers' Cabinet, Lahore Museum.

Mr. Rodgers guessed the bottom line of the obverse as being probably بزر زد, and suggested the couplet :—

بـــزر زد سکـــه صاحب قـــرانی
بهـادر شاه عــالـم گـیـر ثانی

It does not read convincingly, but will have to stand till specimens are discovered containing the bottom line intact. I should prefer

سکـــه زد چـــو صاحب قـــرانی
بـادر شاه عالـــم گـــیـــر ثانی

This rare variety cannot have been in circulation long, and rupees of the usual type struck at Mustaqirru-l-Khilāfat Akbarābād are known of year 1119, regnal year one.

To sum up, at the commencement of Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur's reign, four places at least—Tatta, Murshidābād, 'Azīmābād (Patna), and Akbarābād (Āgra)—struck coin exhibiting unique legends, the first three in the name of Mu'azzam Shāh, and the fourth in the name of his father 'Ālamgīr. These varieties were quickly superseded by the ordinary types, which endured throughout the remainder of the reign.

No. 20. *AV.* *Weight*, 168; *size*, ·85.
Mint, Fīrozgarh.
Date, 1122 A.H.; 3 R.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
بادشاہ غاز	مانوس
————	میمنت
۱۱۲۲	سنہ ۳ جلوس
عالم بہادر	ضرب
ک————	فیروز گڑہ
سکہ مبار	

Supplementary Collection, Lahore Museum.

No. 21. Æ.
Mint, Fīrozgaṛh.
Date, 1123 A.H.; 5 R.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
As on No. 20; date 1123.	As on No. 20; date 5.

ditto.

These are gold and silver coins of Fīrozgaṛh, which is a new Mug͟hal mint, probably in Southern India. Mr. Burn's Tables contain silver coins of Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur and Muḥammad Shāh struck at Fīroznagar mint, but the name is unmistakably Fīrozgaṛh on the specimens now described.

No. 22. AV. *Weight*, 165; *size*, ·8.
Mint, Toragal.
Date, — A.H.; 4 R.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
باد غازی	مانوس
ش———اہ	میمنت
شاہ عالم بہادر	سنہ ع جلوس
————	ضرب
......	نور کل

Rodgers' Cabinet, Lahore Museum.

This mint was identified with Nūrkal or Nūrgal by Dr. Taylor, and is a Southern India Mint, the chief town of a *sarkār* of that name in the province of Bījāpūr. Another reading Toragal has been suggested—see N.S. VII, Paper 50—and is probably the correct version. This coin and the following one show that Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur minted gold and silver at Toragal. Coins of Aurangzeb, Kām Bakhsh, and Farrukh Siyar have already been published.

No. 23. Æ.

Mint, Toragal.
Date, — A.H.; 4 R.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
As on No. 22; dateless.	As on No. 22; date 4.

No. 24. Æ.

Mint, Muḥammadābād.
Date, 1121 A.H.; 3 R.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
As on No. 22; date 1121.	محمد اباد ضرب سنه ۳ مانوس میمنت جلوس

Government Collection, Lahore Museum.

In the Bahāwalpūr paper I mentioned a mohur of Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur struck at Muḥammadābād mint. I presume that this place is the same as the Muḥammadābād of the unique mohur of Aurangzeb in the Lahore Museum, but do not know if it has been identified. Banāras was not called Muḥammadābād till the time of Muḥammad Shāh.

This rupee differs in its dates and the arrangement of its inscriptions from the mohur, which is dated regnal year one, and is illustrated at Plate II, No. 24A.

No. 25. Æ. *Weight*, 330; *size*, ·8.

Mint, Shāhjahānābād.
Date, —.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
بهادر شـــــــــاہ شاہ عالم	..... نا باد ضرب

I publish this copper coin with diffidence, but I think that it may be described with fair certainty as a *dām* of Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur I struck at Dehli (Shāhjahānābād). Two specimens of this coin were discovered at Dehli in a find consisting entirely of Mughal copper coins.

JAHĀNDĀR SHĀH.

No. 26. AR.

Mint, Bhakhar.
Date, 1124 A.H. ; 1 R.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
بادشاه جهان	مانوس
قران جهاندار ۱۱۲۴	میمنت
ـــــــب	سنه احد جلوس
ز سکه مه چو صا	ضرب
	بهکهر

A Bhakhar rupee of Jahāndār Shāh is a novelty.

FARRUKH SIYAR.

No. 27. AR.

Mint, 'Ālamgirpūr.
Date, — A.H. ; 2 R.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
The usual couplet of Farrukh Siyar	مانوس
	میمنت
	جلوس سنه ۲
	ضرب
	عالم گیر پور

Supplementary Collection, Lahore Museum.

No. 28. AR.

Mint, Sa'dnagar.
Date, — A.H. ; 5 R.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
As on No. 27 ; dateless.	مانوس
	میمنت
	سنه ٥ جلوس
	ضرب
	سعد نگر

Supplementary Collection, Lahore Museum.

Sa'dnagar is a new Mughal mint. I am indebted to Dr. Taylor for the following information. In Manucci's 'Storia do Mogor' translated by W. Irvine, Vol. II. page 311, note 1,

it is stated that 'Sambhā Jī hid in Kab Kalish's house and was caught there. The capture was reported to Aurangzeb at Akloj (renamed Sa'dnagar).' Akloj, or Aklaj, is a town some 55 miles to the N.-W. of Sholāpūr.

No. 29. Æ. *Weight*, 210; *size*, ·8.
Mint, Akbarābād.
Date, — A.H.; 3 R.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
فرخ	اکبراباد ٣
شاهے	ضرب
....	

I read this as a copper coin of Farrukh Siyar struck at Akbarābād in regnal year three. It was found at Dehli in the same lot as coins Nos. 4, 5 and 25 of this paper, and copper coins of Salīmābād and Salīmābād-Ajmīr published previously.

The mint name on the reverse is very similar in style to that of coin No. 8, described and illustrated in Mr. C. J. Rodgers' paper 'Rare Mughal Coins' (Journal A S B. for 1896), as a coin probably struck by Shāh Jahān at Āgra or Akbarābād. This common peculiarity makes it quite possible that that coin was one of Shāh Jahān II. It was described as unique.

Rafī'u-d-darjāt.

No. 30. AV. *Weight*, 170; *size*, 1
Mint, Akbarābād.
Date, 1131 A.H.; 1 R.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
In double circle containing one of dots	In double circle containing one of dots
١١٣١ رفیع الدرجات	مستقر الخلافه اکبراباد
برکا شاهنشه بحرو بر	ضرب
ت	
سکه زد بهند باهزاران	جلوس میمنت مانوس
	سنه احد

This is a gold coin of Akbarābād. It differs from other couplet coins of Rafī'u-d-darjāt that I have seen in being a large, flat coin easily containing the entire legends and the ornamentation around them.

No. 31. AR.

Mint, Kābul
Date, — A.H. ; 1 R.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
As on No. 30 ; dateless.	جلوس
	میمنت
	مانوس دارالملک
	ضرب
	کابل سنه احد

A silver coin of Kābul mint is new.

No. 32. AR.

Mint, Khujista Bunyād.
Date, 1131 A.H. ; 1 R.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
رفیع الدرجات	مانوس
ت	میمنت
برکا شاهنشه افاق	احد
س ـــ ک ـــ ه	سنه جلوس
۱۱۳۱	ضرب
زد بهند با هزاران	خجسته بنیاد

Government Collection, Lahore Museum.

This is silver coin No. 4 of Rafī'u-d-darjāt on p. 84 of C. J. Rodgers' 'Catalogue of the Coins in the Government Museum, Lahore.' It is strange that the variation from the usual couplet, آفاق in place of بحروبر, escaped Mr. Rodgers' discerning eye, and it has remained for Mr. Allan to publish a Khujista Bunyād mohur with the آفاق couplet, nineteen years later—see Numismatic Supplement XIII. The mohurs of this mint, published by me in the Bahāwalpūr paper, exhibited the usual couplet.

SHĀH JAHĀN II.

No. 33. AR.

Mint, Tatta.
Date, 1131 A.H. ; 1 R.

Obverse.

صاحبقران شاه جهان

ـــــــــــــــ ے

با امن و امـــان ثا

۱۱۳۱

ــــــــــــــــــــــــــ

....

Reverse.

مانوس

میمنـــت

احد

سنـــه

جـــلـــوس

ضـــرب

تـــتـــه

This interesting coin can be nothing but a couplet coin of Shāh Jahān II, and as such is quite a novelty. The mint is Tatta, and there is a Tatta rupee of Shāh Jahān II of the ordinary type in the Lahore Museum.

The couplet is probably something like this :—

سکـــه زد برزر با امن و امان

صاحب قـــران ثاني شاه جهان

MUHAMMAD SHĀH.

In my Bahāwalpūr paper I mentioned half mohurs of Muḥammad Shāh struck at Shāhjahānābād and Sind mints.

The legends of the first are identical with those on the usual type of gold and silver coin struck at Dehli during this reign. The Sind coin is different, and I give a revised reading below.

No. 34. AV *Weight*, 85 ; *size*. ·5.
Mint, Sind.
Date, — A H. : 12 R.

Obverse.

In circle

محمد شاه بادشاه غازے

صاحب قران

Reverse.

In double circle with one of dots between

حب الزمان

الامـــر صا ۱۲

ضـــرب

سند

In spite of the redundant *alif*, the reverse inscription is probably intended to be 'Ẓarb ul amr ṣāḥib uz zamān,' that is, 'struck by order of the lord of the age.' All these Sind half mohurs bore regnal date twelve, and I saw no trace of the *hijri* year on any of them.

No. 35 AV. *Weight*, 170 ; *size*, ·8.
Mint, Aurangābād.
Date, 115 × A.H. ; 8 R.

Obverse.

محمد شاه بادشاه غازی
صاحب قران ثانی
سکه مبارک

Reverse.

اورنگ اباد
ـــــــــ
ضرب
مانوس
میمنت
سنه ۸ جلوس

Supplementary Collection, Lahore Museum.

In the Bahāwalpūr paper I mentioned the interesting discovery of a mohur of Muḥammad Shāh of Aurangābād mint, in spite of the fact that from 1100 A.H. the town is known on its coins solely by its honorific epithet 'Khujista Bunyād.' The reason for the existence of this unique specimen is that an old die of Aurangzeb was used for the reverse side, and in fact the reverse is absolutely identical with that of coin I. M. Cat., Vol. III, No. 1246. The *hijri* and regnal years of the specimen now described do not agree.

At Bahāwalpūr I found a rupee, the obverse of which had been struck from a die of Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur, and the reverse of Shāhjahānābād mint, was plainly of Shāh 'Ālam II.

No. 36. AR.
Mint, 'Ālamgīrpūr.
Date, — A.H. ; 30 R.

Obverse.

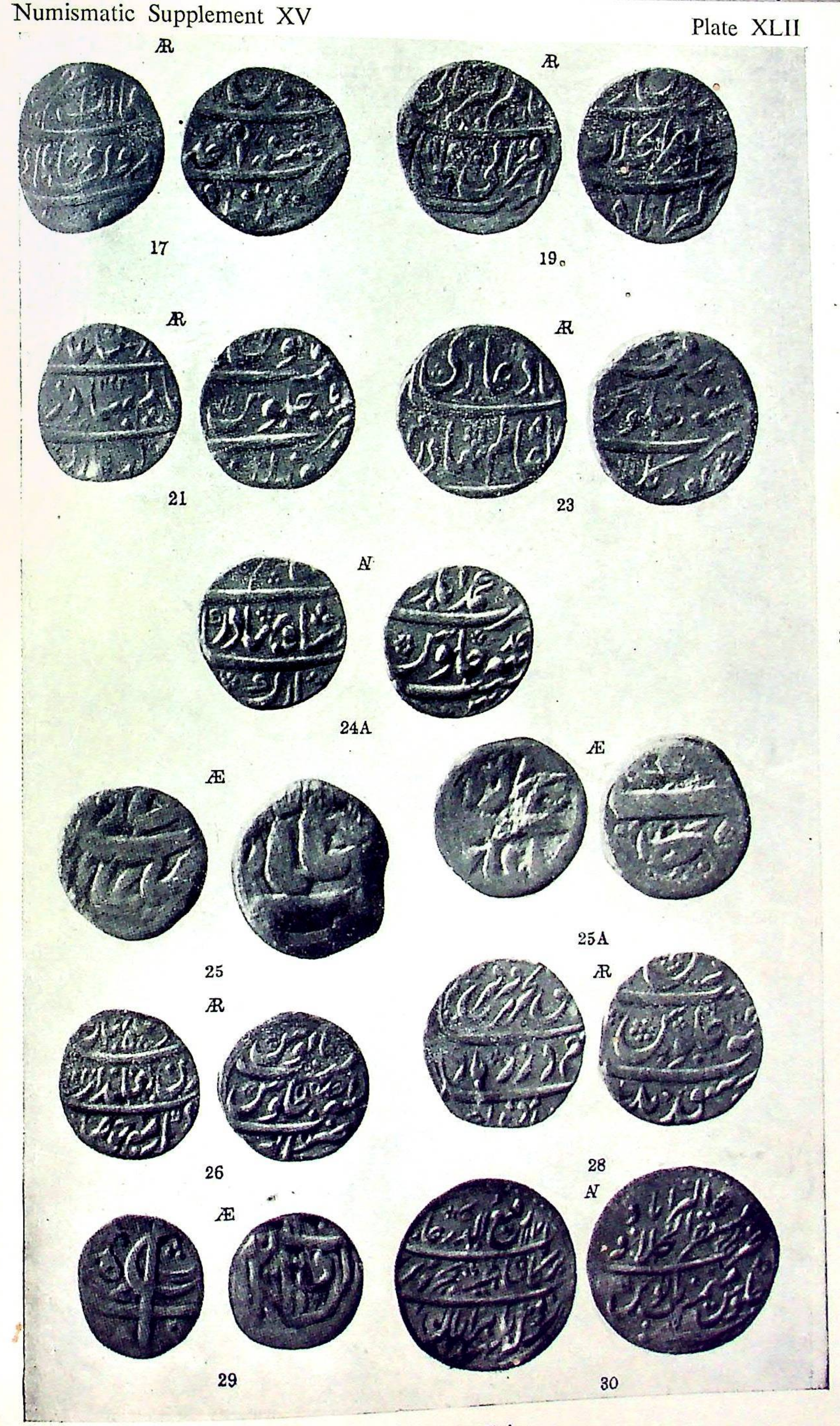
محمد شاه
ـــــــــ
بادشاه غاز
ـــــــــی
سکه مبار

Reverse.

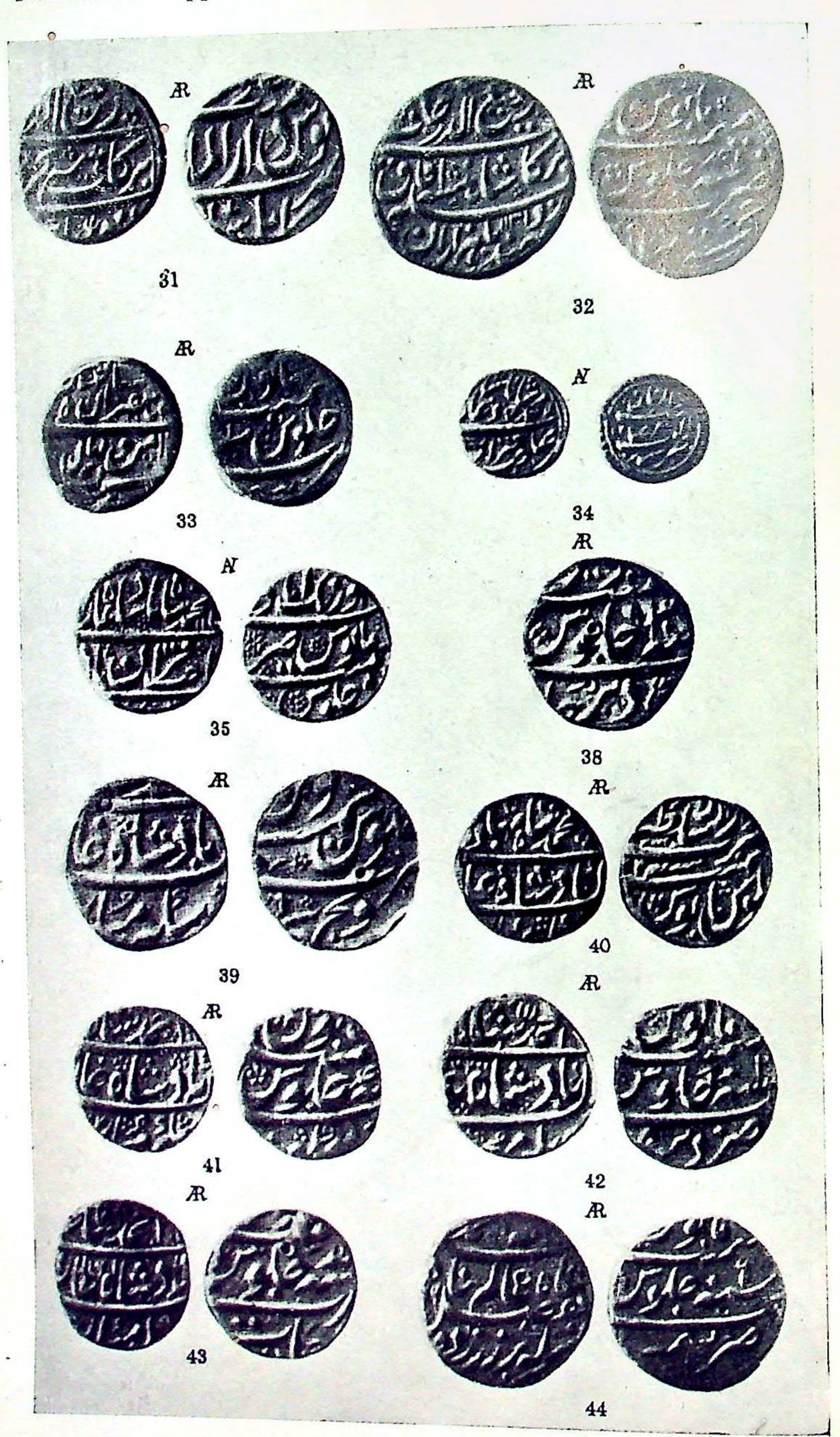
مانوس
میمنـــت
۳۰ جلوس
ســـنه
ضـــرب
عالم گیـــر پـــور

An 'Ālamgīrpūr rupee of Muḥammad Shāh is new.

No. 37. AV.
Mint, Chīnāpatan.
Date, -- A.H. ; 8 R.



Some Mughal Coins.



Some Mughal Coins.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
As on No. 36;	مانوس
dateless.	میمنـــت
	۸ جلـــوس
	سـنـــه
	ضـــــرب
	چیـنـاپـتـن
	Star above *jīm* of *julūs*.

This specimen is identical with coin No. 2516 in I. M. Cat., Vol. III, but here the mint is undoubtedly Chīnāpatan, and the regnal date eight makes the reign certain.

No. 38. AR.
Mint, Derajāt.
Date, 1160 A.H.; 30 R.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
As on No. 36;	مانوس
date 1160.	میمنـــت
	۳۰ جلـــوس
	سنـه
	ضـــــرب
	دیـرجـات

In Bahāwalpūr I found several rupees of Muḥammad Shāh struck at Derajāt, but all were of the same dates, 30 R. and 1160 A. H.

No. 39. AR.
Mint, Sironj.
Date, — A.H.; 6 R.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
As on No. 36;	مانوس
dateless.	میمنـــت
	جلوس
	ضرب
	سرونج ۶ سنه

This is a rupee of Sironj mint, regnal year six.

No. 40. Æ.
Mint, Lāhor.
Date, — A.H.; 2 R.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
محمد شاه بهادر	دارالسلطنة لاهور
ـــــــــــــــــــــے	ضرب
بادشاه غاز	سنـــــه ۲
کـــــــــــــــــــــ	میـمنـــــت
سکه مبار	جلوس مانوس

This specimen was sent to me from Rawalpindi. Although it was of good workmanship and in excellent condition, I could not but regard it as a freak because of the unique combination Muḥammad Shāh Bahādur. But I subsequently found two more like it at Bahāwalpūr, so presume that it must be regarded as a definite type of Muḥammad Shāh's coinage. There is no trace of a *hijri* date on any of the three specimens, and though on the reverse of two the date is clear, it is difficult to read. It may be two, four, twenty-two, or twenty-four. I am inclined to read it as two, and to consider what looks like a tens figure, to be a peculiarly shaped ornament.

Aḥmad Shāh Bahādur.

No. 41. Æ.
Mint, Bhakhar.
Date, 1162 A.H.; 1 R.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
حمد شاه	مانوس
ـــــــــــــــــــــــ	میمنـــــت
بادشاه غاز	احد
کـــــــــــــــ	سنه جلوس
سکه مبار ۱۱۶۲	ضـــــرب
	بهکهر

No. 42. Æ.
Mint, Dera.
Date, 1162 A.H.; 2 R.

Obverse.

As on No. 41 ;
date 1162.

Reverse.

مانوس
میمنت
سنه ۲ جلوس
ضرب
دیره

No. 43. Æ.

Mint, Derajāt.
Date, 1161 A.H. ; 1 R.

Obverse.

As on No. 41 ;
date 1161.

Reverse.

مانوس
میمنت
احد
سنه جلوس
ضرب
دیرجات

The above are three coins of Aḥmad Shāh struck at Bhakhar, Dera, and Derajāt mints respectively. No. 41 was published in my Bahāwalpūr paper as being a coin of Muḥammad Shāh of Bhakhar mint, but I now find that the name is unmistakably Aḥmad Shāh, and Bhakhar coins of Muḥammad still remain to be found. The remarkable thing about these three coins is the absence of the usual title Bahādur after Aḥmad Shāh.

Coin No. 45 is a Dera rupee of Aḥmad Shāh Bahādur, dated 1162 A. H. ; 2 R, and coin No. 46 is a rupee of the same emperor struck at Derajāt in 1161 A. H. ; 1 R. Their dates are the same as those of Nos. 42 and 43, respectively, and it is strange that rupees were struck in the same places in the same years, some of Aḥmad Shāh, and some of Aḥmad Shāh Bahādur. Can the above three coins be issues of Aḥmad Shāh Durrāni ? They are of poor workmanship, but are Mughal, and not Durrāni in type and style.

Three other Dera rupees of this type bear dates 1163 A.H., 2 R, — A.H., 3 R. and — A.H., 5 R.

Another coin, the present attribution of which appears to me doubtful, is the following rupee.

No. 44. Æ.

Mint, Kashmīr.
Date, 1166 A.H. ; 6 R.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
سکه زد بر زر بفضل اله	مانوس
شاه عالم پناه احمد شاه ۱۱۶۶	میمنت
	۶
	سنه جلوس
	ضرب
	کشمیر

This is a counterpart of coin No. 1 on p. 167 of Part II of the Rodgers' Collection Catalogue (Lahore Museum), but that coin is dated 1162 A.H., 2 R. Mr. Rodgers attributed it to Aḥmad Shāh Durrāni, and described it as unique. I found two duplicates in Bahāwalpūr.

I do not know the exact state of politics in Kashmīr in the years 1162 and 1166 A.H., but from the internal evidence of the coins themselves I think their attribution to the Mug͟hal Aḥmad Shāh is more probable for the following two reasons. In the first place the coin is distinctly Mug͟hal in style. Then again the couplet appears on rupees of Aḥmad Shāh struck at Imtiyāzgarh where the Durrāni certainly never penetrated, and could have had no influence. The Imtiyāzgarh coin is No. 4082 in the Third Part of the White King Catalogue, and No. 2104 in Vol. III of the I. M. Catalogue, and is illustrated in both works.

Kashmīr rupees of Aḥmad Shāh Durrāni, bearing his usual couplet, are not uncommon. Silver coins were struck at Kashmīr by ʿĀlamgīr II, the successor of Aḥmad Shāh Bahādur.

No. 45. AR.

Mint, Dera.
Date, 1162 A.H.; 2 R.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
احمد شاه بهادر	مانوس
——————	میمنت
۱۱۶۲	۲
بادشاه غاز	سنه جلوس
——— ——ی	ضرب
سکه مبار	دیره

No. 46. AR.

Mint, Derajāt.
Date 1161 A.H.; 1 R.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
As on No. 45;	مانوس
date, 1161.	میمنــت
	احد
	سنه جلوس
	ضرب
	دیرجات

I published a Derajāt mohur of Aḥmad Shāh Bahādur in the Bahāwalpūr paper.

No. 47. AR.

Mint, Sīkākul.
Date, A.H.; 2 R.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
۱۱۶+	مانوس
سنه	میمنت
احمد شاه	۲
ـــــــــے	سنه جلوس
بهادر بادشاه غاز	ضرب
ـــــــــــــــــک	سیکا کل
سکه مبار	

Supplementary Collection, Lahore Museum.

This is a rupee of Aḥmad Shāh Bahādur struck at Sīkākul mint in the second year of his reign. The obverse of this specimen is strikingly different from that of the usual type. I published this Mughal mint in the Bahāwalpur paper, the coin being a mohur of Farrukh Siyar.

Dr. Taylor has referred me to p. 379 of Malleson's 'French in India,' showing that at the time this coin was struck there seems to have been a good deal of political activity in the districts near Chicacole.

'Ālamgīr II.

No. 48. AR.

Mint, Akbarābād.
Date, 1168 A.H.; 1 R.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
شاه عالم گیر	جلوس مانوس
١١٦٨	میمنت
ـــــــــے	مستقر الخلافه
بادشاه غاز	سنه احد
کـــــــــ	ضـــرب
سکه مبار	اکبر آباد

This is the only rupee of 'Ālamgīr II I know of bearing this type of obverse.

No. 49. Æ.

Mint, Bikānir.
Date, 1167 A.H.; 1 R.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
عالم گیر	بلده بکانر
١١٦٧	ضـــرب
ـــــــــے	میمنت مانوس
بادشاه غاز	احد
کـــــــــ	جلوس سنه
سکه مبار	

I published this Baldat Bikānir rupee in my Bahāwalpūr paper, but did not describe it. Out of a large number of 'Baldat-i-Safa' coins, only one showed that the name was really Baldat Bikānir. 'Baldat-i-Safa' is written thus بلده ـــفا. The unique coin added a slant stroke to the loop, two more letters at the end, and two dots thus بلده بکانر.

No. 50. Æ.

Mint, Dera.
Date, 1173 A.H.; 7 R.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
عالمگیر	مانوس
٣٧١١	میمنت
ـــــــــے	
بادشاه غاز	سنه ٧ جلوس
کـــــــــ	ضرب
سکه مبار	دیره

This is a rupee of 'Ālamgīr II struck ât Dera. The *hijri* date is reversed, but the coin is obviously dated 1173 A.H.; 7 R.

No. 51. Æ.

Mint, Multān.

Date, 1172 A.H.; 7 R.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
عالم گیر	مانوس
۱۱۷۲	میمنت
ے	دارالامان
بادشاه غاز	جلوس ۷ سنه
ک	ضرب
سکه مبار	ملتان
	Flower above *sīn* of *julūs*.

This coin is a single specimen showing that 'Ālamgīr II struck coins at Multān in 1172 A.H. as well as 1173 A.H.—see the Bahāwalpūr paper. There I wrote that these Multān coins of 'Ālamgīr II bear a mint mark on the reverse. But this is only the sprig or flower characteristic of the Multān issues from the time of Aurangzeb downwards.

No. 52. Æ.

Mint, Mumbai.

Date, — A.H.; 2 R.

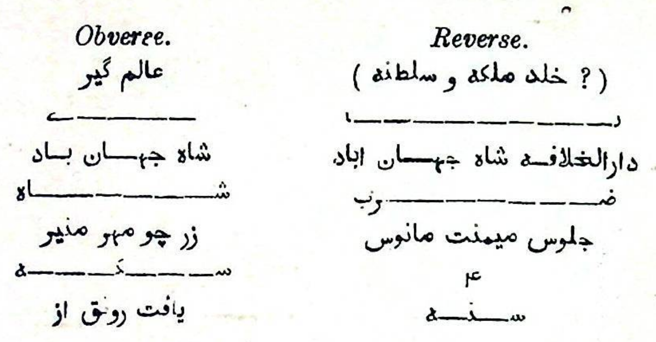
Obverse.	*Reverse.*
As on No. 51; date 116x.	مانوس
	میمنت
	سنه ۲ جلوس
	ضرب
	مبنے

This is a Mumbai rupee of 'Ālamgīr II. It is of the imperial type, and not of the fashion struck by the Hon. E. I. Co.

No. 53. Æ.

Mint, Shāhjahānābād.

Date, — A H.; 4 R.



Supplementary Collection, Lahore Museum.

This is a revised reading of a rupee of 'Ālamgīr II published in the Bahāwalpūr paper as bearing a new couplet. On further consideration I read the couplet as :—

سکه زر یافت رونق چو مهر منیر

از شاه جهان بادشاه عالم گیر

The reverse is similar to that of coin I. M. Cat., Vol. III, No. 2186.

SHĀH 'ĀLAM II.

No. 54. Æ.

Mint, Gohad.
Date, 1190 A.H. ; 18 R.

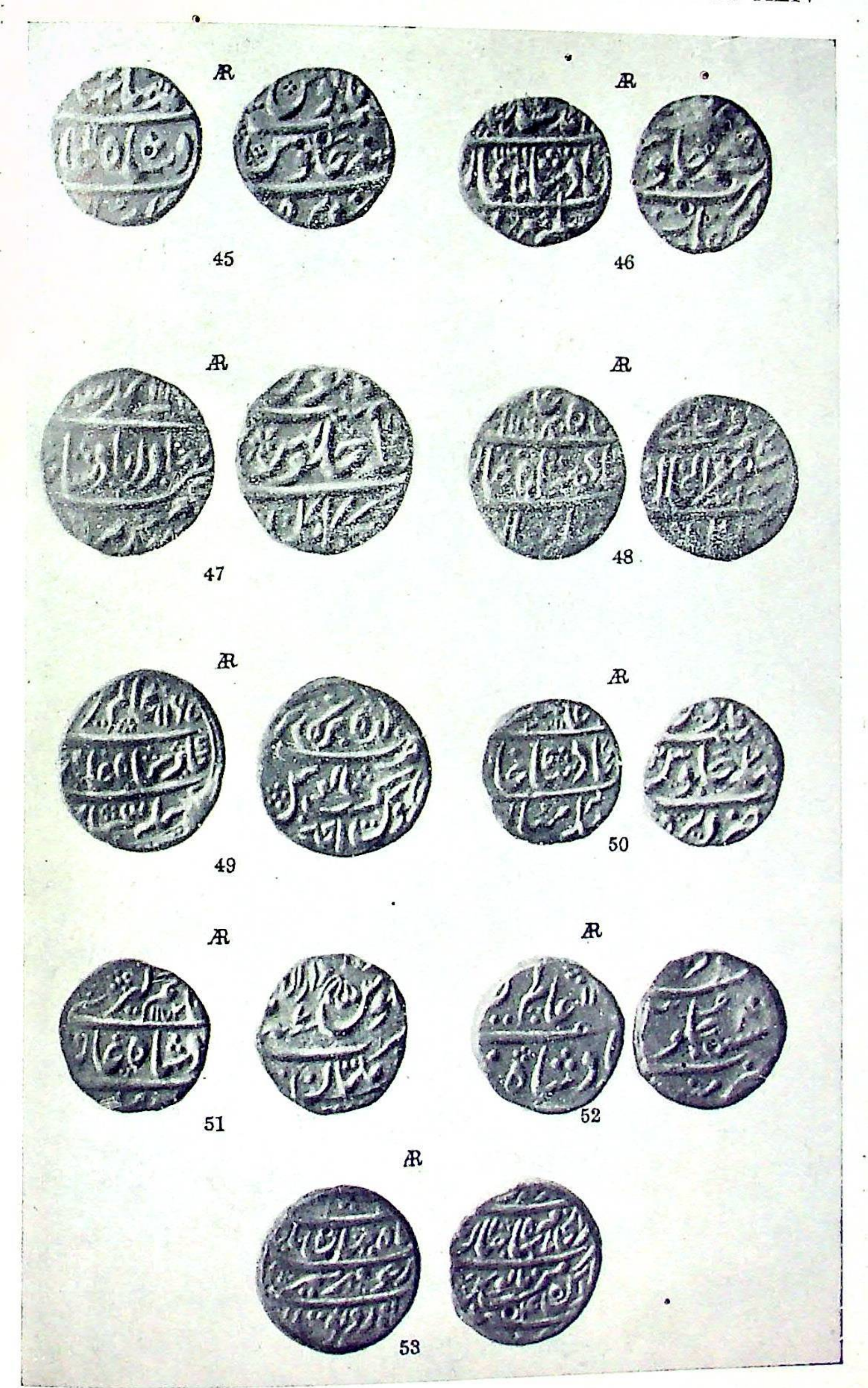
Obverse.	*Reverse.*
دین محمد عالم باد	مانوس
۱۱۹۰	میمنت
شــــــاه	جلوس
فضل اله حامی	سنه ۱۸
ســـــــایه	
سکه زد بر هفت کشور	ضرب
	گوهد

Above of حامي the ح is a pistol.

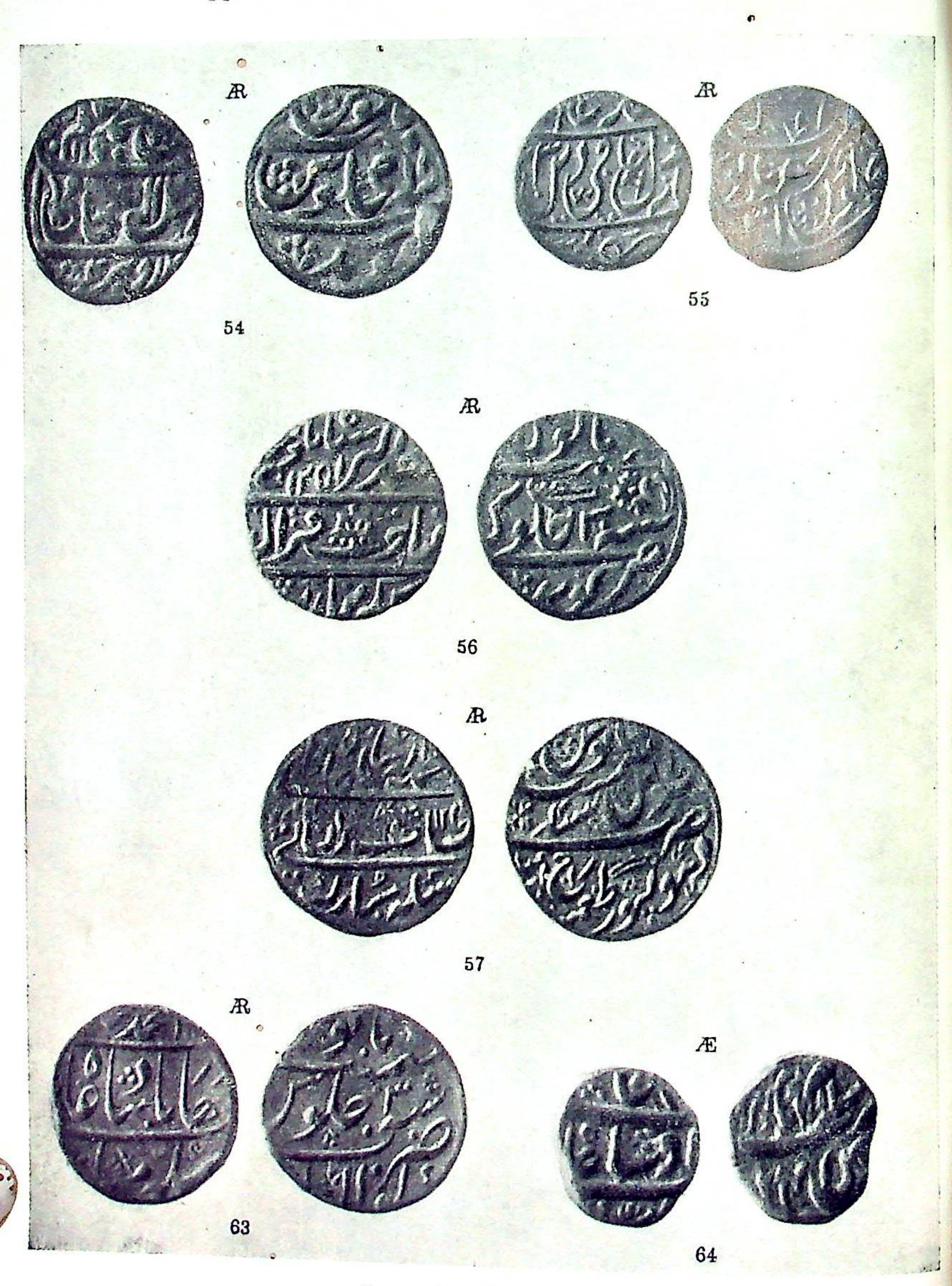
Gohad is a mint that does not appear in Mr. Burn's Tables, but is mentioned in the list of mints of the Ellis Collection—Numismatic Supplement III. The rupee is well executed, and perfectly legible.

No. 55. Æ.

Mint, Isma'īlgarh.
Date, 1203 A.H. ; 31 R.



Some Mughal Coins.



Some Mughal Coins.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
As on No. 54, but different arrangement and ornaments; date 1203.	ا (س) معیل (گڑه) ضـرب میمنت مانوس جلوس سنه ۳۱

This is a rupee of Isma'ilgaṛh mint. The coin is legible and of good workmanship.

Copper coin No. 50 on p. 249 of Mr. Rodgers' Catalogue of the Mughal Coins in the Lahore Museum, is undoubtedly of Isma'ilgaṛh mint.

MUḤAMMAD AKBAR II.

No. 56. Æ.
Mint, Gohad.
Date, 1251 A. H.; 30 R.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
محمد اکبر شاه بادشاه غاز ۱۲۵۱	مانوس میمنت
صاحب قران ثا	سنه ۳۰ جلوس
ی	ضـرب
سکه مبارک	گوهد

Umbrella over the ب of صاحب; pistol over the ج of جلوس.

See also No. 54. Gohad rupees of Shāh 'Ālam II, and of Muḥammad Akbar II, are mentioned by Mr Burn in his list of the rarer coins in the Ellis cabinet—Numismatic Supplement III, Paper IV—but neither has been described before. Both are of good and legible workmanship.

No. 57. Æ.
Mint, Dholpūr . . . rāj Gohad.
Date, 1225 A.H.; 4 R.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
As on No. 56. Umbrella over ب of صاحب	مانوس میمنت جلوس ۴ سنه ضـــرب راج گوهـــد دهولپور طعمه

Pistol over second half of word دهولپور.

A Dholpūr rupee of Muḥammad Akbar II was also included in Mr. Burn's list just mentioned. For the word following Dholpūr, Dr. Taylor suggests طمنچه, a Turkish word meaning pistol, but my specimen, which is quite clear, does not bear out this reading.

Bahādur Shāh II.

No. 58. Æ. *Weight*, 170; *size*, ·8.
Mint, Haidarābād.
Date, 1274 A.H.; 18 R.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
محمد بهادر شاه	جلوس
————————	۱۸
۱۲۷۴	میمنت
بادشاه غاز	مانوس فرخنده بنیاد
————————	ضرب
سکه مبار	(حیدر اباد)

This is a copper coin of Bahādur Shāh II of Haidarābād mint. The White King Collection contained a gold coin,—Catalogue, Part III, No. 4203,—and a silver coin of the same dates and similar inscriptions as this copper coin, was published by Mr. Longworth Dames in his paper 'Some Coins of the Mughal Emperors,' Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. II, pp. 275-309.

I only publish this coin because the mint has been recognized by Mr. Burn in his Tables as one of Bahādur Shāh II. On the other hand the power of this emperor was entirely bounded by the walls of Fort Dehli, and the coins struck elsewhere in his name are not even of the type of those struck in Shāhjahānābād, that is, they are not of the imperial type. I should prefer to see only the Shāhjahānābād coins recognized as being imperial issues, while those struck at other mints designated as what they really are, the issues of independent States.

Since writing the above I have come across the following rare coins, on which I add brief notes. The mohurs and rupees are of the usual weight and size.

Shāh Jahān.

No. 59. AV; Allahābād mint; date 1052 A.H., 15 R. Square areas type as illustrated in I.M. Catalogue, Vol. III, Plate X, No. 918, only name of mint in bottom margin.

No. 60. AV; Gulkanda mint; dateless. Type as in I.M. Catalogue, Vol. III, Plate X, No. 947.

No. 61. AV; Kābul mint; date 1040 A.H. Type as in I.M. Catalogue, Vol. III, Plate X, No. 910.

Shāh Jahān II.

No. 62. AV; Burhānpūr mint. Ordinary type and dates.

Aḥmad Shāh Bahādur.

No. 63. AR.
Mint,—Gwāliār.
Date,—A.H.; 3 R.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
احمدشاه	مانوس
ے————	میمنت
بهادر بادشاه غاز	سنه ۳ جلوس
ک———————	ضرب
سکه مبار	گوالیار

Shāh 'Ālam II.

No. 64. Æ. *Weight*, 80; *size*, ·7.
Mint,—Islāmābād Mathurā.
Date,—A.H.; 24 R.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
شاه عالم	اسلام اباد متهرا
ے————	
باد شاه غاز	ضرب
....	جلوس ۲۴

Sword over *sīn* of *julūs*.

Mr. Burn mentions a copper coin of Shāh 'Ālam II of Islāmābād Mathurā mint as one of the rare coins in the Ellis Cabinet,—N.S. III,—but it has so far not been described. A rupee is contained in Mr. Burn's Tables, and a muhar has just been acquired by Mr. Nelson Wright.

The ordinary Islāmābād silver and copper coins of Shāh 'Ālam II are not uncommon.

R. B. Whitehead, I.C.S.

90.—On some Copper Coins of the 'Ādil Shāhī Dynasty of Bījāpūr.

In the month of August last (1910) Mr. Henry Cousens, M.R.A.S., then Superintendent of the Archæological Survey of India, Western Circle, forwarded to me 249 copper coins, sent him from Bījāpūr, the well-known capital of the District of that name in the Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency. Though with an occasional good specimen amongst them, most of the coins were in poor condition, battered and worn. Seven of them were square, all the others being round. From this material, sufficient indeed in quantity, but of inferior quality, Mr. Cousens set himself a task of reconstruction. Skilfully piecing together a bit from one coin and a bit from another, he was able finally to build up both the Obverses and the Reverses of nine different types of coin. As I now write, photographs of the coins thus reconstructed, and the copper coins themselves, lie before me, and a comparison of both reveals how remarkably true to the originals are these reconstructions. Not a stroke nor a dot is lacking, and the proportions and shapes of the letters have been reproduced with an almost absolute fidelity. Thus the accompanying Plate of these reconstructed coins may confidently be accepted as exhibiting facsimile representations of the original dies.

I have said that the coins came from Bījāpūr, and the question at once suggests itself, Are these then coins of a distinctive Bījāpūr currency? On this point the coins themselves are tantalizingly reticent, giving no clue as to the affinities of the kings who caused them to be struck. Not one records the place of mintage, and with eight exceptions they are dateless. They do, however, give the name (though never the father's name) of the regnant king, and hence we learn that the 249 coins were struck during the reigns of just five kings, an 'Alī, an Ibrāhīm, a Muḥammad, a second 'Alī and a Sikandar. But, when the names are written in this order, any-one familiar with the history of Bījāpūr will at once see that these are the very names of the last five kings of the 'Ādil Shāhī Dynasty. This fact of itself affords strong presumptive evidence in favour of the attribution of the coins to that dynasty. Confirmatory evidence is supplied by the dates on the eight dated coins. Six are of the reign of Ibrāhīm, and the years recorded are 1022 and (perhaps) 1024, 1025, years thus that fall within the reign of Ibrāhīm II of Bījāpūr (A.H. 988—1037). Two other coins, struck in the name of the Sulṭān Sikandar, are dated A.H. 1086, 1087, and Sikandar of Bījāpūr reigned from A.H. 1083 to 1097. Then, too, the inscription on one of the types (No. IX) bears associated with the king's name 'Alī the title 'Ādil Shāh, a title distinctive of the dynasty that held sway in Bījāpūr from A.H. 895 till

1097. Lastly, my esteemed friend, Mr. Framji Jamaspji Ṯhanawala of Bombay, was so good as to send me for inspection from his own collection twenty-five coins, and from that of Mr. Kavasji Edalji Kotwal seven, all of the same kind as those sent by Mr. Cousens, and the "find-spot" of these additional thirty-two specimens was Sholāpūr, a town distant from Bījāpūr just fifty-eight miles, and intimately connected with the history of that city. For these cumulative reasons one may with perfect confidence assign all the 281 copper coins[1] to the last five 'Ādil Shāhī rulers. So far as I am aware, no coins of this dynasty have hitherto been published, and a Bījāpūr currency, prior to Aurangzēb's annexation of the kingdom, has not been registered in any book on Numismatics. But, having regard to the pomp and splendour of the 'Ādil Shāhs, a glory attested by the noble monuments and graceful memorials that still remain in the city of Bījāpūr, 'the Palmyra of the Dakhan,' it is well nigh incredible that these proud monarchs, during the two centuries of their independence, should have been content to use an alien currency. More than once, indeed, had the conjecture been hazarded that they did strike coins of their own, and to-day some of these coins of theirs we hold in our hand.

The only reference I have yet found to any actual Bījāpūr currency is in Beale's 'Oriental Biographical Dictionary,' where that writer states, with reference to Muḥammad 'Ādil Shāh, "He was the last king of Bījāpūr who struck coins in his "own name." This article will demonstrate that both 'Alī II and Sikandar, the two successors of Muḥammad, did issue coins, though not indeed so freely as their three predecessors, still, while mistaken in respect of this detail, Beale was correct in his implication that the 'Ādil Shāhs had a special currency of their own. As yet we are in a position to report of their copper coins only, but a State marked by such magnificence and grandeur would surely not have restricted its currency to the baser metal. We venture therefore to express the hope that, if still further search be made, it will some day be rewarded by the welcome discovery of Bījāpūr coins in both silver and gold.

As preliminary to an account of the various types of the copper coins, it may be well to enter here a List and a Genealogical Table of the kings of the 'Ādil Shāhī Dynasty of Bījāpūr.

Chronological List of the 'Ādil Shāhī Kings of Bījāpūr.

1. Yūsaf 'Ādil Shāh reigned A H. 895—916 (A.D. 1489—1510).
2. Isma'īl " A H. 916—941 (A.D. 1510—1534).

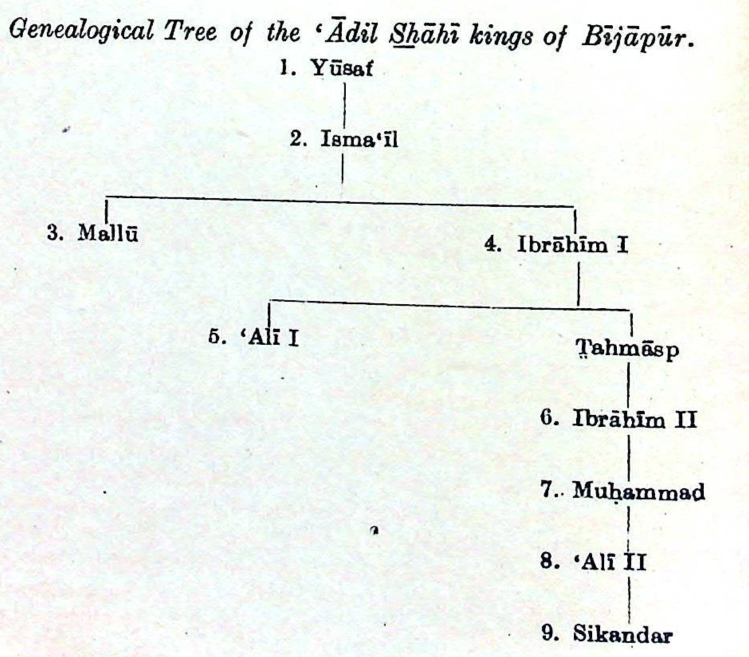
[1] From Mr. Cousens 249, from Mr. Thanawala 25, and from Mr. Kotwal 7: Total 281.

3.	Mallū 'Ādil Shāh	reigned	A.H. 941 [7 mos.]	(A.D. 1534—1535).
4.	Ibrāhīm I	,,	A.H. 941—965	(A.D. 1535—1557).
5.	'Alī I	,,	A.H. 965—988	(A.D. 1557—1580).
6.	Ibrāhīm II	,,	A.H. 988—1037	(A.D. 1580—1627).
7.	Muḥammad	,,	A.H. 1037—1067	(A.D. 1627—1656).
8.	'Alī II	,,	A.H. 1067—1083	(A.D. 1656—1672).
9.	Sikandar	,,	A.H. 1083—1097	(A.D. 1672—1686).

The last king, Sikandar, deposed by Aurangzēb in A.H. 1097, died three years later.

It may be noted that the entire period of the rule of the dynasty was a little more than 200 lunar years, or from A.H. 895 to 1097, and a little less than 200 solar years, or from A.D. 1489—1686.

Genealogical Tree of the 'Ādil Shāhī kings of Bījāpūr.



This table shows that Ibrāhīm I was a brother of Mallū, and Ibrāhīm II a nephew of 'Alī I, and that with these two exceptions each king was a son of his immediate predecessor on the throne.

Controversy still gathers round the question as to the parentage of Yūsaf, the founder of the dynasty, but, whencesoever sprung, he rose to influence at the court of Sulṭān Muḥammad Shāh III of the Bahmanī dynasty of Kulbarga, who, when appointing him Governor of the Bījāpūr District, conferred on him the title of 'Ādil Khān. On this Sulṭān's death internal dissensions hastened the disintegration of the Bahmanī kingdom. "Yūsaf 'Ādil Khān, collecting around

"him a strong force of Turks and Mughals, and feeling himself "pretty secure, began by degrees to sever his connexion with "the capital; and, finally, in A.D. 1489 he openly declared his "independence by ordering the Khuṭba to be read in the "mosques in his own name." [1]

Of the first four kings of this Dynasty no coins have as yet been discovered, but of course it by no means follows that no coins were struck by them. The coins hitherto found are of ten several types, nine of which Mr. Cousens has "reconstructed." The one additional type is represented by only five specimens, and these of a coarse and clumsy make. The ten types range over the last five reigns. *Two* should in all probability be attributed to 'Alī I, *three* to Ibrāhīm II, *three* to Muḥammad, *one* to 'Alī II and *one* to Sikandar. Of each type we now proceed to give a detailed description.

Type I.

Number of specimens 5 (Cousens).

1. Reign: 'Alī I: A.H. 965—988.
2. Diameter: (*a*) ·8; ·75; (*b*) ·65 inch.
3. Weight: (*a*) 186, 182, 174, 157 grains.
   (*b*) 117 grains.

Obverse: علي ابن ابي طالب

arranged thus :— ابن
علی ابے
طالب

On the smallest of the five coins the ابے is written ابی, and on the lowest line.

Reverse: اسد الله الغالب

arranged thus :— الله
اسد
الغالب

Type II (*Plate XXXIX, Figure* 1).

Number of specimens 27: (*a*) 10 (Cousens); 2 (Thanawala).
(*b*) 5 (Cousens); 1 (Thanawala).
(*c*) 9 (Cousens).

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1 Cousens: Guide to Bijāpūr, 2nd Edn., p. 115.

1. Reign: 'Alī I: A.H. 965—988.
2. Diameter: (*a*) ·75; (*b*) ·7; (*c*) ·55 inch; also of one *square* coin the side measures ·5 inch.
3. Weight: (*a*) 177; (*b*) 110; (*c*) 52 grains; and of the *square* coin 58 grains.

Obverse: علي ابن ابي طالب

arranged as in *Fig.* 1.

Reverse: اسد الله الغالب

arranged as in *Fig.* 1.

'Alī I, as a convinced Shī'a (his father was a Sunnī), would delight to associate himself in every possible way with 'Alī the fourth, or, as Shī'as maintain, the first rightful Khalīfa. Now this 'Alī Khalīfa was a son of 'Abū Ṭālib, and hence the king 'Alī, by striking on his coins the words 'Alī son of Abī (=Abū) Ṭālib, was suggesting at least his oneness with the revered Khalīfa.

On the Reverse of this 'Alī's coins he is styled Asad Allah, 'the Lion of God.' It is noteworthy, in this connexion, that a noble bearing the title Asad Khān was married to a sister of the king. He was "one of the greatest men in Bījāpūr story, "and since his death, for some reason or other, he is still "remembered and treated as a walī or saint."[1]

TYPE III (*Plate XXXIX*, *Figure* 2).

Number of specimens 46: (*a*) 18 (Cousens); 4 (Thanawala).
(*b*) 22 (Cousens).
(*c*) 2 (Cousens).

1. Reign: Ibrāhīm II: A.H. 988—1037.
2. Diameter: (*a*) ·75; (*b*) ·65; (*c*) ·55 inch.
3. Weight: (*a*) 172 grs. (average of 22 specimens).
(*b*) 115 grs. (average of 22 specimens).
(*c*) 60 grs. (average of 2 specimens).

Obverse: ابراهيم للا الى

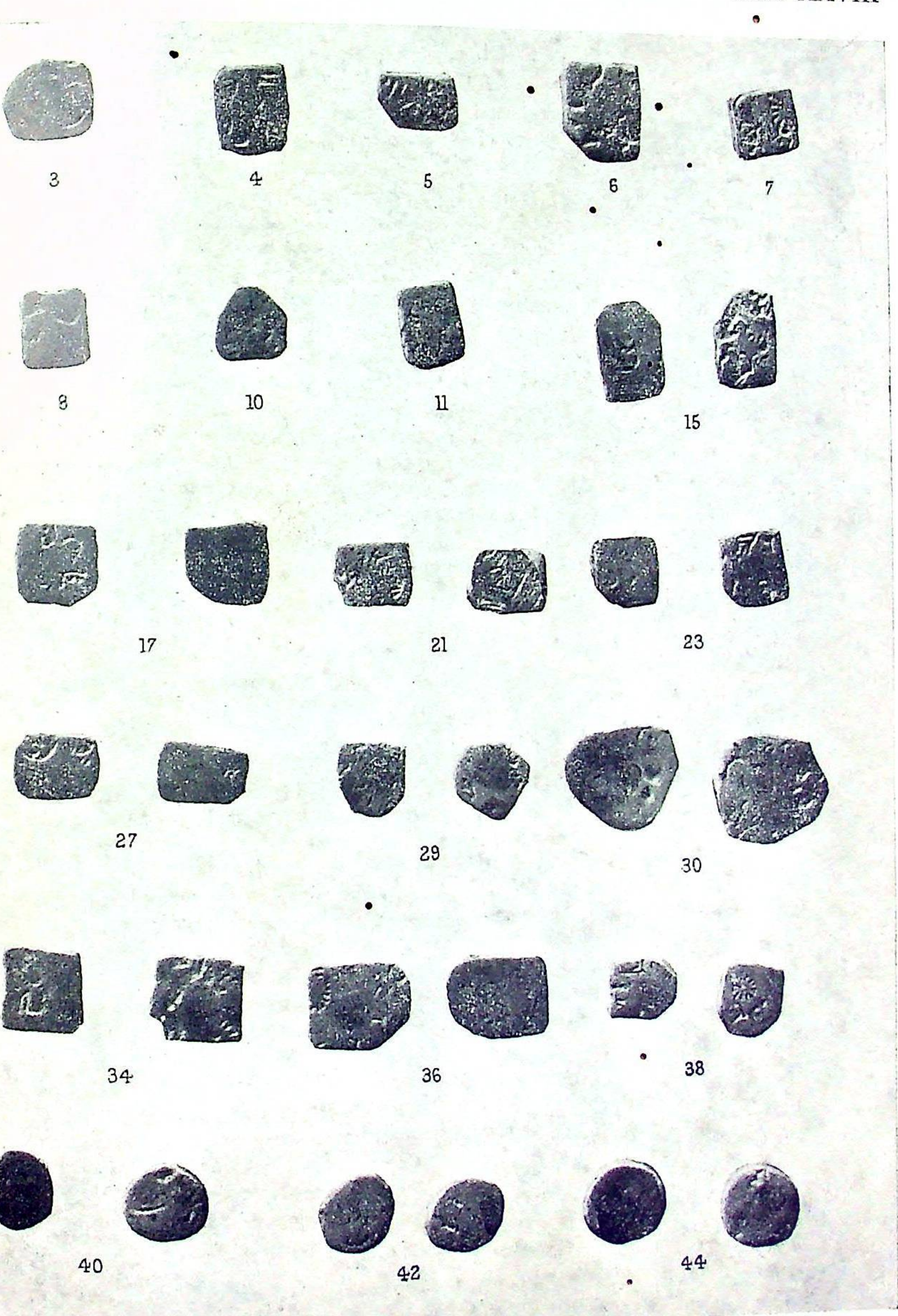
arranged as in *Fig.* 2.

Reverse: غلام علي مرتضى

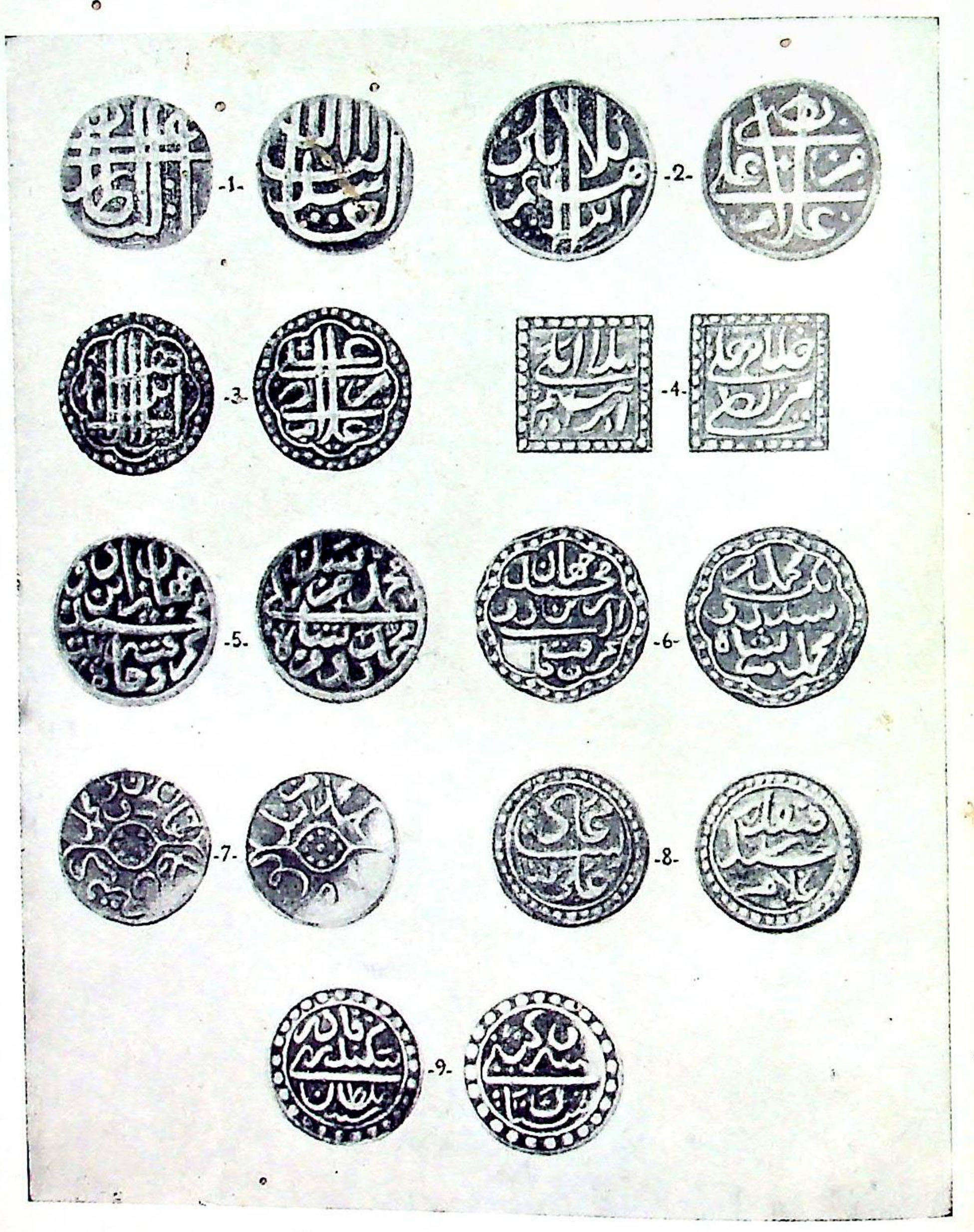
arranged as in *Fig.* 2.

A slight variant of this Type is preserved to us in a single coin. Its distinguishing feature is a four-petalled cruciform

[1] Cousens: *op. cit.*, p. 135. See also Briggs's Ferishta: III, 101, 102.



Punch-marked coins from Afghanistan.



Copper Coins of Bijapur.

flower, markedly in evidence at the middle of both the Obverse and the Reverse. The long strokes of the *lām* and *alif* of غلام on the Reverse are not upright, but inclined, so as to form nearly a right angle, thus غلام, and the flower ornament comes just above their point of intersection. The exact arrangement of the words on the Obverse cannot be clearly determined from the solitary specimen to hand, but certainly the arrangement here differs considerably from that of Type III.

TYPE IV (*Plate XXXIX, Figure* 3).

Number of specimens 50 : (*a*) 12 (Cousens); 1 (Thanawala).
(*b*) 17 (Cousens); 1 (Thanawala).
(*c*) 19 (Cousens).

1. Reign: Ibrāhīm II : A.H. 988—1037.
2. Diameter: (*a*) ·75; (*b*) ·7; (*c*) ·55 inch.
3. Weight: (*a*) 174 grs. (average of 13).
(*b*) 123 grs. (average of 18).
(*c*) 73 grs. (average of 19).

Obverse : ابراهيم بلا ادلی
arranged as in *Fig.* 3.

Reverse : غلام علي مرتضی
arranged as in *Fig.* 3.

TYPE V (*Plate XXXIX, Figure* 4).

Number of specimens 6 : (*a*) 2 (Cousens); 1 (Thanawala).
(*b*) 2 (Cousens); 1 (Thanawala).

1. Reign: Ibrāhīm II : A.H. 988—1037.
2. All the 6 specimens are square;
length of side: (*a*) ·65; (*b*) ·6 inch.
3. Weight: (*a*) 183 grs. (average of 3).
(*b*) 120 grs. (average of 3).

Obverse : ابراهيم بلا ادلی
arranged as in *Fig.* 4.

Reverse : غلام علي مرتضی ١٠٢٢
arranged as in *Fig.* 4.

After many attempts to decipher them, the last two words on the Obverse of Types III, IV, and V still remain doubtful. They may possibly read بلا أثني, bilā at͟hnī, 'without a second,'

'the unique,' but certainly the penultimate letter seems on every specimen to be not *nūn*, but *lām*.

The Reverse legend is غلام علي مرتضی. Murtaḍā, 'the Chosen,' is a title frequently applied to 'Alī, the Khalīfa, and Ibrāhīm II, himself a Shī'a, might thus gladly style himself 'Slave of 'Alī the Chosen.'

All these six coins are dated. On the three heavier the year is 1022, 102 [? 4], 102 [? 4], and on the three lighter 1022, 102 [? 5], and xxxx.

TYPE VI (*Plate XXXIX*, *Figure* 5).

Number of specimens 70 : (*a*) 1 (Thanawala).
(*b*) 54 (Cousens) ; 3 (Thanawala).
(*c*) 11 (Cousens) ; 1 (Thanawala).

1. Reign : Muḥammad : A.H. 1037—1067.
2. Diameter : (*a*) ·85 (Thanawala) ; (*b*) ·8 ; (*c*) ·7 inch.
3. Weight : (*a*) 267 grs. (Thanawala).
(*b*) 179 grs. (average of 57).
(*c*) 117 grs. (average of 12).

Obverse and *Reverse* legends together make the following couplet, arranged as in *Fig.* 5 :—

جهان زاین دو محمد گرفت زینت و جاه
یکی محمد مرسل دوم محمد شاه

The world from these two Muḥammads received beauty and dignity ;
The first is Muḥammad the Apostle, the second Muḥammad Shāh.

One of the queens of Muḥammad Shāh was named Tāj Jahān Begam, and possibly there may be a veiled allusion to this lady in the distich inscribed on the king's coin. The lines would then bear this interpretation :—

The world (Jahān) received beauty and dignity from Muḥammad the Apostle, the queen (Tāj Jahān) from Muḥammad Shāh.

Or can the statement that Muḥammad Shāh conferred beauty and dignity on the world find its explanation in the marvellous tomb that this Sulṭān began to build soon after his accession to the throne? Dwarfing every other edifice in Bījāpūr, the Gol Gumbadh covers a larger area than any other dome in the world. Second to it, but *longo intervallo*, comes the Pantheon at Rome.

Probably, however, we had better not seek too exact a justification of the distich on these coins, and just be content

to regard it as a felicitous sample of the florid verses that the Persian court-poets have always been willing to supply for the gratification of their royal patrons.

TYPE VII (*Plate XXXIX, Figure 6*).

Number of specimens 16: (*a*) 10 (Cousens); (*b*) 6 (Cousens).

1. Reign: Muḥammad: A.H. 1037—1067.
2. Diameter: (*a*) ·75; (*b*) ·65 inch.
3. Weight: (*a*) 173 grs. (average of 10).
   (*b*) 115 grs. (average of 6).

Obverse and *Reverse* together furnish the same couplet as on Type VI, but arranged as in *Fig.* 6.

TYPE VIII (*Plate XXXIX, Figure 7*).

Number of specimens 27: (*a*) 9 (Cousens); 2 (Kotwal).
(*b*) 13 (Cousens); 1 (Kotwal).
(*c*) 1 (Cousens).
(*d*) 1 (Cousens).

1. Reign: Muḥammad: A.H. 1037—1067.
2. Diameter: (*a*) ·75; (*b*) ·65; (*c*) ·5; (*d*) ·5 inch.
3. Weight: (*a*) 174 grs. (average of 11).
   (*b*) 118 grs. (average of 14).
   (*c*) 66 grs.
   (*d*) 56 grs.

Obverse and *Reverse* together furnish the same couplet as on Type VI, but arranged as in *Fig.* 7.

This Type is distinguished by an outlined leaf, enclosing nine dots, set in the middle of both the Obverse and the Reverse.

TYPE IX (*Plate XXXIX, Figure 8*).

Number of specimens 18: (*a*) 8 (Cousens); 5 (Thanawala); 3 (Kotwal).
(*b*) 1 (Cousens).
(*c*) 1 (Cousens).

1. Reign: ʻAli II: A.H. 1067—1083.
2. Diameter: (*a*) ·75; (*b*) ·6; (*c*) ·55 inch.
3. Weight: (*a*) 179 grs. (average of 16).
   (*b*) 116 grs.
   (*c*) 58 grs.

Obverse: علي عادل شاه سنه .... (?)
arranged as in *Fig.* 8.

Reverse : غلام حيدر صفدر

arranged as in *Fig.* 8.

The word سنه on the Obverse is a conjectural, though probable, reading. Above it comes on some specimens what seems to be a date, perhaps ١٠٦٨, but only the two middle figures are quite clear. The year 1068 Hijrī was the second regnal year of 'Alī II.

Ḥaidar, 'the Lion,' is one of the many honourable epithets bestowed on that 'Alī whom the S͟hī'as revere so profoundly. Thus by the Reverse legend, 'Slave of Ḥaidar, the Rank-breaker,' 'Alī II, the S͟hī'a king, proclaimed his fealty to 'Alī the K͟halīfa.

TYPE X (*Plate XXXIX, Figure* 9).

Number of specimens 16 : (*a*) 5 (Cousens); 4 (Thanawala); 1 (Kotwal).
(*b*) 3 (Cousens).
(*c*) 3 (Cousens).

1. Reign: Sikandar: A.H. 1083—1097.
2. Diameter: (*a*) ·75; (*b*) ·65; (*c*) ·6 inch.
3. Weight: (*a*) 178 grs. (average of 10).
   (*b*) 117 grs. (average of 3).
   (*c*) 58 grs. (average of 3).

Obverse : سنه ١٠٨٦ سلطان سكندر قادري

arranged as in *Fig.* 9.

Reverse : خسرو گيتي ستان

arranged as in *Fig.* 9.[1]

On another specimen the date recorded on the Obverse is ١٠٨٧.

The title on the Reverse, "K͟husrau (Chosroes), the Conqueror of the World," is also present on some of Nādir S͟hāh's Persian coins, and on some of the Durrānī king Maḥmūd S͟hāh.

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From the foregoing description it is clear that the Bījāpūr copper currency consisted for the most part of coins of three denominations, weighing, respectively, about 60, 120, and 180 grains. Evidently, however, some of the coins that were

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[1] The first two letters of the word خسرو were not decipherable on the coins from which Mr. Cousens made his "reconstruction." Both these letters are, however, distinctly seen on the specimen that Mr. Kotwal kindly sent me for inspection.

issued did not fall within this range of weight. Of these a notable example is Mr. Thanawala's beautiful specimen struck in the reign of Muḥammad S̲h̲āh and weighing 267 grains. Too few coins are yet known to warrant a detailed statement as to the metrology of the Bījāpūr coinage, but for the present the 100-*ratī* weight (or about 180 grains) may be held to have been the standard for the normal heavy coin. The normal light coin was only one-third as heavy; and the intermediate coin was in weight the arithmetic mean of the other two.

GEO. P. TAYLOR.

AḤMADĀBĀD:
20th October, 1910.

91.—ON THE BĪJĀPŪR LĀRĪ OR LARIN.

That silver coins of a type similar to the copper were current in the territories of the 'Ādil S̲h̲āhī monarchs seems every way probable, but no specimens are as yet forthcoming. A silver currency of quite a different, and indeed of foreign, pattern was, however, in existence, the curious Larin currency, which, originating in the district of Lār at the head of the Persian Gulf, and thence deriving its name, was adopted by the kings of Bījāpūr, and, in a somewhat variant, the *fish-hook*, form, by the kings of Kandy in Ceylon. Describing this coin Pietro della Valle (1614—1626) writes:—

> "The lari is a piece of money that I will exhibit in "Italy, most eccentric in form, for it is nothing but a "little rod of silver, of a fixed weight, and bent double "unequally. On the bend it is marked with some "small stamp or other. It is called Lari, because it was "the peculiar money of the Princes of Lar, invented by "them when they were separated from the kingdom of "Persia."[1]

Jean Baptiste Tavernier indicates the district in which, at his time (1640—1667), this currency obtained.

> "The Larins are one of the ancient coins of Asia; and "though at this day they are only currant in Arabia and "at Balsara, nevertheless, from Bragdatt to the Island "of Ceylan, they traffick altogether with the Larin, and "all along the Persian Golf."[2]

As the territory of the monarchs of Bījāpūr embraced a large portion of the Konkan littoral, it was probably with a

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[1] Quoted in Yule and Burnell's "Hobson-Jobson," *s.v.* Larin.
[2] Tavernier: Travels in India: Made English by J. P., 1678, pages 1, 2.

view to meeting the local demand for this strange coast-money that they caused larins to be struck in their own names. That these 'Ādil Shāhī larins were at any time current over the whole extent of the 'Ādil Shāhī dominions is very doubtful. Their circulation was, one may well believe, restricted to a narrow tract of country bordering the sea.

The larin being merely a piece of silver wire, or slender rod, doubled on its middle, affords but a scanty surface for receiving an inscription. Hence many letters on the coins are incomplete. However, by collating several specimens it has become possible to decipher the "some small stamp or other." One prong of the coin seems to read—

سلطان علي عادل شاه

and the other ...... ضرب لاري دانگي سنه

The Sulṭān 'Alī 'Ādil Shāh struck the lārī coin, year......

One cannot be quite certain, however, that either ضرب or دانگي is a correct rendering of the original. In favour of the combination لاري دانگي it may be remarked that the early writer (A.D. 1525) of the *Lembranças das Cousas da India* mentions that 60 reis equal in value 1 *tanga larin.*[1]

Some specimens bearing the above legend are dated 1071 and some 1077, which goes to prove that this 'Alī 'Ādil Shāh was 'Alī II (A.H. 1067—1083).

As other coins, so larins too bore different legends at different periods. One in my possession has thus far defied decipherment, but the words ابوالمظفر شاه stand out quite clearly on one prong, and (perhaps) علي on the other: so just possibly —for this specimen is dateless—this 'Alī may be 'Alī I (A.H 965—988), one of whose titles was Abu'l Muẓaffar. Can it be that both the silver larins of Bījāpūr and its copper currency were first issued under the auspices of this king?

Mr. Cousens has taken some admirable photographs of larins, sent him from Ratnagiri, from which Plate XL has been prepared. It exhibits the actual larins, and also their inscriptions, the latter attached to a plaster background. The sixth, seventh, and eighth inscriptions of the upper portion recur as the first, third, and fifth, respectively, of the lower portion. Unfortunately I am not able to give details as to the weight of each of the coins there represented, but the lengths shown are, I understand, the same as those of the originals. Of the only

[1] Voyage of Pyrard de Laval: Hakluyt Society's Edn., I, 232, note 2.

two specimens in my cabinet, one measures in its double length 3·75 inches and weighs 74 grains: the other, though measuring only 1·75 inch, is so much thicker that it weighs 78 grains. Mr. Thanawala kindly informs me that the average weight of four larins in his possession is 71 grains.

GEO. P. TAYLOR.

92.—ON THE BĪJĀPŪR MUGHAL RUPEE OF A.H. 1091.

It was in the year 1097 H., the 30th regnal year of Aurangzēb, that the Bījāpūr garrison capitulated to the Emperor, and the erstwhile kingdom of the 'Ādil Shāhs became but a Province of the Mughal Empire. The coins thereafter struck at Bījāpūr in the name of Aurangzēb, especially those of the years 1098 and (one issue of) 1116, were remarkable for the beauty of their lettering and for their exquisite workmanship. Also on these coins the mint-name appears in association with the proud title Dār al Ẓafar. But how is one to account for the fact that Mughal rupees bearing the name of Aurangzēb and purporting to have issued from Bījāpūr were struck so early as the Hijrī year 1091, the 24th regnal year—that is to say, six years before the capture of the mint-town? One such rupee is No. 763 of the British Museum Catalogue, and a second is in my own cabinet. Both these specimens, however, are of very ordinary make, without any claim to distinction as trophies of the engraver's art. The mint-name too is entered on them as plain Bījāpūr with no ennobling title. Under what circumstances, then, can these earlier rupees have been uttered?

Now, though Bījāpūr finally surrendered to the Mughals in A.H. 1097, it had previously often undergone siege at their hands. One of these occasions was in the year 1090, when Dilāwar Khān with his Imperial troops closely invested the city. The sister of Sikandar 'Ādil Shāh, in the hope of saving her brother and country, had already devoted herself and gone down to the Mughal camp to be the bride of Sulṭān Mu'aẓẓam, the second son of Aurangzēb. But even this sacrifice proved of no avail. The siege was still pressed sore, and in his despair the Bījāpūr regent, Mas'ūd Khān, applied to Śivājī for aid. The latter at once made a diversion by a vigorous attack on the Mughal possessions in the Dakhan. But the Mughal general, Dilāwar Khān, was not now to be drawn aside from the capture of Bījāpūr, and so closely did he beset the city that Mas'ūd Khān was under the painful necessity of making further supplication to the Marāthās. When at last these did come, and, hovering round the investing army, succeeded in cutting off its supplies, then only did Dilāwar Khān raise the siege and retreat by rapid marches westwards. There can be little doubt that it was while this siege was proceeding and

capitulation seemed imminent that the powerful Mughal faction in the city, thinking to anticipate an inevitable surrender, caused the 1091 Hijrī rupees to be struck in the name of the Emperor Aurangzēb. Or just possibly they may have been issued from some mint accompanying the Imperial forces in the field. Certainly no sufficient proof has come down to us that the Mughal assailants did actually capture the city in the year 1091; but no less certainly that year witnessed the circulation of Bījāpūr coins of Aurangzēb.

GEO. P. TAYLOR.

93.—ON THE HALF-MUHR NO. 172 OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM CATALOGUE.

Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole, in his Catalogue of the Mughal Coins in the British Museum, has suggested that the very interesting gold piece No. 172, depicting a crowned archer followed by a woman veiled, may have been struck in order to commemorate the submission to Akbar of Ibrāhīm II, king of Bījāpūr, and the subsequent marriage of Ibrāhim's daughter to Akbar's third son, the Sulṭān Dāniyāl Mirzā. This interpretation of the coin rests, however, on very slender foundation. The late M. Ed. Drouin, in an article contributed in 1902 to the *Revue Numismatique*, describes, and gives a vignette of, a half-muhr closely resembling this one in the British Museum, save that the specimen in the Cabinet de France bears on its Obverse the legend, in Devanāgarī characters, रामसत्य, Rāmasatya, 'the Truth of Rāma.'[1] Arguing mainly from this new feature of the coin, M. Drouin arrives at the following conclusion:—

"Notre médaille représente donc, suivant moi, le "prince Rāma reconnaissable à sa couronne, avec l'arc "et les flèches célestes, suivi de Sītā, la fille de Djanaka, "roi de Mithila, 'la belle Mithilène,' comme l'appelle le "poète, tous deux partant pour l'exil; il ne manque "que Lakshmaṇa."

If this explanation, so consonant with the legend on the coin, wins, as it well may, our acceptance, we must then surely relegate to the same class with it the sister coin, No. 172 of the British Museum. That either of the two stands in any special relation to the 'Ādil Shāhs of Bījāpūr is very improbable.

GEO. P. TAYLOR.

[1] Compare the mention, on other Mughal coins, of the Khalīfas and their virtues, *e.g.*, بصدق ابي بكر, 'By the Truth of Abū Bakr.'

94.—'Dāms of Akbar struck at Jaunpūr and Ajmīr Mints' and 'Some rare Paṭhān Coins.'

Two papers entitled 'Dāms of Akbar struck at Jaunpūr and Ajmīr Mints' and 'Some rare Paṭhān Coins' appeared in Numismatic Supplements Nos. XIII and XIV, respectively. Since their publication I have made casts of the coins described, and a plate has been prepared which is published with the present paper. A reference is invited to the papers themselves, but for convenience I append an abbreviated list of the coins.

Dāms of Akbar struck at Jaunpūr and Ajmīr Mints.

No. 1. New type of Jaunpūr *dām*, dateless.
No. 2. *Dām* of Salīmābād Ajmīr, dated 982 A.H.
No. 3. *Dām* of Salīmābād, dated 1008 A.H.

Some rare Paṭhān Coins.

No. 1. Copper coin of G͟hiyās̤u-d-dīn Balban struck at Fak͟hrābād.

No. 2. Billon coin of Shamsu-d-dīn Maḥmūd Shāh of Dehli, dated 718 A.H.

In the list of 'Books on the Coins of Northern India' at the end of C. J. Rodgers' 'Coin Collecting in Northern India' is the folowing—(57) Coins of Shams-ud-din Mahmud Shah. 1 cut, C. J. Rodgers. I have not seen this pamphlet, but the paragraph I quoted in my paper 'Some Rare Paṭhān Coins' from 'Coin Collecting in Northern India,' was written after it, and obviously recapitulates the information contained in it.

No. 3. Mohur of Muḥammad Tug͟hlaq struck at Tug͟hlaq-pūr *alias* Tirhut, date 735 A.H.

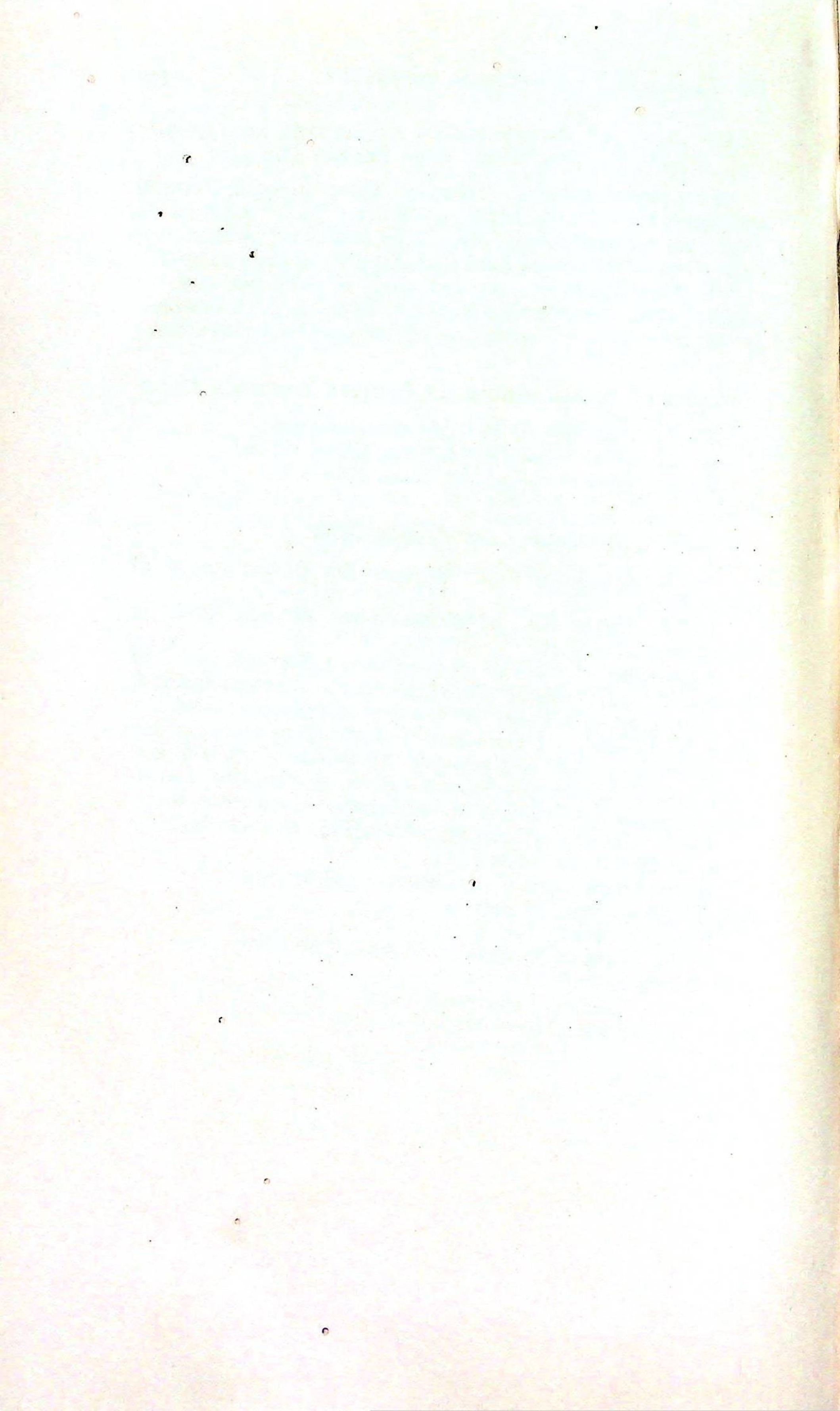
No. 4. New variety of a common billon coin of Muḥammad Tug͟hlaq, date 734 A.H.

No. 5. Ditto.

No. 6. Coin of Fīroz Shāh Tug͟hlaq with his son Ẓafar, of mint Dāru-l-Mulk Dehli.

No. 7. Coin of Fīroz Shāh Tug͟hlaq with his son Muḥammad Shāh, of mint Dāru-l-Mulk Dehli, date 790 A.H.

R. B. Whitehead, I.C.S.



NUMISMATIC SUPPLEMENT

No. XVI

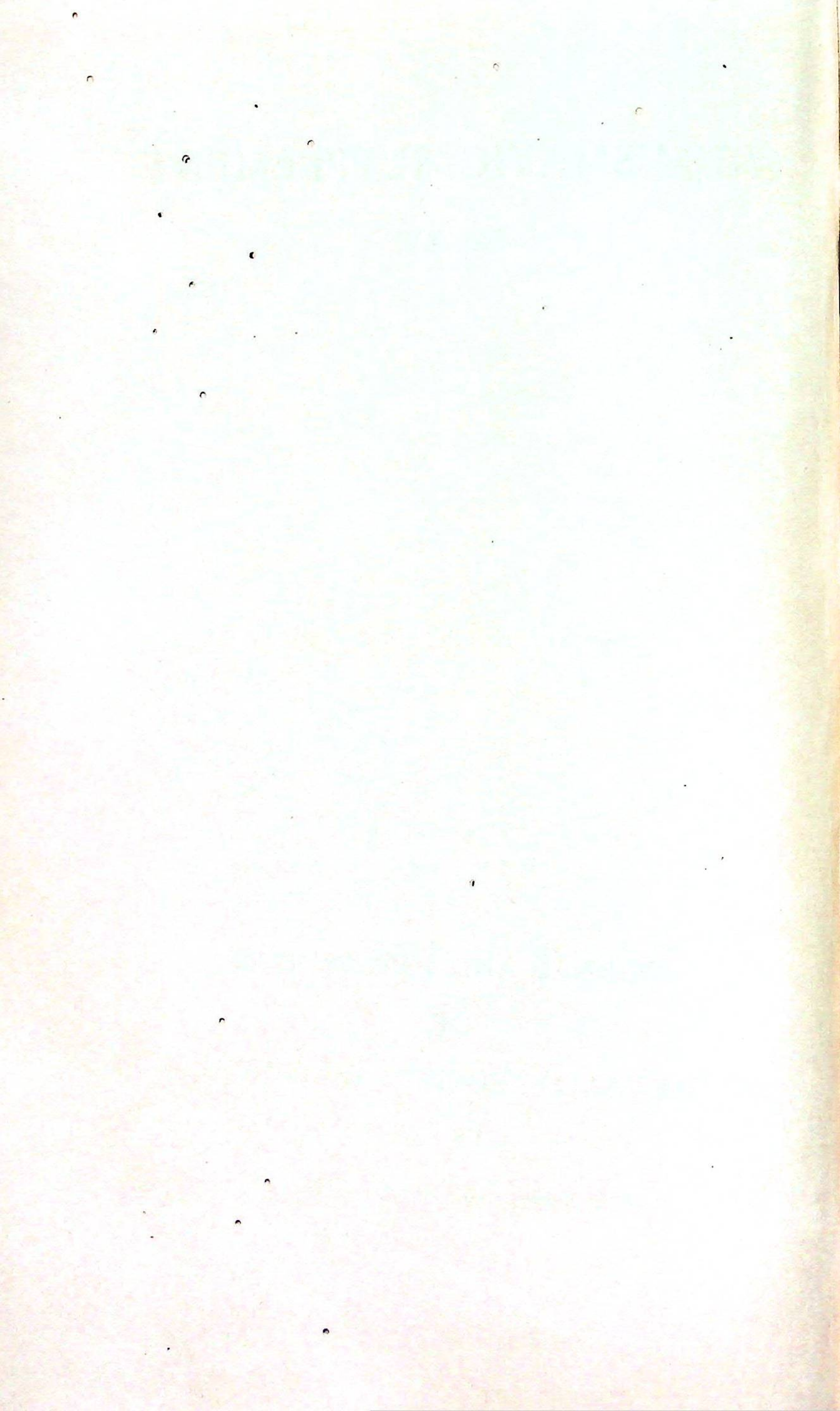
JOURNAL AND PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL

1911

New Series, Vol. 7, Pp. 697-712



51. NUMISMATIC SUPPLEMENT No. XVI.

Note.—The numeration of the article below is continued from p. 691 of the "Journal and Proceedings" for 1910.

95 Gold Coins of Shamsu-d-din Muẓaffar Shāh, of Bengal.

In 1873 Sir E. C. Bayley published a drawing of a gold coin of this king.[1] But at that time he could not read the mint and date and consequently was obliged to discuss the question of its assignation at length. These were correctly read by S. L. Poole in his catalogue.[2] The same scholar also published the full name of the king correctly for the first time. Bayley's coin remained an unique specimen for a very long time, and seems to be the only gold coin of Muẓaffar Shāh recorded up to date. Recently I came across two gold coins of this prince in Bengal. The first coin belongs to Bābū Debī Prasād Mārwārī, of Bhāgalpūr, and was sent to me for examination with the major part of his collection. It is almost a duplicate of Bayley's coin:—

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
In ornamental double circle, the Kalima and خزانة ٨٩٦	In ornamental double circle,
	الدنيا
In ornamented circle containing the smaller circle, the names of the four Companions.	شمش
	والدين ابونصر
	مظفر شاه السلطان
	خلد الله ملكه
	(و) سلطانه

The coin was purchased by the owner at Bhāgalpūr. The second coin was found in the ruins of Gaur, and is at present in the possession of Bābū Krishna Lāl Chaudhurī, Zemīndār of Maldah. This coin is an exact duplicate of Bābū Debī Prasād's coin, but is in a far better state of preservation.

It should be noted that the name of Muẓaffar Shāh differs on different coins:—

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[1] J. A. S. B. (Old series), Vol. XLII, pp. 312-313.

[2] Catalogue of Indian coins in the British Museum, Muhammadan States, p. 43, note.

(1) شمش الدنیا والدین ابو نصر مظفر شاہ السلطان as on the gold coin and I. M. No. 17519.[1]

(2) Similar, the only difference being in the form of writing the name Muẓaffar, which is written in the usual form, see No. 16151 I. M.[2]

(3) شمش الدنیا والدین ابو المظفر مظفر شاہ السلطان as on I. M. No. 16158.[3]

Rākhal Dās Banerji,
Indian Museum, Calcutta.

96. Some rare coins of the Paṭhān Sulṭāns of Dehli.

The following coins, which have been acquired by the British Museum since the publication of the *Catalogue of Coins of the Sulṭāns of Dehlī*, in 1885, appear to be unpublished :—

I. Muḥammad bin Sām.

AR (base) wt. 49·5 : size 55.
No mint ; year 59 x.

Obverse.

الله
لا اله الا
محمد
رسول الله

Around between two concentric circles, في شهور ... تسعين وخمس مائة.

Reverse.

السلطان المعظم
معز الدنيا و الد
ين ابو المظفر
محمد بن سام

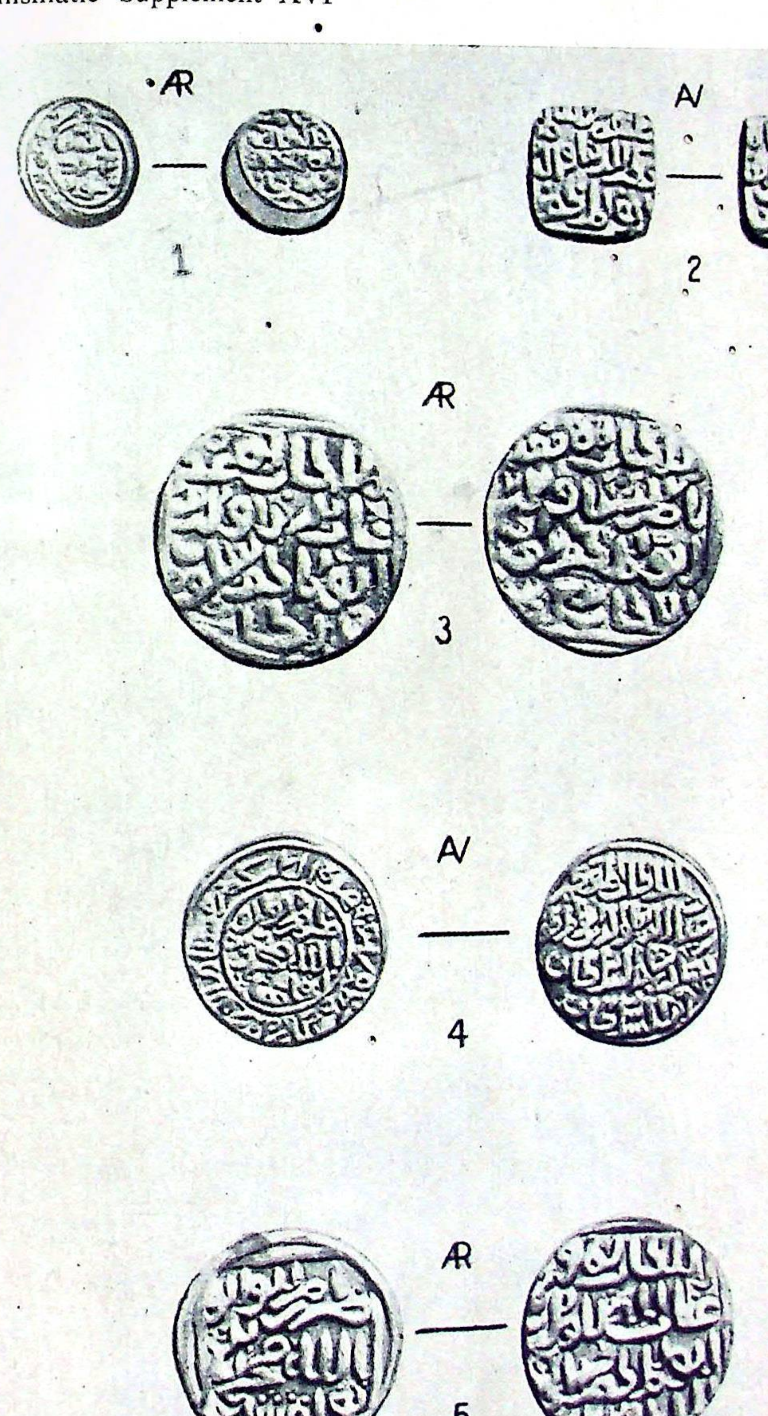
Pl. XVI

There is no mint on this coin, but its Ghorid faloric shows that it was probably struck at Ghazni. It is quite a new type for Muḥammad bin Sam, and as the name of Ghiyasu-d-dīn al-Ghorī does not appear it was probably struck in 599 A.H. The coin was acquired in Bannū by Dr. T. L. Pennell and presented by him to the Museum.

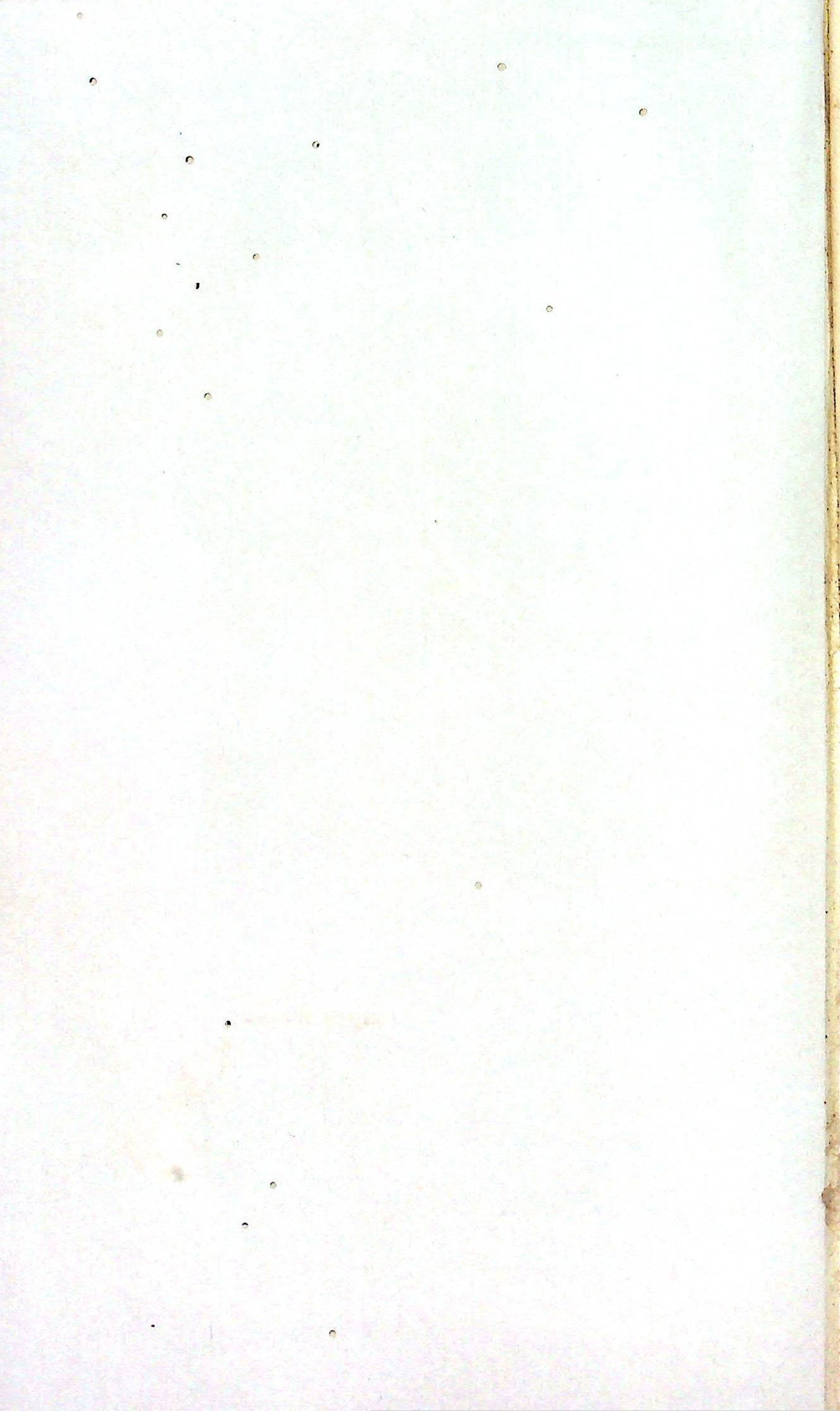
II. Quṭbu-d-dīn Mubārak.

AV wt. 55·7 : size 6 : square.
No mint or date.

[1] H. N. Wright, I. M. Cat., Vol. II, part ii, p. 171.
[2] *Ibid.*, p. 172. [3] *Ibid.*, p. 171.



Coins of the Paṭhān Sulṭāns of Dehli.
(Article No. 96)



Obverse.	*Reverse.*
خليفة رب العالمين	مبارک شاه
قطب الدنيا و الدين	السلطان بن
ابو المظفر	السلطان

Pl. XVI

This remarkable coin appears to be the third of a gold tanka which would be quite a new denomination. For the obverse legend cf. I.M.C., Vol. II, p. 45, No. 253, and for the reverse No. 263, but I am unaware of any other coin which combines these legends The coin is evidently undated, and was formerly in the collection of the late Dr. Leitner.

III. *G͟hiyāṣu-d-dīn Tug͟hlaq I and Nāṣiru-d-dīn Ibrāhīm S͟hāh, Governor of Bengal*, 723-725, *A. H.*

AR wt. 168·6 : size 1·15.

Pl XVI

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
السلطان الاعظم	السلطان المعظم
غياث الدنيا والدين	ناصر الدنيا و الدين
ابو المظفر تغلق شاه	ابو المظفر ابراهيم شاه
السلطان	السلطان بن السلطان

both inscriptions enclosed in a double square.

There is unfortunately no trace of a marginal legend on either side, but the coin may be attributed to Lak͟hnautī, as the fabric is distinctly that of Bengal. It was most probably struck during Tug͟hlaq's visit to Bengal, when "the ruler of Lak͟hnauti, Sulṭān Nāṣiru-d-dīn, came forth with great respect to pay homage to the Sulṭān" (*Tārīk͟h-i Fīroz S͟hāhī*; Elliot Dawson III, p. 234). This specimen came from the Sonpat hoard, and was purchased by the British Museum from the Panjab Archæological Survey in 1889.

IV. *Muḥammad III bin Tug͟hlaq and G͟hiyāṣu-d-dīn Bahādur, Governor of Bengal (restored)*, 725-731 *A.H.*

AV wt. 165 : size 9.
Sunārgāon ; 728 A.H.

Pl. XVI

Obverse and reverse legends exactly as on the silver coin of the same mint and date described by Thomas in his *Chronicles*, p. 215, no. 186. This coin is of remarkably neat workmanship, closely resembling the contemporary gold coins of Muhammad III struck in Dehli. The contrast in fabric

between it and the following piece, which is of the usual Bengal fabric, suggests that the dies may have been engraved at the Dehlī mint, when Muḥammad, amid many other tokens of his esteem for Bahādur Shah, whom he had just restored, agreed that their names should appear together on the coins.

V. Æ 165·5 : size 1. Pl. XVI.

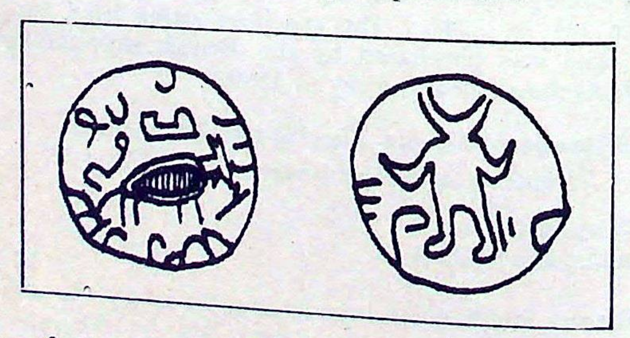
Obverse in square in circle as preceding coin.
Reverse in double square as preceding coin.
No trace of marginal legend on either side.

This coin bears no remaining trace of mint or date but must have been struck before 730 when Bahādur reverted to a coinage which showed his independence as the coins of that year of Ghiyāṣpūr show. Both the above pieces formerly belonged to General Cunningham.

J. ALLAN,
British Museum.

97. ON AN UNPUBLISHED MEDIAEVAL COIN.

The coin described below came from a find made four years ago near Rūpar in the Ambāla District of the Panjāb. It appears that the actual finders persuaded an acquaintance that the find was a valuable one, and sold the original hoard to him as the result of their representation. When the purchaser discovered that the coins were in reality of debased metal, and that he could get little or nothing for them in the bāzār, he instituted a criminal case against the finders in the Court of the Subdivisional Officer, Rūpar. Some time subsequently my friend the Subdivisional Officer happened to mention the case to me, and I was able to obtain a number of the coins, which included twenty-one specimens of a type of mediaeval currency as yet to the best of my knowledge unpublished.



Metal.—Mixed, probably containing traces of gold.

Weight .. .. 190 grains.
Size .. .. ·75 inches.

Obverse.—Figure apparently facing.

Reverse.—Representation of a quadruped standing to right; round it inscription and symbols.

This coin I think represents the last stage in degradation of the original Greek design. The obverse shows a human figure copied from the Kushān coins, which though even still more crude, resembles the figures on the copper coins ascribed by Mr. Vincent Smith to the Kings of Kalinga of the fourth or fifth century after Christ—see Vol. I of the Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, Plate XIV, 14. The reverse design is that of some animal which I cannot identify. The massive body and rope-like tail point to the elephant, but this supposition is negatived by the thin neck, small head, long upstanding ears, and the equally rope-like legs. The animal is strangely like what would be delineated by a modern child in its first attempts to draw.

The coin is die-struck. The above illustration is the result of a mutual comparison of all twenty-one specimens, and is somewhat larger than the coin itself. I do not know the language of the inscription, but it is possible that the two central markings ⊓_O and ⊏⊐ are symbols or monograms.

These coins were accompanied by two or three copper coins of the white Hun chiefs Toramāna and Mihirakula of types I. M. Cat., Vol. I, Plate XXV, 4 and 5, which fixes their probable date at approximately A.D. 500.

DALHOUSIE: R. B. WHITEHEAD, I.C.S.
1911.

98. SOME RARE MUGHAL COINS.

Since the publication of the Catalogue of Coins of the Moghul Emperors, the British Museum has acquired a fair number of coins of this series, of which the following appear to be worth notice:—

Aurangzéb.

1. Metal, Gold.
   Weight, 168·2 grns.
   Size, ·85 inch.
   Date, 1112: 45.
   Mint, Aḥsanābād.

2. Metal, Gold.
   Weight, 109·6 grns.
   Size, ·8 inch.
   Date, 1077: 10
   Mint, ‘Ālamgīrpūr.

3. Metal, Gold.
   Weight, 170·5 grns.
   Size, ·8 inch.
   Date, (10) 77 : x.
   Mint, Jūnagarh.

4. Metal, Gold.
   Weight, 170 grns. and 169 grns.
   Size, ·8 inch.
   Date, 1098: 31 and 1114: 46.
   Mint, Ẕafarābād.

Rupees of Aurangzéb are known of all the above mints, and muhars of Aḥsanābād, 'Alamgīrpūr and Ẕafarābād were found by Mr. Whitehead in the Bahāwalpūr treasury (N. S. XI). The legends call for no remarks.

Shāh 'Ālam I.

Metal, Silver.
Weight, 174 grns.
Size, ·9 inch.
Date, 1122 : 4.
Mint, Nārnōl.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
غازي	مانوس
بادشـــاه	میمنت
عالم بهادر	۴
شـــــاه	سنه جلوس
سکه ۱۱۲۲	ضـــرب
	نارنول

For a second specimen see the Catalogue of Mr. C. T. Rodgers's Mughal Coins in the Lahore Museum, p. 199, No. 15.

Farrukhsiyar.

Metal, Gold.
Weight, 168 grns.
Size, 1 inch.
Date, (11) 27 : 5.
Mint, Pûrbandar.

This coin is no. 893, pl. xxii, of the British Museum Catalogue where it is doubtfully attributed to Barelī. At this period, however, بريلي is never placed as on this coin but written

يلے
ضرب بر, and there can be little doubt that this adds another to the few coins known of Purbandar. Dr. G. P. Taylor has a rupee of Farrukhsiyar of this mint (Num. Suppl. No. IV, 27, and Catalogue of the Indian Museum, vol. iii, p. lxxiii.

Aḥmad Shāh.

Metal, Gold.
Weight, 168·8 grns
Size, ·8 inch.
Date, 1164 : 4.
Mint, Lāhor.

Rupees of this mint of Aḥmad are not uncommon. For notice of the muhar see Num. Suppl. xi, 69.

'Ālamgīr II.

Metal, Gold.
Weight, 167·9 grns.
Size, ·75 inch.
Date, 1171 : 5.
Mint, Jaipūr (Sawāī).

There is another muhar of this mint of the year 6 in the Indian Museum Catalogue, no. 2183.

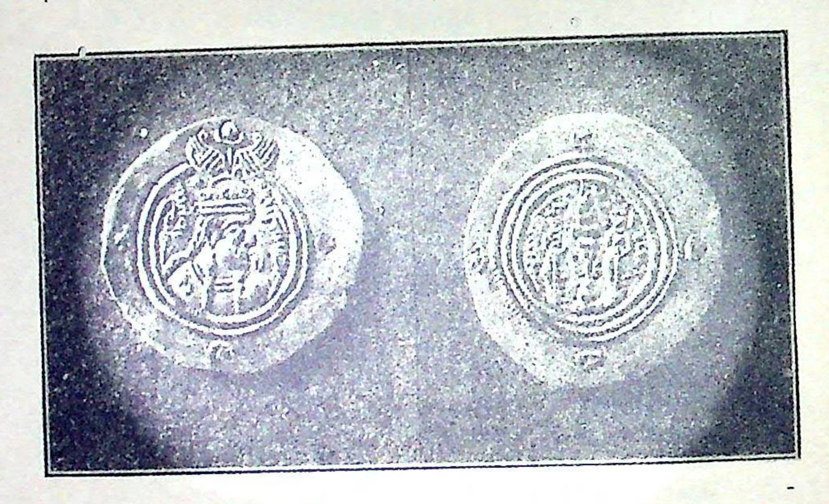
J. Allan,
British Museum.

99. A Silver Dirham of the Sassanian Queen Púrán-dukht.

Mr. Maneckjee Rustomjee Sethna of Bombay has kindly supplied a photograph, and has also given me permission to publish a description of a rare dirham obtained by him so recently as last January (1911) in the local bazár. When at his request I set to classifying his Sassanian coins, I thought at first this dirham should be attributed to Shírín, the Queen Consort of Khusrau II (Parvíz), but further examination revealed the name Búrání, written in Old Pahlaví characters. Evidently then the coin must be assigned to that Púrán-dukht who in her own right reigned over Persia for some sixteen months of the years A.D. 630 and 631. Superintending, like the kings before her, the various departments of the State, she gave proof of high ability to manage imperial affairs. In the exercise of her royal powers she was not duly capable but just, and was also generous in rewarding her councillors and provincial Governors for the services they rendered.

Description of the Dirham.

Metal: Silver.
Mint: Rám.
Date: Regnal year احد.
Weight: 61·5 grains.
Diameter: 1·25 inch.



Obverse:—Bust of Queen to *right* within two dotted circles with a crown—similar to that of her father Khusrau II, but slightly varied—surmounted with wings. Between and above the wings a crescent bearing a small globe. Outside the circles at the extreme right and left and bottom a crescent with enclosed star. Jewels encircling the crown, and others interwoven with long curls reaching to the breasts. A necklace of two strands. Below the right wing of the crown a star, and below the left wing a crescent with a star in its bosom.

Legend:—To left behind the back of bust (reading from right to left) *Pahlavi characters* = افزودن 'increase.'

To right, in front of face, *Pahlavi characters* = بوراني = Búrání.

Reverse:—Within three dotted circles an Ātish-dān, Fire-receptacle—by European writers commonly called a Fire-altar—with flames ascending, and at base two steps, on either side guardian mobeds (Pársee priests), facing front, and each holding in his two hands a long sword, point downwards. To right of flames a crescent, and to left a star.

Legend:—To left, reading from inside, *Pahlavi characters* = احدي, 'first' regnal year).

To right, reading from outside, *Pahlavi characters* = رام, Rám (the mint-town).

For the reading احدي compare the reverse of the coin of Khusrau I (Naushírwán), given in Dorn's Collection de Monnaies Sassanides," Pl. XXII, fig. 1; also for the reading رام see the Reverse of another coin of that same King in Dorn: Pl. XXIV, fig. 38.

When deciphering this dirham, I was under the impression that none of Púran-dukht's coins had as yet been published: but in a book-catalogue received from Paris in April last there is an entry, "Monnaies de la reine Sassanide Borán ou Pauran-dokht" by M. Ed. Drouin, 1893. This monograph I have not yet seen.

Bombay: Framjee Jamasjee Thanawalla.
1911.

P.S.—After I had completed the above article my kind friend Mr. Cawasjee Eduljee Kotwall placed in my hands a copy, recently sent him from Paris, of the late M. Drouin's monograph above mentioned. It contains a description of four of that Queen's dirhams of the regnal year 1 (mint not stated), and one dirham of each of the regnal years 2 and 3. Both of these latter coins are from Yezd Mint, whereas the dirham described by me issued from the Mint at Rām. M. Drouin held that the Queen Púrándokht (or as he preferred to read the name Borándokht) reigned from May 630 till October 631.

Aḥdi, can be read as *Aïoki*. *Aïoki* is preferable to *Aḥdi*.

F. J. Th.

Bombay:
1911.

100. Ilahī Synchronisms of some Hijrī New Year's Days.

The following list, giving the Ilahī date corresponding to the initial day of each Hijrī year from 1015 to 1037, may prove of service in the study of the coins of Jahāngīr's reign.

Jahāngīr ascended the throne on 20 Jumādā II of 1014 A.H., or 18 Ābān of 50 Ilahī.

New Year's Day	of 1015 A.H.	= 20 Ardībihisht	1 Ilahī.
,,	of 1016 ,,	= 10 ,,	2 ,,
,,	of 1017 ,,	= 28 Farwardīn	3 ,,
,,	of 1018 ,,	= 18 ,,	4 ,,
,,	of 1019 ,,	= 7 ,,	5 ,,

New Year's Day	of 1020	A.H.	= 1	Gāthā	5 Ilahī.
,,	of 1021	,,	= 20	Isfandārmuz	6 ,,
,,	of 1022	,,	= 11	,,	7 ,,
,,	of 1023	,,	= 28	Bahman	8 ,,
,,	of 1024	,,	= 19	,,	9 ,,
,,	of 1025	,,	= 7	,,	10 ,,
,,	of 1026	,,	= 26	Dī	11 ,,
,,	of 1027	,,	= 15	,,	12 ,,
,,	of 1028	,,	= 4	,,	13 ,,
,,	of 1029	,,	= 23	Ādhar	14 ,,
,,	of 1030	,,	= 11	,,	15 ,,
,,	of 1031	,,	= 30	Ābān	16 ,,
,,	of 1032	,,	= 19	,,	17 ,,
,,	of 1033	,,	= 10	,,	18 ,,
,,	of 1034	,,	= 29	Mihr	19 ,,
,,	of 1035	,,	= 18	,,	20 ,,
,,	of 1036	,,	= 7	,,	21 ,,
,,	of 1037	,,	= 27	Shahrēwar	22 ,,

Jahāngīr died on 28 Ṣafar of 1037 A.H., or 24 Ābān of 22 Ilahī.

A list of Hijrī synchronisms of the Ilahī New Year's Days of Jahāngīr's reign is given in the "Indian Museum Catalogue," III, p. 357, from which the converse list, now supplied, may be easily deduced. In making this conversion the two following Tables will be found useful for ready reference :—

TABLE I:—*For Hijrī Years*

Day of month.	i Muḥarram.	ii Ṣafar.	iii Rabīʿ I.	iv Rabīʿ II.	v Jumādā I.	vi Jumādā II.	vii Rajab.	viii Sha'bān.	ix Ramaḍān.	x Shawwāl.	xi Dhu'l qaʿda.	xii Dhu'l ḥijja.	Day of month.
1	..	30	59	89	118	148	177	207	236	266	295	325	1
2	+1	31	60	90	119	149	178	208	237	267	296	326	2
3	2	32	61	91	120	150	179	209	238	268	297	327	3
4	3	33	62	92	121	151	180	210	239	269	298	328	4
5	4	34	63	93	122	152	181	211	240	270	299	329	5
6	5	35	64	94	123	153	182	212	241	271	300	330	6
7	6	36	65	95	124	154	183	213	242	272	301	331	7
8	7	37	66	96	125	155	184	214	243	273	302	332	8
9	8	38	67	97	126	156	185	215	244	274	303	333	9
10	9	39	68	98	127	157	186	216	245	275	304	334	10
11	10	40	69	99	128	158	187	217	246	276	305	335	11
12	11	41	70	100	129	159	188	218	247	277	306	336	12
13	12	42	71	101	130	160	189	219	248	278	307	337	13
14	13	43	72	102	131	161	190	220	249	279	308	338	14
15	14	44	73	103	132	162	191	221	250	280	309	339	15
16	15	45	74	104	133	163	192	222	251	281	310	340	16
17	16	46	75	105	134	164	193	223	252	282	311	341	17
18	17	47	76	106	135	165	194	224	253	283	312	342	18
19	18	48	77	107	136	166	195	225	254	284	313	343	19
20	19	49	78	108	137	167	196	226	255	285	314	344	20
21	20	50	79	109	138	168	197	227	256	286	315	345	21
22	21	51	80	110	139	169	198	228	257	287	316	346	22
23	22	52	81	111	140	170	199	229	258	288	317	347	23
24	23	53	82	112	141	171	200	230	259	289	318	348	24
25	24	54	83	113	142	172	201	231	260	290	319	349	25
26	25	55	84	114	143	173	202	232	261	291	320	350	26
27	26	56	85	115	144	174	203	233	262	292	321	351	27
28	27	57	86	116	145	175	204	234	263	293	322	352	28
29	28	58	87	117	146	176	205	235	264	294	323	353	29
30	29	..	88	..	147	..	206	..	265	..	324	*354	30

* It is only in the Intercalary Year that *Dhu'l ḥijja* (xii) contains 30 days.

This Table shows the interval (in days) between New Year's Day and each subsequent day of the Hijrī year. For example, 19 Ṣafar comes 48 days *after*, or 24 Shawwāl 289 days *after*, the first day of that same year.

TABLE II:—*For Ilahī Years.*

Day of month.	* Gāthā.	xii Isfandārmuz.	xi Bahman.	x Di.	ix Ādhar.	viii Ābān.	vii Mihr.	vi Shahrēwar.	v Amardād.	iv Tīr.	iii Khūrdād.	ii Ardībihisht.	i Farwardīn.	Day of month.
30	..	6	36	66	96	126	156	186	216	246	276	306	336	30
29	..	7	37	67	97	127	157	187	217	247	277	307	337	29
28	..	8	38	68	98	128	158	188	218	248	278	308	338	28
27	..	9	39	69	99	129	159	189	219	249	279	309	339	27
26	..	10	40	70	100	130	160	190	220	250	280	310	340	26
25	..	11	41	71	101	131	161	191	221	251	281	311	341	25
24	..	12	42	72	102	132	162	192	222	252	282	312	342	24
23	..	13	43	73	103	133	163	193	223	253	283	313	343	23
22	..	14	44	74	104	134	164	194	224	254	284	314	344	22
21	..	15	45	75	105	135	165	195	225	255	285	315	345	21
20	..	16	46	76	106	136	166	196	226	256	286	316	346	20
19	..	17	47	77	107	137	167	197	227	257	287	317	347	19
18	..	18	48	78	108	138	168	198	228	258	288	318	348	18
17	..	19	49	79	109	139	169	199	229	259	289	319	349	17
16	..	20	50	80	110	140	170	200	230	260	290	320	350	16
15	..	21	51	81	111	141	171	201	231	261	291	321	351	15
14	..	22	52	82	112	142	172	202	232	262	292	322	352	14
13	..	23	53	83	113	143	173	203	233	263	293	323	353	13
12	..	24	54	84	114	144	174	204	234	264	294	324	354	12
11	..	25	55	85	115	145	175	205	235	265	295	325	355	11
10	..	26	56	86	116	146	176	206	236	266	296	326	356	10
9	..	27	57	87	117	147	177	207	237	267	297	327	357	9
8	..	28	58	88	118	148	178	208	238	268	298	328	358	8
7	..	29	59	89	119	149	179	209	239	269	299	329	359	7
6	..	30	60	90	120	150	180	210	240	270	300	330	360	6
5	—1	31	61	91	121	151	181	211	241	271	301	331	361	5
4	2	32	62	92	122	152	182	212	242	272	302	332	362	4
3	3	33	63	93	123	153	183	213	243	273	303	333	363	3
2	4	34	64	94	124	154	184	214	244	274	304	334	364	2
1	5	35	65	95	125	155	185	215	245	275	305	335	365	1

* Each year of the Persian era of Yazdijard consists of 365 days, or of 12 months, each of 30 days, followed, at the end of the twelfth month, by 5 days, called Gāthās.

This Table shows the interval (in days) between New Year's Day and each day of the immediately preceding Ilahī year. For example, 29 Di comes 67 days *before*, or 28 Mihr 158 days *before*, the first day of the next year.

A few examples will illustrate the process of determining the Ilahī date corresponding to New Year's Day of the Hijrī year.

A. 1 : i : 4 Ilahī = 14 : xii : 1017 A.H. (See I.M.C., p. 357)
∴ by Table I, = 1 : i : 1017 A.H. + 338 days.
∴ 1 : i : 4 Ilahī—338 days = 1 : i : 1017 A.H.
∴ by Table II, 28 : i : 3 Ilahī = 1 : i : 1017 A.H.
or the New Year's Day of 1017 A.H. fell on the 28th day of Farwardīn of Ilahī 3.

B. 1 : i : 10 Ilahī = 18 : ii : 1024 A.H. (See I.M.C., p. 357),
∴ by Table I, = 1 : i : 1024 A.H. + 47 days
∴ 1 : i : 10 Ilahī—47 days = 1 : i : 1024 A.H.
∴ by Table II, 19 : xi : 9 Ilahī = 1 : i : 1024 A.H.

C. 1 : i : 17 Ilahī = 9 : v : 1031 A.H. (See I.M.C., p. 357),
∴ by Table I, = 1 : i : 1031 A.H. + 126 days
∴ by Table II, 30 : viii : 16 Ilahī = 1 : i : 1031 A.H.

D. 1 : i : 21 Ilahī = 21 : vi : 1035 A.H. (See I.M.C., p. 357),
∴ by Table I, = 1 : i : 1035 A.H. + 168 days
∴ by Table II, 18 : vii : 20 Ilahī = 1 : i : 1035 A.H.

From Abu'l Faẓl's list, (corrected in Cunningham's "Book of Indian Eras," page 225), of the Hijrī dates corresponding to the initial days of each of the Ilahī years of Akbar's reign, has been prepared the following converse list, showing the Ilahī synchronisms of all the New Year's Days from Hijrī 964 to 1015.

Akbar ascended the throne on 2 Rabī' II. 963, A.H. The next Nauroz, or New Year's Day, fell 25 days later, or on 27 Rabī' II. 963 A.H., and by Akbar's order this Nauroz was held to be the first day of the Ilahī era.

New Year's Day	of	964 A.H. = 30 Ābān	1 Ilah ;
,,	of	965 A.H. = 19 ,,	2 ,,
,,	of	966 A.H. = 7 ,,	3 ,,
,,	of	967 A.H. = 27 Mihr	4 ,,
,,	of	968 A.H. = 16 ,,	5 ,,
,,	of	969 A.H. = 5 ,,	6 ,,
,,	of	970 A.H. = 24 Shahrēwar	7 ,,
,,	of	971 A.H. = 13 ,,	8 ,,
,,	of	972 A.H. = 2 ,,	9 ,,
,,	of	973 A.H. = 22 Amardād	10 ,,
,,	of	974 A.H. = 11 ,,	11 ,,
,,	of	975 A.H. = 30 Tīr	12 ,,
,,	of	976 A.H. = 19 ,,	13 ,,
,,	of	977 A.H. = 9 ,,	14 ,,
,,	of	978 A.H. = 27 Khūrdād	15 ,,
,,	of	979 A.H. = 16 ,,	16 ,,
,,	of	980 A.H. = 6 ,,	17 ,,

New Year's Day	of 981 A.H. =	25 Ardībihisht	18 Ilah;
,,	of 982 A.H. =	15 ,,	19 ,,
,,	of 983 A.H. =	3 ,,	20 ,,
,,	of 984 A.H. =	22 Farwardīn	21 ,,
,,	of 985 A.H. =	12 ,,	22 ,,
,,	of 986 A.H. =	5 Gāthā	22 ,,
,,	of 987 A.H. =	25 Isfandārmuz	23 ,,
,,	of 988 A.H. =	13 ,,	24 ,,
,,	of 989 A.H. =	2 ,,	25 ,,
,,	of 990 A.H. =	22 Bahman	26 ,,
,,	of 991 A.H. =	11 ,,	27 ,,
,,	of 992 A.H. =	30 Dī	28 ,,
,,	of 993 A.H. =	19 ,,	29 ,,
,,	of 994 A.H. =	9 ,,	30 ,,
,,	of 995 A.H. =	27 Ādhar	31 ,,
,,	of 996 A.H. =	16 ,,	32 ,,
,,	of 997 A.H. =	5 ,,	33 ,,
,,	of 998 A.H. =	25 Ābān	34 ,,
,,	of 999 A.H. =	15 ,,	35 ,,
,,	of 1000 A.H. =	4 ,,	36 ,,
,,	of 1001 A.H. =	22 Mihr	37 ,,
,,	of 1002 A.H. =	11 ,,	38 ,,
,,	of 1003 A.H. =	1 ,,	39 ,,
,,	of 1004 A.H. =	20 Shahrewar	40 ,,
,,	of 1005 A.H. =	8 ,,	41 ,,
,,	of 1006 A.H. =	27 Amardād	42 ,,
,,	of 1007 A.H. =	17 ,,	43 ,,
,,	of 1008 A.H. =	7 ,,	44 ,,
,,	of 1009 A.H. =	26 Tīr	45 ,,
,,	of 1010 A.H. =	15 ,,	46 ,,
,,	of 1011 A.H. =	5 ,,	47 ,,
,,	of 1012 A.H. =	24 Khūrdād	48 ,,
,,	of 1013 A.H. =	13 ,,	49 ,,
,,	of 1014 A.H. =	1 ,,	50 ,,

Akbar died on 12 Jumādā II of 1014 A.H., or 10 Ābān of 50 Ilahī.

Though it seems impossible to glean from the histories of the reign of Shāh Jahān I a helpful list of synchronisms, still the Ilahī date—day and month and year—corresponding to each Hijrī New Year's Day of that reign can be readily determined. One has only to bear in mind that each Ilahī year consists of 365 days, each ordinary Hijrī year of 354, and each Intercalary Hijrī year of 355. In Shāh Jahān's reign the following were the Intercalary years :—

1038, 1041, 1044, 1046, 1049, 1052, 1055, 1057, 1060, 1063, 1066, and 1068.

From the List of Synchronisms for Jahāngīr's reign we learn that

1 : i : 1037 A.H. = 27 : vi : 22 Ilahī.
∴ 1 : i : 1038 A.H. = 27 : vi : 22 Ilahī + 354 days.
= 27 : vi : 23 Ilahī − 11 days.
= 16 : vi : 23 Ilahī of Jahāngīr,
or 16 : vi : 1 Ilahī of Shāh Jahān I.

Hence 1 : i : 1039 A H. = 16 : vi : 1 Ilahī + 355 days.
= 16 : vi : 2 Ilahī − 10 days.
= 6 : vi : 2 Ilahī.

Hence 1 : i : 1040 A.H. = 6 : vi : 2 Ilahī + 354 days.
= 6 : vi : 3 Ilahī − 11 days.
= 25 : v : 3 Ilahī.

Hence 1 : i : 1041 A.H. = 25 : v : 3 Ilahī + 354 days.
= 25 : v : 4 Ilahī − 11 days
= 14 : v : 4 Ilahī.
&c., &c., &c., &c.

By this simple method we obtain the following results :—

New Year's Day	of 1038 A.H. = 16	Shahrēwar	1 Ilahī.
,,	of 1039 A.H. = 6	,,	2 ,,
,,	of 1040 A.H. = 25	Amardād	3 ,,
,,	of 1041 A.H. = 14	,,	4 ,,
,,	of 1042 A.H. = 4	,,	5 ,,
,,	of 1043 A.H. = 23	Jīr	6 ,,
,,	of 1044 A.H. = 12	,,	7 ,,
,,	of 1045 A.H. = 2	,,	8 ,,
,,	of 1046 A.H. = 21	Khūrdād	9 ,,
,,	of 1047 A.H. = 11	,,	10 ,,
,,	of 1048 A.H. = 30	Ardībihisht	11 ,,
,,	of 1049 A H. = 19	,,	12 ,,
,,	of 1050 A.H. = 9	,,	13 ,,
,,	of 1051 A.H. = 28	Farwardīn	14 ,,
,,	of 1052 A H. = 17	,,	15 ,,
,,	of 1053 A.H. = 7	,,	16 ,,
,,	of 1054 A.H. = 1	Gāthā	16 ,,
,,	of 1055 A.H. = 20	Isfandārmuz	17 ,,
,,	of 1056 A.H. = 10	,,	18 ,,
,,	of 1057 A.H. = 29	Bahman	19 ,,
,,	of 1058 A.H. = 19	,,	20 ,,
,,	of 1059 H.H. = 8	,,	21 ,,
,,	of 1060 A.H- = 27	Dī	22 ,,
,,	of 1061 A.H. = 17	,,	23 ,,
,,	of 1062 A.H. = 6	,,	24 ,,
,,	of 1063 A.H. = 25	Ādhar	25 ,,
,,	of 1064 A.H. = 15	,,	26 ,,
,,	of 1065 A.H. = 4	,,	27 ,,
,,	of 1066 A.H. = 23	Ābān	28 ,,
,,	of 1067 A.H. = 13	,,	29 ,,

New Year's Day of 1068 A.H. =	2 Ābān	30 Ilahī.
,, of 1069 A.H. =	22 Mihr	31 ,,
,, of 1070 A.H. =	11 ,,	32 ,,

AḤMADĀBĀD: }
January, 1912. }

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